

I hereby give notice that the public deliberations for a Special Consultative Procedure will be held on:

Date: Friday, 29 October 2021 (Local Board feedback and public deliberations)

Time: 9.30am

Meeting Room: Online via MSTeams

DELIBERATION REPORT

TE KAUNIHERA O TĀMAKI MAKĀURAU TE TURE-Ā-ROHE TIAKI KARAREHE 2015 / AUCKLAND COUNCIL ANIMAL MANAGEMENT BYLAW 2015

PANEL MEMBERS

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Note: The reports contained within this document are for consideration and should not be construed as a decision of Council. Should panel members require further information relating to any reports, please contact the hearings advisor.

WHAT HAPPENS AT A SPECIAL CONSULTATIVE PROCEDURE PUBLIC DELIBERATION

At the start of the meeting, the Chairperson will introduce the panel members and council staff and will briefly outline the procedure.

The hearing panel have attended a series of Have Your Say events to hear from the public and have read the officers report and written submissions.

The hearing panel will now deliberate on what they have heard and read and will make a recommendation to the Governing Body.

Friday, 29 October 2021 (Local Board feedback and public deliberations)

**SPECIAL CONSULTATIVE PROCEDURE - TE KAUNIHERA O TĀMAKI MAKĀURAU TE
TURE-Ā-ROHE TIAKI KARAREHE 2015 / AUCKLAND COUNCIL ANIMAL
MANAGEMENT BYLAW 2015**

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Reporting Officers, Breanna Hawthorne, Policy Advisor and Saralee Gore, Policy Advisor

Reporting on the Have Your Say events and written submissions on the proposed amendments to Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Te Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015.

**Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Te Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 /
Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015**

Friday, 29 October 2021 (Local Board feedback and public deliberations)

Deliberations on proposed amendments to the Animal Management Bylaw 2015

Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. To assist Bylaw Panel deliberations on public feedback to proposed amendments to Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Te Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015, and associated controls.

Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. To assist Bylaw Panel deliberations on public feedback to the proposal, staff have summarised the feedback and provided a structure for the deliberations (Attachment A).
3. The proposal seeks to improve the current Bylaw and controls to better minimise animal-related risks to public health and safety, nuisance, offensive behaviour and misuse of council-controlled public places.
4. Council received responses from 191 people and organisations, including late feedback received from five people after the close of the public consultation period on 16 July 2021. All feedback is summarised into the following topics:

Topic	Description
Proposal 1	Require an approval to keep more than two standard beehives on urban premises with a land area of less than 2000 square metres (no approval currently required).
Proposal 2	Incorporate rules from another bylaw about the feeding of animals on private property.
Proposal 3	Update the definitions, structure, format and wording of the Bylaw and controls.
Other	Other bylaw-related matters raised in public feedback and other additional matters.

5. Staff recommend that the Panel consider all feedback received on the proposal (including late feedback) and make the necessary recommendations to the Governing Body.
6. This approach will help complete the statutory process the council must follow. This includes considering with an open mind the views of people interested in the proposal before making a final decision.
7. There is a reputational risk that some people or organisations who provided feedback may not feel that their views are addressed. This risk can be mitigated by the Panel considering all public feedback contained in this report and in its decision report to the Governing Body.
8. The final step in the statutory process is for the Governing Body to approve the Panel recommendations. If approved, staff will publicly notify the decision and publish the amended Bylaw and controls.

Ngā tūhonga Recommendation/s

That the Bylaw Panel:

- a) thank those persons and organisations who gave public feedback on the proposed amended Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Te Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls.
- b) accept the feedback from five persons received after the close of the public consultation period on 16 July 2021.

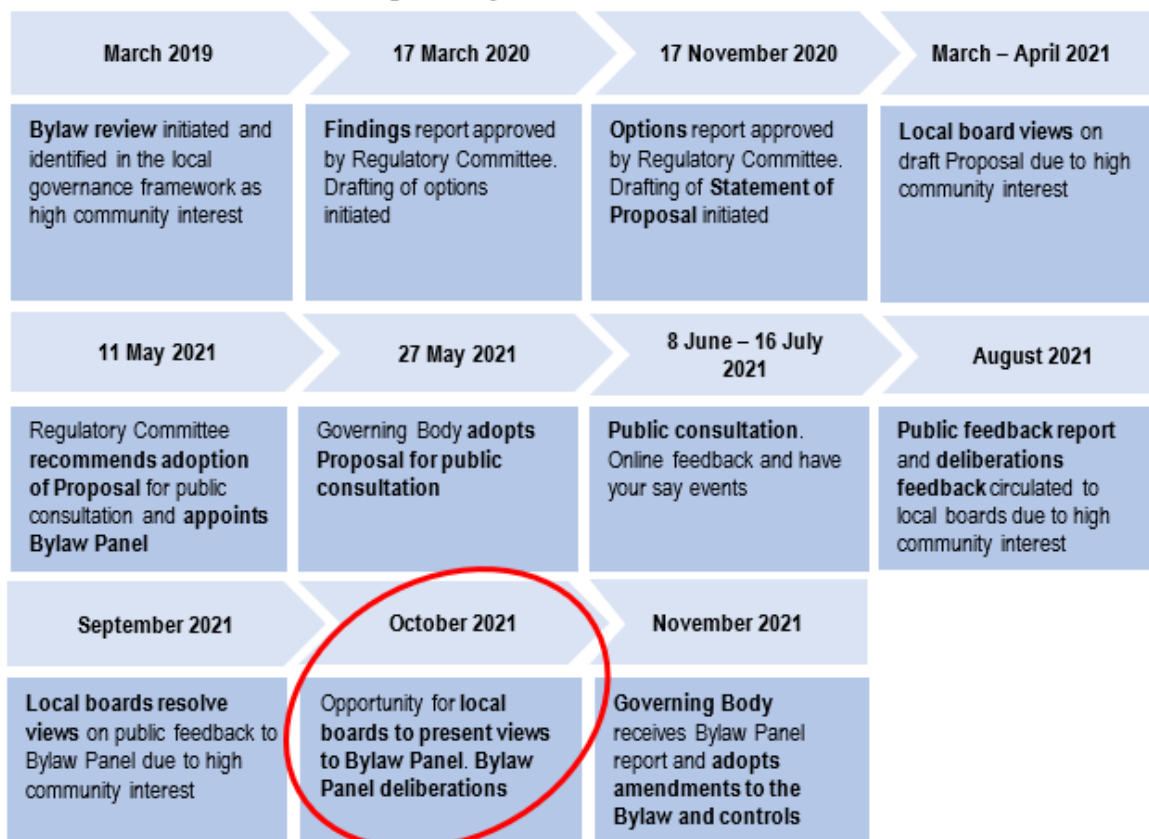
- c) request that staff as delegated by the Chief Executive prepare a decision report to the Governing Body for approval of the Panel.

Horopaki Context

The proposal seeks to amend the Animal Management Bylaw 2015

9. On 27 May 2021, the Governing Body adopted a [proposal](#) (Attachment B) to improve Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Te Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / the Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 (Bylaw) and associated controls (controls) for public consultation (GB/2021/50).
10. The proposal arose from a statutory review of the Bylaw and controls (see figure below).
11. The proposal seeks to better minimise animal-related risks to public health and safety, nuisance, offensive behaviour and the misuse of council-controlled public places by:
 - requiring an approval to keep more than two standard beehives on urban premises with a land area of less than 2000 square metres (no approval currently required)
 - incorporating rules from another bylaw about the feeding of animals on private property
 - updating the definitions, structure, format and wording of the Bylaw and controls to make them easier to read and understand.
12. The Bylaw and controls are one part of a wider regulatory framework, including the:
 - Animal Products Act 1999 and Animal Welfare Act 1999 for animal welfare
 - Resource Management Act 1991 and Biosecurity Act 1993 to protect the environment
 - Dog Control Act 1996 and Auckland Council Dog Management Bylaw 2019 for the care and control of dogs.

Process to amend the Animal Management Bylaw 2015



Bylaw Panel appointed to deliberate on public feedback to the proposal

13. On 11 May 2021, the Regulatory Committee appointed the Bylaw Panel to attend public consultation events, deliberate and make recommendations to the Governing Body on public feedback to the proposal (REG/2021/30).
14. When deliberating, the Panel¹:
 - must receive public feedback with an open mind and give it due consideration
 - must provide the decisions and reasons to people who gave feedback
 - must ensure all meetings are open to the public
 - may consider or request comment or advice from staff or any other person to assist their decision-making.

Feedback on the proposal was received from 189 people and organisations

15. The proposal was publicly notified for feedback from 8 June to 16 July 2021. Council received responses from 180 people and 11 organisations, including late feedback received from five people (see table below).

Summary of public notification and feedback

Public consultation initiatives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • public notice in all local suburban papers in June 2021 • article on 'Our Auckland' website in June 2021 • promotion through social media pages (Twitter and Facebook) in June 2021 • promotion through the People's Panel consultation webpage in June 2021 • email notification to all local board members, advisors, senior advisors and local area managers, and the Chair of the Independent Māori Statutory Board in June 2021 • email notification to stakeholders (including beekeepers associations); mana whenua; individuals who had requested to be notified; and internal stakeholders (administrative and operational departments) in June 2021².
Public feedback opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in writing online, by email or by post from Tuesday, 8 June to Friday, 16 July 2021 • in person at a 'Stakeholder Day' on Friday, 11 June 2021 • at a virtual 'Have your Say' event on Wednesday, 16 June 2021 • in person at a 'Have Your Say' event³ at the Central City Library on Friday, 2 July 2021 • in person at one-on-one sessions for mana whenua (on request) • verbally by phone.
Consultation reach (number of responses)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • feedback received from 191 people and organisations as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ online and written feedback provided by 163 people and ten organisations. This included: ten responses via email (including five late submissions), 162 via the online 'Have Your Say' feedback form and one via a hard copy 'Have Your Say' feedback form (Attachments C and D) ○ one organisation gave feedback at the in-person Stakeholder Day (Attachment E) ○ 17 people gave feedback at the in-person 'Have Your Say' event (Attachment F).

¹ Sections 82(1)(e), 82(1)(f), 83(3) of the Local Government Act 2002 and sections 46 and 47 of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

² This included 38 to external stakeholders (beekeeping associations, other animal associations and groups); 19 to mana whenua and mataawaka; 11 to individuals who had requested to be notified; and 8 to internal stakeholders.

³ The virtual and in-person 'Have Your Say' events were drop-in opportunities for the public to learn more about the proposal, ask questions and provide feedback to council officers and Bylaw Panel members.

- no person or group opted to attend the virtual 'Have your Say' event and no mana whenua requested a one-on-one session
- the '[AK Have Your Say](#)' webpage was viewed 888 times.

16. Attachments A to H in this report contain a deliberations table, proposal, summary and full copy of public feedback, summary of operational and non-by-law-related feedback and local board views on public feedback.

Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu Analysis and advice

17. To assist with the Bylaw Panel in its deliberations, staff have summarised bylaw-related public feedback into topics in Attachment A as shown in the table below. This enables the Panel to deliberate and record its recommendations on each topic to meet statutory requirements.

Topic	Description
Proposal 1	Require an approval to keep more than two standard beehives on urban premises with a land area of less than 2000 square metres (no approval currently required).
Proposal 2	Incorporate rules from another bylaw about the feeding of animals on private property.
Proposal 3	Update the definitions, structure, format and wording of the Bylaw and controls.
Other	Other bylaw-related matters raised in public feedback and other additional matters.

18. The majority of public feedback:

- supported Proposals Two and Three (62 and 64 per cent in support respectively)
- opposed Proposal One (only 34 per cent in support) and sought less rules about urban beekeeping.

19. Key matters for deliberations include:

- the definition of 'standard beehive'
- the number of hives or hive components such as a nucleus allowed
- the size of the premises the hive restrictions apply to.

20. Staff have forwarded feedback on operational and non-by-law matters (summarised in Attachment G) to relevant council units.

Tauākī whakaaweawe āhuarangi Climate impact statement

21. There are no implications for climate change arising from decisions sought in this report.

Ngā whakaaweawe me ngā tirohanga a te rōpū Kaunihera Council group impacts and views

22. The proposal impacts council's Licensing and Regulatory Compliance team who implement the Bylaw. The unit is aware of the impacts of the proposal and their implementation role.

Ngā whakaaweawe ā-rohe me ngā tirohanga a te poari ā-rohe Local impacts and local board views

23. The Bylaw is important to local boards as a topic of high community interest.

24. In September 2021, all local boards had an opportunity to provide formal views by resolution on how the Bylaw Panel should address matters raised in public feedback to the proposal. In addition, they could also choose to present those views in person to the Bylaw Panel on 29 October 2021.

25. All local boards provided views by resolution (Attachment H) and in addition, seven local boards⁴ requested to present their views directly to the Bylaw Panel:
- one local board fully supported the proposal
 - five local boards supported the proposal and noted additional views
 - 12 local boards partly supported the proposal and noted additional views
 - three local boards received and noted the public feedback.

Tauākī whakaaweawe Māori

Māori impact statement

26. The Bylaw has significance to Māori as kaitiaki of Papatūānuku. The proposal supports the key direction of kaitiakitanga from the Independent Māori Statutory Board Māori Plan for Tāmaki Makaurau by minimising the misuse of council-controlled public places.
27. The proposed amended Bylaw also supports the Independent Māori Statutory Board’s Schedule of Issues of Significance by clarifying how the Bylaw applies to Māori and papakāinga. For example, the proposal clarifies that the limits on the ownership of animals in urban areas do not apply to papakāinga within the Māori Purpose Zone of the Auckland Council Unitary Plan.
28. Mana whenua and mataawaka were notified of the proposal and given the opportunity to provide feedback through face-to-face meetings, in writing, online and in-person.
29. The majority of people identifying as Māori who provided feedback support Proposals Two and Three (consistent with the overall public feedback). The majority of people identifying as Māori who provided feedback opposed Proposal One (consistent with the overall public feedback).

Ngā ritenga ā-pūtea

Financial implications

30. There are no financial implications arising from decisions sought in this report. The cost of the Bylaw Panel deliberations will be met within existing budgets.

Ngā raru tūpono me ngā whakamaurutanga

Risks and mitigations

31. The following risk has been identified:

If...	Then...	Mitigation
Some people or organisations feel that the feedback they provided was not addressed.	There may be a negative perception about the legitimacy of the deliberations.	The Bylaw Panel considers all public feedback contained in this report and in its decision report to the Governing Body.

Ngā koringa ā-muri

Next steps

32. Staff will prepare a report from the Bylaw Panel to the Governing Body to implement the Panel directions on public feedback from its deliberations meeting. The report will be circulated to the Panel for approval and if necessary, the Panel can reconvene.
33. The final step in the statutory process is for the Governing Body to approve the Panel recommendations. If approved, council staff will publicly notify the decision and publish the amended Bylaw and controls.

⁴ Albert-Eden, Hibiscus and Bays, Howick, Māngere-Ōtāhuhu, Papakura, Upper Harbour and Waitemata Local Boards requested to present their views to the Bylaw Panel.

Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Deliberations table	
B	Statement of Proposal	
C	Summary of public feedback	
D	Online and written feedback	
E	'Stakeholder Day' feedback	
F	'Have Your Say' event feedback	
G	Operational and non-bylaw-related public feedback	
H	Local Board views on public feedback	

Ngā kaihaina Signatories

Authors	Breanna Hawthorne, Policy Advisor, Culture and Diversity Saralee Gore, Policy Advisor, Regulatory Practice
Authorisers	Paul Wilson, Senior Policy Manager, Regulatory Practice

ATTACHMENT A
DELIBERATIONS TABLE

Attachment A – Deliberations Table

This attachment provides a structure for deliberations. It contains a summary of public feedback on the proposal and local board views. The Bylaw Panel will have read all the feedback and views in Attachments C to H to ensure that all matters raised receive due consideration.

Note: The number of comments for key themes may not equal the total number of comments stated for the proposal because they include general comments or exclude operational and non-bylaw related matters. Each comment may also include more than one key theme.

Note: Percentages for feedback responses may not equal one hundred per cent as submissions that gave ‘no response’ to a proposal are excluded from the table.

Note: Public feedback about operational and non-bylaw related matters is summarised in Attachment G and will be referred to relevant council units.

Public feedback topic (Proposal 1) (number of comments in brackets)	Staff comment (information to assist deliberations)	Panel recommendation
<p>Require an approval to keep more than two standard beehives on urban premises with a land area of less than 2000 square metres (no approval currently required)</p> <p>186 feedback responses: 65 support (34 per cent), 12 oppose (seek more rules) (6 per cent), 90 oppose (seek less rules) (48 per cent), 19 ‘other’ (10 per cent) and 147 comments.</p> <p>Key themes in support (46):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bee poo causes a nuisance • Health and safety concerns • Two hives are enough in urban areas <p>Key themes opposed (135):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bees are good for the environment • Other animals are more annoying (e.g. dogs, wasps) • Proposal doesn’t understand bees and beehives • Bees cause a health and safety risk • Bees are not a nuisance • Current rules are sufficient • There should be no rules • Bee poo causes a nuisance <p>Local board views</p> <p>Of the 18 local boards with a view on Proposal One:</p>	<p>Current Bylaw:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • does not set limits to the number of hives that can be kept in an urban area for bees (but does for stock animals) • includes obligations for beekeepers to minimise nuisance caused to neighbours. <p>Proposal in Bylaw clause 9(1)(a)(ii) and associated controls ‘Rule 8’ seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minimise bee-related nuisance in areas with growing population density while still allowing for the keeping of bees in urban areas. <p>About ‘environment’ feedback:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the environmental impact of animals is out of scope of the Bylaw, as it is made und. The Bylaw is focused on nuisance, health and safety, and the misuse of public places. • Auckland has a growing bee population and also benefits from other pollinators, such as native moths. • The proposal would not prevent Aucklanders from keeping hives. <p>About ‘other animals’ feedback:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback about other animals is discussed under ‘Other Matters’. <p>About ‘understanding bees and beehives’ feedback:</p>	<p>Not applicable. Recommendations made only in relation to ‘key changes sought’ below.</p>

Public feedback topic (Proposal 1) (number of comments in brackets)	Staff comment (information to assist deliberations)	Panel recommendation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • six recommend the proposal be adopted as notified (Franklin, Māngere-Ōtāhuhu, Maungakiekie-Tāmaki, Ōtara-Papatoetoe, Ōrākei and Rodney) • four recommend the proposal be adopted with amendments (Devonport-Takapuna, Henderson-Massey, Howick and Papakura) • eight recommend the proposal be rejected and either be replaced with a new proposal, or the status quo be maintained (Albert-Eden, Hibiscus and Bays, Kaipātiki, Manurewa, Puketāpapa, Upper Harbour, Waitākere Ranges and Waitematā). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposal would not stop people from keeping hives. People would be able to keep two hives without an approval in urban areas. No hive limits would apply in rural areas. • Some respondents were concerned that a punitive approach regarding licensing would result in greater non-compliance, and could risk the spread of bee diseases, such as American Foulbrood. • Licensing and Compliance would develop a licensing system to allow people to keep more than two hives where appropriate. <p>About ‘current rules’ and ‘no rules’ feedback: Refer to ‘About maintaining status quo request’ section in the table below.</p>	

Public feedback topic (Proposal 1) (number of comments in brackets)	Staff comment (information to assist deliberations)	Panel recommendation
<p>Key changes sought (number of hives)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain status quo – have no restrictions on the number of hives kept (55) • Increase the number of hives (suggestions ranged from three to ten) or components of hives (such as brood boxes) allowed without an approval (38) • Not allow any hives in certain locations, such as within 200m of schools or in any urban areas (13) • Reduce the number of hives allowed (6) <p>Local board views on how to address feedback Of the local boards who provided views on how panel should address the topic of ‘number of hives’:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five local boards recommend the Panel retain the status quo – no restrictions on the number of hives in urban 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relates to Bylaw clause 9(1)(a)(ii) and Rule 8(1) of the associated controls. <p>About increasing number of hives request:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main reason for this suggestion appears to be to manage swarms or hive growth. • Respondents were concerned that they would be penalised for splitting hives or managing a swarm. The graduated enforcement approach¹ means however that it is unlikely that people would be penalised for short-term keeping of more than two hives. • Enabling the temporary keeping of additional nucleus colonies² could support hive management and help beekeepers manage swarms. • Some respondents felt that a limit of three hives without an approval would provide them with more certainty about the ability to sustain their hives. • Many of the concerns about increasing the number of hives or components could be addressed by changing or removing the definition of a hive (see row below). <p>About maintaining status quo request:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beekeeping is growing as a hobby across New Zealand. 	<p>That the proposal about requiring an approval to keep more than two standard beehives on urban premises with a land area less than 2000 square metres (no approval currently required)</p> <p>Either [Panel to decide]</p>

¹ Council uses a ‘graduated response’ approach when responding to bylaw complaints. This means that the types of response and response times will vary depending on the level of risk, seriousness of harm, people’s attitude towards compliance, and what is most practical.

² A nucleus colony is a smaller hive that can be used to assist in hive management.

Public feedback topic (Proposal 1) (number of comments in brackets)	Staff comment (information to assist deliberations)	Panel recommendation
<p>areas (Manurewa, Puketāpapa, Upper Harbour, Waitākere Ranges and Waitemata)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seven local boards recommend the Panel adopt the proposal of two hives without an approval, as publicly notified by (Franklin, Māngere-Ōtāhuhu, Maungakiekie-Tāmaki, Ōtara-Papatoetoe, Ōrākei, Papakura and Rodney) Four local boards recommend the Panel allow more than two hives (suggestions range from three to four) to be kept without an approval (Albert-Eden, Howick, Kaipātiki and Waitākere Ranges) One local board recommends the Panel allow additional hive components such as nucleuses to be kept without an approval (Devonport-Takapuna) One local board recommends the Panel allow less than two hives without an approval (Hibiscus and Bays). <p>Note: Henderson-Massey Local Board did not provide a view on how the Panel should address this topic, and Waitākere Ranges Local Board endorsed two options.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auckland’s urban density has increased and is likely to increase further over the next ten years, before the Bylaw is scheduled to be reviewed again. The growing popularity of beekeeping and increased urban density in Auckland increases the risk of bee-related nuisance. Maintaining the status quo is unlikely to future-proof the bylaw and could result in more Aucklanders experiencing bee-related nuisance. Compliance staff have found the current rules difficult to enforce when there is a nuisance, which suggests that the current Bylaw rules are not as effective as they could be at minimising the nuisance caused by bees. Larger scale beekeeping is already prohibited in urban areas under the Auckland Unitary Plan³, but there can be confusion about what is meant by farming and the numbers allowed. The proposal would better align the Bylaw with the Plan. <p>About reducing number of hives request:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> While beekeeping can cause a nuisance, there is not currently sufficient evidence to suggest that a ban would be a reasonable limitation on people’s rights and freedoms. Feedback from beekeepers suggests that two hives is often the minimum you would want to keep in order to be able to sustain the hives. <p>The Panel could, if it wishes, consider increasing, decreasing or removing the limit on the number of hives.</p>	<p>be adopted as publicly notified.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>be amended to [Panel to insert].</p> <p>OR</p> <p>be rejected and the proposal amended to [Panel to insert].</p> <p>AND</p> <p>Reasons include to [Panel to insert].</p>
<p>Key changes sought (definitions)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change definition (for example to three standard size, full depth Langstroth boxes) or remove definition of ‘hive’ (7) <p>Local board views on how to address feedback</p> <p>Of the local boards who provided views on how panel should address the topic of ‘definitions’:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relates to Bylaw clause 9(1)(a)(ii) and Rules 6(1) and 8(1) of the associated controls. <p>About the proposal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposal refers to a hive as one standard size, full depth Langstroth box⁴, which may not be an accurate reflection of what many beekeepers think of as a hive. This could cause confusion and reduce compliance. <p>About change or remove definition request:</p>	

³ Bee keeping is included the definition of farming and farming is not provided for in the residential zones as it is a non-complying activity. Bee keeping is not the “grazing of livestock,” which has exceptions for large properties. A small number of hives could fall under the definition of dwelling, which provides for things used for residential purposes such as recreation, or home occupation. The number of hives permitted in urban areas could be regulated by the Animal Management Bylaw.

⁴ A standard Langstroth box has the inner assembled dimensions of up to 465mm in length, 365mm in width and 238mm in depth.

Public feedback topic (Proposal 1) (number of comments in brackets)	Staff comment (information to assist deliberations)	Panel recommendation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One local board recommends the Panel change the definition of 'hive' by clarifying how many boxes make up one hive (Papakura) One local board recommends the Panel remove the definition of 'hive' (Howick) All other local boards did not comment on the definition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including a standard hive definition could limit people from using non-standard hives, which are often used by people with mobility or strength constraints. This could prevent people from participating in beekeeping. Removing the definition of hive could address many of the concerns around the number or size of hives being too restrictive. <p>The Panel could, if it wishes, consider amending or removing the definition of 'hive'.</p>	
<p>Key changes sought (premises size)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change the size of the premises that the rules apply to, such as to urban premises with a land area less than 400m², 500m², 600m² or 1000m² (18) Ban hives in certain locations or on certain premises sizes, such as on urban premises less than 500m² or in multi-dwelling developments (17) Have a more graduated approach, with restrictions changing with property size, such as allowing one hive per 500m² (13) <p>Local board views on how to address feedback Of the local boards who provided views on how panel should address the topic of 'premises size':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nine local boards recommend the Panel adopt the proposed size of premises of less than 2000m² as publicly notified (Devonport-Takapuna, Franklin, Hibiscus and Bays, Howick, Māngere-Ōtāhuhu, Maungakiekie-Tāmaki, Ōtara-Papatoetoe, Papakura and Rodney) One local board recommends the Panel change the size of premises to urban premises with a land area less than 600m² (Albert-Eden) One local board recommends the Panel adopt a graduated approach, but does not give any detail (Henderson-Massey) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relates to Bylaw clause 9(1)(a)(ii) and Rules 8(1) and 8(2) of the associated controls. <p>About the proposal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2000m² premises size was selected to align with the stock controls within the Bylaw, which set different limits of stock animals for premises less than 2000m² or between 2000m² and 4000m². There are likely very few urban sections that would exceed this size. The Bylaw currently sets graduated restrictions for stock animals, but these are set per 2000m². <p>About the more graduated approach and changing size requests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The median Auckland section size is 647m². Sections have been getting smaller over time. Property sizes suggested by respondents as more appropriate for the limits include 500m² and 600m². There have been suggestions that a more graduated approach to property size would be fairer, such as allowing no hives under a certain size, and more hives as property sizes grow. A more graduated approach would likely be more restrictive for most Aucklanders, and increase the level of arbitrariness in the system. <p>About the ban hives request:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> While beekeeping can cause a nuisance, there is not currently sufficient evidence to suggest that a ban would be a reasonable limitation on people's rights and freedoms. <p>The Panel could if it wishes, consider increasing, decreasing or removing the property size rule.</p>	

Public feedback topic (Proposal 1) (number of comments in brackets)	Staff comment (information to assist deliberations)	Panel recommendation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One local board recommends the Panel bans keeping beehives in multi-dwellings such as apartments and townhouses (Ōrākei). 		

Public feedback topic (Proposal 2) (number of comments in brackets)	Staff comment (information to assist deliberations)	Panel recommendation
<p>Incorporate rules from another bylaw about the feeding of animals on private property</p> <p>168 feedback responses: 117 support (62 per cent), 29 oppose (15 per cent), 22 'other' (12 per cent) and 92 comments.</p> <p>Key themes in support (37):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Makes sense/seems logical Gives clarity and is beneficial to have rules in the same place <p>Key themes opposed (43):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Happy with current rules Comments about beekeeping Disagrees with wording around 'wild animals' Unhappy with Bylaw Other animals are the problem <p>Local board views</p> <p>Of the 15 local boards with a view on Proposal Two:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14 recommend the proposal be adopted as notified (Albert-Eden, Devonport-Takapuna, Franklin, Hibiscus and Bays, Howick, Kaipātiki, Māngere-Ōtāhuhu, Manurewa, Maungakiekie-Tāmaki, Ōtara-Papatoetoe, Papakura, Puketāpapa, Rodney and Upper Harbour) Waitematā recommends adopting proposal with amendments. 	<p>Current Bylaw:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These rules are currently in the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, not the Animal Management Bylaw. These rules state that "A person must not allow the deliberate feeding of any wild or feral animal on private property under their control in a manner that creates a nuisance to any other person." <p>Proposal in Bylaw clause 8(1) seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> consolidate rules about animals into a single bylaw as suggested in the review findings of the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw (REG/2020/50). <p>About 'beekeeping' 'other animals' and 'wild animals' feedback:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many respondents interpreted Proposal Two as relating to beekeeping, rather than the shifting of general provisions about the feeding of animals. Feedback about beekeeping has been considered as part of the recommendations within Proposal One. <p>About 'status quo' feedback:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposal seeks to make it easier for Aucklanders to find the rules about feeding animals, as many people would not think of it as a property issue. 	Not applicable. Recommendations made only in relation to 'key changes sought' below.

Public feedback topic (Proposal 2) (number of comments in brackets)	Staff comment (information to assist deliberations)	Panel recommendation
<p>Key changes sought (remove clause from Bylaw)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain clause in Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015 (6) <p>Key changes sought (add 'unowned' animals to the clause)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relates to Clause 8(1) of Bylaw. This change was recommended in the findings report of the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 	That the proposal about incorporating rules from another

Public feedback topic (Proposal 2) (number of comments in brackets)	Staff comment (information to assist deliberations)	Panel recommendation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One local board recommended the Panel adds 'unowned' animals to the wording of the clause (Waitematā). <p>Local board views on how to address feedback</p> <p>None of the local boards with views on Proposal Two provided suggestions on how the Panel should address feedback that the clause should remain in the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015.</p>	<p>(REG/2020/50) to consolidate existing rules about animals into a single bylaw.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There have been no changes beyond clarifying the clause wording – the effect of the rule is not proposed to change. The suggested change by the Waitematā Local Board would change the effect of the rule, which is out of scope of the proposal. 	<p>bylaw about the feeding of animals on private property</p> <p>Either [Panel to decide] be adopted as publicly notified. OR be amended to [Panel to insert]. OR be rejected and the proposal amended to [Panel to insert]. AND Reasons include to [Panel to insert].</p>
Public feedback topic (Proposal 3) (number of comments in brackets)	Staff comment (information to assist deliberations)	Panel recommendation
<p>Update the definitions, structure, format and wording of the Bylaw and controls to make them easier to read and understand</p> <p>167 feedback responses: 121 support (64 per cent), 19 oppose (10 per cent), 27 'other' (15 per cent) and 72 comments.</p> <p>Key themes in support (34):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Makes sense/seems logical Keep it simple Bylaws should be consistent and in one place <p>Key themes opposed (29):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current rule/wording is fine Unhappy with council decisions Unhappy with the wording/would like the bylaw changed Comments relating to beekeeping <p>Local board views</p> <p>Of the 15 local boards with a view on Proposal Three:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14 recommend the proposal be adopted as notified (Albert-Eden, Devonport-Takapuna, Franklin, Hibiscus and Bays, Kaipātiki, Māngere-Ōtāhuhu, Manurewa, Maungakiekie-Tāmaki, Ōtara-Papatoetoe, Papakura, Puketāpapa, Rodney, Upper Harbour and Waitematā) one recommends the proposal be adopted with amendments (Howick). 	<p>Current Bylaw:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can be difficult to read and definitions and appearance are not consistent with other bylaws which use current best practice drafting practices. <p>Proposal across the entire Bylaw and associated controls seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> make the Bylaw and controls easier to read and understand, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> by aligning the definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013. This relates to Bylaw Clause 5(1). by aligning the structure, format and wording of the Bylaw and controls with current drafting practices. <p>About 'beekeeping' feedback:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Proposal Two. 	<p>Not applicable. Recommendations made only in relation to 'key changes sought' below.</p>

Public feedback topic (Proposal 3) (number of comments in brackets)	Staff comment (information to assist deliberations)	Panel recommendation
<p>Key changes sought (easier to read)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarify the Bylaw further to make it easier to read (bylaw is still challenging to read), however no specific suggestions were given (6) <p>Local board views on how to address feedback</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The one local board with a view on how the Panel should address the topic of 'easier to read' endorses the need for clarity for those with English as a second language, however no specific suggestions were given (Howick). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relates to entire Bylaw. The proposal in Attachment B aims to clarify the wording of the Bylaw and controls to make them easier to read, understand and comply with than currently. 	<p>That the proposal about updating the definitions, structure, format and wording of the Bylaw and controls to make them easier to read and understand</p> <p>Either [Panel to decide] be adopted as publicly notified. OR be amended to [Panel to insert]. OR be rejected and the proposal amended to [Panel to insert]. AND Reasons include to [Panel to insert].</p>
Public feedback topic (Other matters)	Staff comment (information to assist deliberations)	Panel recommendation
<p>Comment (other animals should be regulated)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dogs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dogs are harmful and more restrictions should be applied Dogs are beneficial and should have less restrictions Cats harm wildlife and more restrictions should be applied to them Wasps are a pest 	<p>About 'other animal' feedback</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dogs are managed by the Auckland Council Policy on Dogs 2019 and the Dog Management Bylaw 2019. They are outside of the scope of this Bylaw. Cats are currently included in this Bylaw in relation to general obligations for their owners to minimise any public nuisance they may cause. Unowned cats' impact on the environment is managed by the Auckland Regional Pest Management Plan 2020-2030. The impact of cats on the environment is outside the scope of this Bylaw. Wasps are managed in the Auckland Regional Pest Management Plan, but should people choose to keep wasps as pets, they would be included in the general provisions of this Bylaw. 	<p>The Panel considers that comments be noted. OR [Panel to insert recommendations].</p>
<p>Comment (updated related information – bees)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There have been several changes to regulatory requirements for the keeping of bees at the national level, with the registration organisation changing hands. Some elements of best practice may no longer be consistent with what was advised in the current version of the controls. 	<p>About 'updated related information' feedback</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Related information notes, where information about wider regulatory requirements for the keeping of bees is contained, do not require a formal bylaw process to update. The Panel could, if it wishes, consider updating related information notes as requested by organisational submitters, for example, registrations of beehives for the purposes of controlling American Foulbrood are no longer managed by AsureQuality. These registrations are now managed by The Management Agency. 	<p>Either [Panel to decide]</p> <p>That related information notes about beekeeping be updated as requested by organizational submitters. OR [Panel to insert recommendations].</p>

Public feedback topic (Other matters)	Staff comment (information to assist deliberations)	Panel recommendation
	National American Foulbrood Pest Management Plan through its online platform Hive Hub.	
<p>Comment (Attachment G – Operational and non-Bylaw-related feedback) The Panel could, if it wishes, deliberate on any of the matters in Attachment G:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Licensing • Education • Enforcement • Community • Consultation process. 	<p>About ‘Operational and non-Bylaw-related’ feedback</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is an opportunity for the Bylaw Panel to deliberate on any matters contained in Attachment G that it considers require more direction from elected members. • The matters in Attachment G contain detail considered by staff to be outside the scope of the proposal and are therefore more appropriately referred to relevant council departments / council-controlled organisations for their consideration. 	<p>Either [Panel to decide]</p> <p>That matters contained in Attachment G be referred to relevant council areas for consideration. OR</p> <p>That in relation to the matters contained in Attachment G:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [Panel to insert recommendations] • any matters not referred to above be referred to relevant council areas for consideration.
<p>Comment (any other matters) The Panel should deliberate on any matters contained in public feedback and local board views (Attachment H) it considers has not been adequately addressed in this Attachment A.</p>	<p>About ‘any other matters’</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is an opportunity for the Bylaw Panel to deliberate on any matters contained in public feedback and local board views (Attachment H) it considers have not been adequately addressed in this Attachment A. 	<p>Either [Panel to decide]</p> <p>Consider that all matters raised in public feedback and local board views have been given adequate consideration.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>That in relation to the matters raised in public feedback and local board views, the Panel:</p> <p>[Panel to insert recommendations, suggestions, notes].</p>

ATTACHMENT B
STATEMENT OF PROPOSAL

Helping to maintain human-animal bonds

Minimising animal-related health and safety risks, nuisance, offensive behaviour and misuse of public places

Setting out obligations of people who own or interact with animals, restrictions on keeping bees and stock in urban areas and the riding of horses in public places



Statement of Proposal to amend Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Ture-ā-rohe
Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015.
Public consultation takes place from **8 June** to **16 July**.

1 Have your say

Helping to maintain human-animal bonds

Every day Aucklanders interact with animals in ways that benefit their mental and physical wellbeing: with their pets at home for companionship, with animals in public to connect with nature, or for recreation such as horse riding.

Sometimes the way people interact with animals causes a problem. A poorly maintained chicken coop may create an odour nuisance, or the feeding of wild animals may attract pests for example.

How Auckland Council helps maintain human-animal bonds

We make rules about animal ownership and interaction to minimise risks to public health and safety, nuisance, offensive behaviour and misuse of council-controlled public places.

The current rules are set in the [Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015](#) and associated controls.

Improving the rules about animal ownership and interaction

We recently checked how the rules are working and identified improvements.

The main proposals are to:

- require an approval to keep more than two standard beehives on urban premises with a land area less than 2000 square metres (no approval currently required). **Note:** Council has heard a range of views about limits on beehives in urban areas and is seeking feedback:
 - on allowing more or less beehives without an approval than the proposed two
 - on limits for different sized urban premises than the proposed 2000 square metres
- incorporate rules from another bylaw about the feeding of animals on private property
- update the definitions, structure, format and wording of the Bylaw and controls to make them easier to read and understand.

No public feedback is being sought on other aspects of the Bylaw and controls as they will remain **unchanged**, for example:

- the Bylaw continues to focus on the impact of animals on people
- matters covered in existing legislation are still not addressed in the Bylaw, for example animal welfare in the [Animal Welfare Act](#), pest control in the [Biosecurity Act and Auckland Regional Pest Management Plan](#) and dogs in the [Dog Management Bylaw](#)
- the effect of existing rules in the Bylaw and controls for which changes are not proposed, for example the restrictions on the ownership of stock in urban areas.

We want to know what you think

Starting on **8 June** through to **16 July**, we want you to tell us what you think about the proposed amendments to the Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls.

Visit www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/have-your-say for more information, to give your feedback and to find out where you can drop in to a 'have your say' event.

2 What is the Bylaw

[Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015](#) and associated controls were made on 30 April 2015¹.

The purpose of the Bylaw and controls is to provide for the ownership of and interaction with animals (excluding dogs) in a way that minimises:

- public health and safety risks,
- nuisance,
- offensive behaviour, and
- the misuse of council-controlled public places.

The Bylaw:

- sets out the general obligations of any person who owns or interacts with animals on private property and council-controlled public places
- enables the making of additional rules in a control about bees, stock and horse riding (read '[4 How we implement the Bylaw](#)' for more information).

The Bylaw and controls include rules about:

- ensuring animals do not cause a problem to other people
- keeping of bees, stock and poultry in urban areas and council controlled public places
- taking animals into regional parks
- riding of horses in council-controlled public places
- feeding, release, removal, hunting, remains and slaughter of animals.

The Bylaw is part of a wider legislative framework. The Bylaw does not address matters covered in existing legislation, including about animal welfare, pest control and dogs.

¹ The Bylaw was amended in 2019 to include matters related to animals previously included in the Auckland Council Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013 (GB/2019/22).

3 What council proposes to change

Improving how we regulate people's ownership and interaction with animals

We recently checked how the rules are working and identified improvements.

The proposal seeks to improve the current Bylaw and controls to minimise risks to public health and safety, nuisance, offensive behaviour and misuse of council-controlled public places. The table below summarises the main proposals in comparison to the current Bylaw.

Main proposals	Reasons for proposals
<p>Require an approval to keep more than two standard beehives on urban premises with a land area of less than 2000 square metres (no approval currently required).</p> <p>Alternative beehive limits</p> <p>Council has heard a range of views about limits on beehives in urban areas and is seeking feedback:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on allowing more or less beehives without an approval than the proposed two (for example retaining the current no limit) • on limits for different sized urban premises than the proposed 2000 square metres (for example, requiring approval for any beehive on urban premises less than 600 square metres or in apartments). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To minimise bee-related nuisance in areas with growing population density while still allowing for the keeping of bees in urban areas.
<p>Incorporate rules from another bylaw about the feeding of animals on private property</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To streamline rules about animals into a single bylaw as suggested in the review findings of the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw (REG/2020/50).
<p>Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format and wording</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make the Bylaw and controls easier to read and understand, for example by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ aligning with definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013 ○ aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format and wording with current drafting practices.

No public feedback is being sought on other aspects of the Bylaw and controls as they will remain **unchanged**, for example:

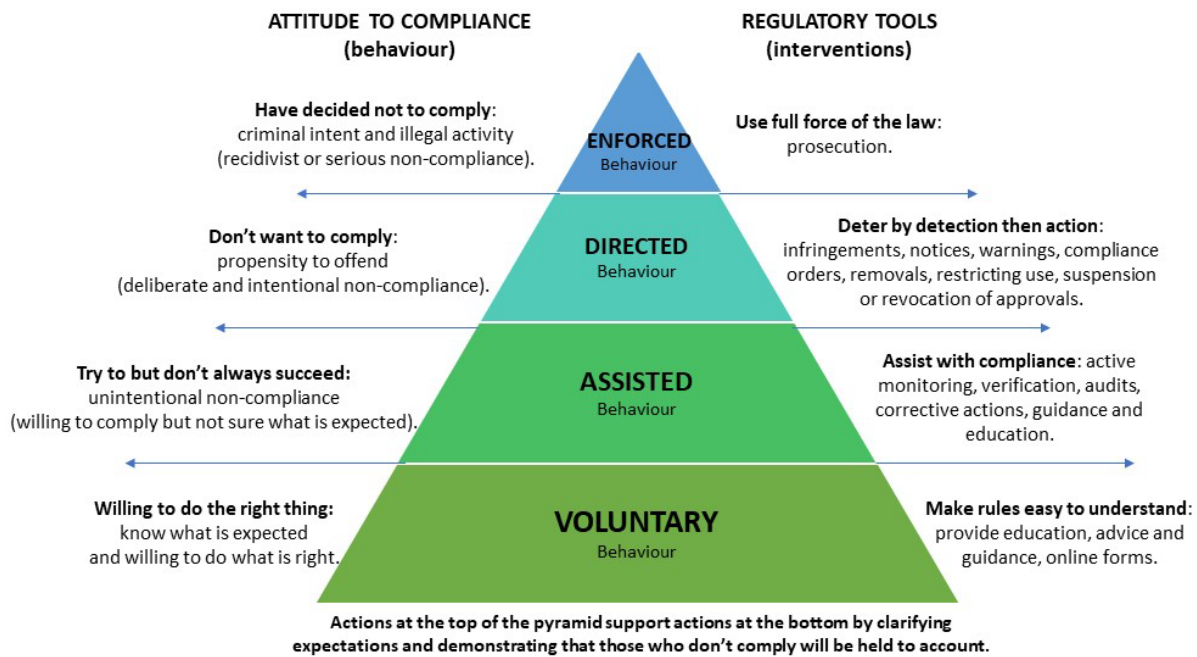
- the Bylaw continues to focus on the impact of animals on people
- matters covered in existing legislation are still not addressed in the Bylaw, for example animal welfare in the [Animal Welfare Act](#), pest control in the [Biosecurity Act and Auckland Regional Pest Management Plan](#) and dogs in the [Dog Management Bylaw](#)
- the effect of existing rules in the Bylaw and controls for which changes are not proposed, for example the restrictions on the ownership of stock in urban areas.

If you want to know more, **Appendix A** shows what the proposed amended Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls would look like. **Appendix B** provides a copy of the existing Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls. **Appendix C** provides a summary of the differences between the current and amended bylaw and associated controls.

4 How we implement the Bylaw

Graduated approach to compliance

Council uses a 'graduated response' approach when responding to bylaw complaints. This means that the types of response and response times will vary depending on the level of risk, seriousness of harm, people's attitude towards compliance, and what is most practical.



Lower risk issues are addressed at first with education, advice, and informal warnings. If this doesn't work council may issue formal warnings. For serious or ongoing bylaw breaches, council may seize property or prosecute offenders. Penalties could include a fine of up to \$20,000.

Erecting and maintaining signage

Where appropriate, council erects and maintains signage relating to animal management, such as feeding animals in council controlled public places, or where horses may ride. An internal policy guides the form and placement of signage.

Updating controls to respond to new or emerging issues

Controls contain additional rules that can be more easily changed than the Bylaw to respond to new and emerging issues. This power is limited to additional rules about the keeping of bees and stock in an urban area and conditions for horse riding in a council controlled public place.

Council must comply with requirements of the [Local Government Act 2002](#) when making changes to any control, including investigating options and considering the views of people affected.

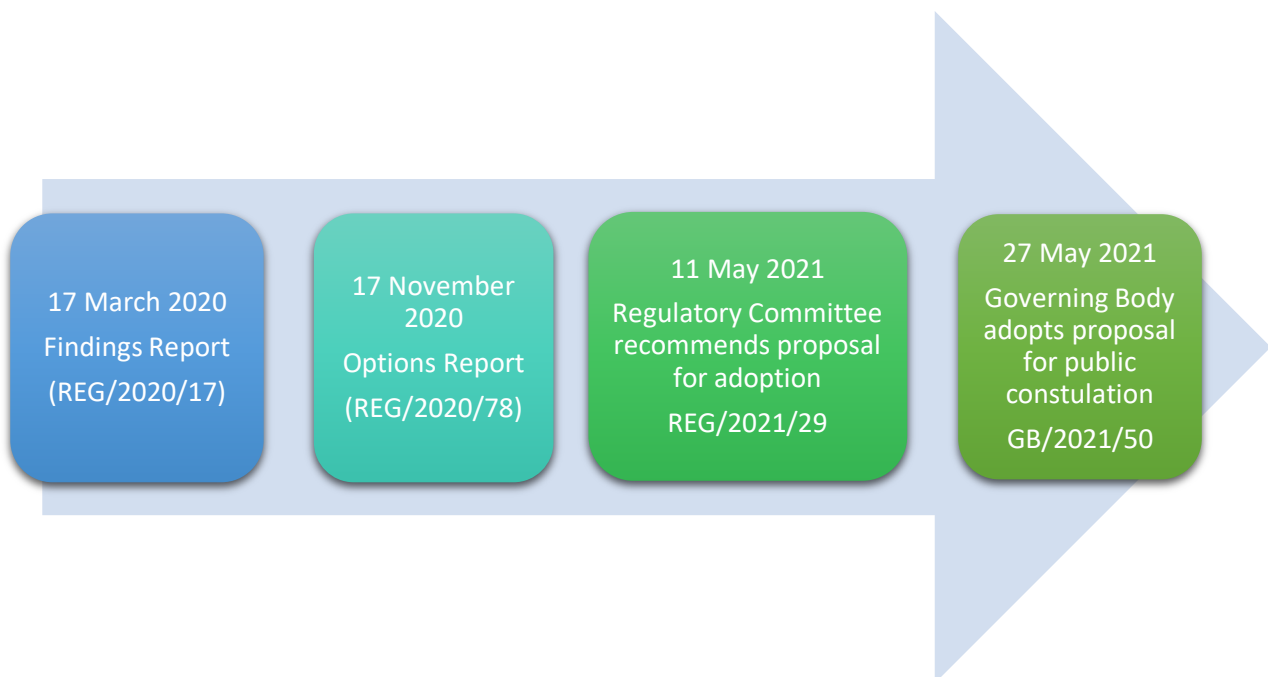
5 How we got here

Decisions leading to the proposed changes

The [Local Government Act 2002](#) requires council to review its bylaws to determine whether they are effective, efficient and still necessary. The Bylaw must not be inconsistent with the [New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990](#).

Auckland Council reviewed the current Bylaw by engaging with stakeholders² and undertaking research. Council reported its findings and considered options in response to the findings at meetings in February and November 2020.

Bylaw review and approval process



This proposal was approved for public consultation by the Governing Body in May 2021 to commence the process to make amendments to the Animal Management Bylaw 2015.

Go to: www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/have-your-say for copies of the above decisions.

² Stakeholders included Māori through the Infrastructure and Environment Mana Whenua Forum, animal interest groups and Aucklanders through a 'People's Panel' survey.

6 We want your input

You have an opportunity to tell us your views.

We would like to know what you think about the proposed amendments to the Animal Management Bylaw and associated controls.

Anyone can give feedback on the proposal, including individuals, organisations and businesses.

Give us your feedback

Starting on 8 June 2021 through to 16 July 2021 we are asking for feedback on proposed amendments to the Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls.

You can give your feedback:

- online at our website www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/have-your-say
- in person at one of our 'Have your say' events – visit our website for details

Visit www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/have-your-say for more information.

Online services are available at our libraries.

Your name and feedback will be available to the public in our reports and online. All other personal details will remain private.

**Appendix A: Proposed amended Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015
and associated controls**



Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 Animal Management Bylaw 2015

(as at **xx xxxx** 2022)

Made by the Governing Body of Auckland Council

in resolution GB/2015/22

on 30 April 2015

Bylaw made under [sections 145](#), [146](#) and [149](#) of the Local Government Act 2002 and [section 64](#) of the Health Act 1956.

Summary

This summary is not part of the Bylaw but explains the general effects.

Every day Aucklanders interact with animals in ways that benefit their mental and physical wellbeing: with their pets at home for companionship, with animals in public to connect with nature, or for recreation such as horse riding.

Sometimes the way people interact with animals causes a problem. For example, a poorly maintained chicken coop may create an odour nuisance or the feeding of wild animals may attract pests.

The purpose of this Bylaw is to minimise public health and safety risks, nuisance, offensive behaviour and the misuse of council controlled public places by –

- specifying obligations of animal owners to prevent their animal causing a health and safety risk, nuisance or damage (clauses 6, 7 and 9)
- requiring animal owners to obtain approval to keep bees and stock in urban areas where prescribed limits are exceeded (clause 6 and 9)
- requiring animal owners to obtain approval to keep bees and graze stock in public and restricting access of animals to regional parks (clause 7)
- specifying people's obligations in relation to the feeding of wild animals at home, releasing animals in public places, hunting or taking animals from public places, animal remains and slaughtering (clause 8)

Other parts of this Bylaw assist with its administration by –

- stating its name, when it comes into force and where it applies (clauses 1, 2 and 3)
- stating the purpose of this Bylaw and defining terms used (clauses 4 and 5)
- providing transparency about the making of controls and approval process (clauses 9 and 11)
- referencing Council's powers to enforce this Bylaw, including powers to take property and penalties up to \$20,000 (clauses 12 and 13).

The Bylaw is part of a wider legislative framework. The Bylaw does not seek to duplicate or be inconsistent with this framework which includes rules about –

- animal welfare in the [Animal Products Act](#), [Animal Welfare Act](#) and [Impounding Act](#)
- environmental concerns in the [Biosecurity Act](#), [Reserves Act](#), [Resource Management Act](#) and [Auckland Regional Pest Management Plan](#)
- public health and safety in the [Health Act](#)
- the use of land for farming in the [Auckland Council Unitary Plan](#)
- the use of public parks in the [Auckland Regional Parks Management Plan](#)
- the ownership, control and welfare of dogs in the [Dog Control Act](#), [Auckland Council Policy on Dogs](#) and [Dog Management Bylaw](#) 2019.

The Bylaw also complements other, non-regulatory guidelines for animal ownership, such as the [Auckland Council Guidelines for cat ownership](#).

Cover page amended and summary inserted in accordance with Clause 2(3).

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Part 5

[repealed]

	<i>[Repealed]</i>	11
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1 Title

- (1) This Bylaw is the Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Animal Management Bylaw 2015.

Clause 2 amended in accordance with Clause 2 (3).

2 Commencement

- (1) This Bylaw comes into force on 1 September 2015.
- (2) Amendments by resolution GB/2019/22 come into force on 01 October 2019.
- (3) Amendments by resolution GB/2022/XX come into force on Day Month Year.

Related information

Council decided on 28 March 2019 to amend the Bylaw to incorporate rules from the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013 about animals in public places (GB/2019/22).

Council decided on dd month year to amend the Bylaw following a statutory review (GB/2022/XX). Key changes included:

- enabling limits on beehives in urban areas
- incorporating rules from another bylaw about the feeding of wild animals on private property
- clarifying the definitions of 'nuisance' and 'council-controlled public place'
- updating the format and wording of the Bylaw to make to read and understand

For more information view the council's Governing Body meeting agenda dated dd month year Item # and the agenda dated dd month year Item #.

Clause 2 amended in accordance with Clause 2 (3).

3 Application

- (1) This Bylaw applies to Auckland.

Part 1

Preliminary provisions

4 Purpose

- (1) The purpose of this Bylaw is to provide for the ownership of and interaction with animals (excluding dogs) in way that minimises:
 - (a) public health and safety risks
 - (b) public nuisance
 - (c) offensive behaviour in council-controlled public places
 - (d) misuse of council-controlled public places

Clause 4 amended in accordance with Clause 2 (3).

5 Interpretation

- (1) In this Bylaw, unless the context otherwise requires, –

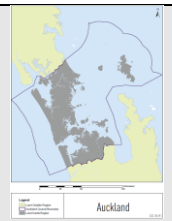
Animal means any member of the animal kingdom, including any mammal, bird, finfish, shellfish, reptile, amphibian, insect or invertebrate, and includes their young or eggs and the carcass or its constituent parts, but does not include humans or dogs.

Approval means a licence, permit or other form of approval granted under this Bylaw and includes all conditions to which the approval is subject.

Auckland has the meaning given by [section 4\(1\)](#) of the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009.

Related information

The Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009 enabled the Local Government Commission to determine Auckland's boundaries in a map titled [LGC-Ak-R1](#). The boundaries were formally adopted by [Order in Council](#) on 15 March 2010, and came into effect on 1 November 2010.



Council, for the purposes of this Bylaw, means the Governing Body of the Auckland Council or any person delegated or authorised to act on its behalf.

Related information

As at 12 November 2019, the Regulatory Committee has delegated authority for decision making regarding all bylaws and associated controls (GB/2019/109).

As at 30 April 2015, Local Boards have delegated authority for controls about horse riding in public places on parks and beaches that are not of regional significance (GB/2015/221).

As at September 2020, Auckland Council's Licensing and Compliance Services Department has delegated authority to administer and enforce this Bylaw (excluding fee setting) (GB/2011/123).

Council-controlled public place means –

- (a) a place that is under the control of Auckland Council; and
- (b) that, at any material time, is open to or is being used by the public, whether free or on payment of a charge; and
- (c) includes any park, reserve, recreational ground, sports field, public garden, public square, cemetery, beach, foreshore, dune, wharf, breakwater, boat ramp, pontoon, road, footpath, access way, grass verge, berm, and any part of a council-controlled public place; and
- (d) excludes any place under the control of the Maunga Authority.

Hunt means to search for any animal, and killing, taking, trapping, capturing, having in possession, tranquillising, or immobilising any such animal by any means for any reason.

Nuisance has the meaning given by [section 29](#) of the Health Act 1956 and includes a person, animal, thing or circumstance causing unreasonable interference with the peace, comfort or convenience of another person whether or not that person is in a council-controlled public place.

Owner, in relation to any animal, means a person who has an animal in their possession or custody, or under that person's care, control, or supervision, and includes the parent or guardian of a person under the age of 16 years who –

- (a) owns the animal; and
- (b) is a member of the parent's or guardian's household, living with and dependant on the parent or guardian;

but does not include any person who has seized or taken custody of an animal under the Animal Welfare Act 1999 or the National Parks Act 1980 or the Conservation Act 1987 or any order made under the Animal Welfare Act 1999.

Park means —

- (a) any land vested in or administered by the Council under the provisions of the [Reserves Act 1977](#); or
- (b) any park, domain or recreational area under the control or ownership of the Council.

Parks management plan means a plan adopted by council for the management of any regional or local park.

Person includes a corporation sole, a body corporate, and an unincorporated body.

Poultry means any live bird that is kept or raised for the purpose of producing eggs, hatching eggs or poultry products or for the purpose of rearing on behalf of any other person, and includes chickens, ducks, geese, peacocks, peahens, pheasants, roosters and swans.

Premises means any private land that is occupied or unoccupied.

Stock means cattle, deer, llamas, alpacas, donkeys, mules, horses, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry and any other animal kept in captivity, or farmed, and dependant on humans for their care and sustenance.

Urban area means –

- (a) any land zoned Residential or Business as defined in the Auckland Council Unitary Plan, and
- (b) land zoned Island Residential 1 and 2 and Commercial 1 – 7 on Waiheke Island, as defined in the Hauraki Gulf Islands Operative District Plan 2013.

Related Information

As at [XX/XX/20XX](#), Papakainga within the Special Purpose - Māori Purpose Zone of the Auckland Council Unitary Plan are not residential or business for the purposes of this definition. This means any restrictions on the keeping of bees and stock in urban areas do not apply.

- (2) Related information does not form part of this Bylaw and may be inserted, changed or removed without any formality.
- (3) The [Interpretation Act 1999](#) applies to this Bylaw.

Clause 5 amended in accordance with Clause 2(2) and Clause 2(3).

Part 2

Responsibility of persons in relation to animals

6 Animal owners must be responsible for their animals at all times

- (1) The owner of any animal must at all times –
 - (a) ensure that animal does not cause a risk to public health and safety;
 - (b) ensure that animal does not cause a nuisance to any other person;
 - (c) in relation to bees, comply with any keeping of bees control made by council in accordance with clauses 9 and 10; and
 - (d) in relation to stock, comply with any keeping of stock control made by council in accordance with clauses 9 and 10.

Related information about nuisance

Whether a nuisance is unreasonable will depend on the circumstances, for example animal odour and noise from rural areas to nearby residential areas is to be expected.

Clause 6 amended in accordance with Clause 2(2) and Clause 2(3)

7 Animal owners must control and if required obtain an approval for their animal to be in a council-controlled public place

- (1) The owner of any animal in a council controlled public place must at all times -
 - (a) ensure that animal does not intimidate or cause a nuisance to any other person;
 - (b) ensure that animal does not damage any property belonging to any other person;
 - (c) in relation to the presence of horses, comply with any control made by council in accordance with clause 9;
 - (d) hold an approval to keep bees; and
 - (e) hold an approval to graze stock.
- (2) A person must not intentionally bring an animal into a regional park unless –
 - (a) approval is obtained from the council; or
 - (b) signage indicates the animal is allowed; and
 - (c) the owner complies with any other reasonable conditions imposed by council in relation to the entry or presence of the animal.

Clause 7 amended in accordance with Clause 2(2) and Clause 2(3).

8 A person must comply with certain requirements in relation to the feeding of wild animals, release of animals, animal remains and slaughter

- (1) A person must not allow the deliberate feeding of any wild or feral animal on private property under their control in a manner that creates a nuisance to any other person.
- (2) A person must not release or abandon any animal in a council-controlled public place unless council has given an approval.
- (3) A person must not hunt or remove any animal in a council-controlled public place unless –
 - (a) fishing below mean high water springs;
 - (b) for customary food gathering by Māori under the [Fisheries \(Kaimoana Customary Fishing\) Regulations 1998](#); or
 - (c) council has given approval.
- (4) A person must not leave animal remains in any public place so as to create a risk to public health and safety or nuisance.
- (5) A person must not slaughter –
 - (a) any stock on any premises with an area less than 4000 square metres in an urban area, other than poultry; and
 - (b) any stock in a council controlled public place
 - (c) any stock on any premises in a manner that creates a nuisance to any person.
- (6) However, clause 8(5) does not apply to –
 - (a) a veterinarian registered under the Veterinarians Act 2005;
 - (b) an inspector appointed for the purpose of the Biosecurity Act 1993;
 - (c) an inspector appointed for the purposes of the Animal Welfare Act 1999;
 - (d) a person who is complying with the Animal Welfare Act 1999; and
 - (e) a person who is complying with the Animal Products Act 1999 where the animal is slaughtered and processed in a premises with a registered risk management programme.

Related information

This Bylaw focuses on animal owner obligations to protect the public. Animal owners must also comply with other rules, for example:

- the [Animal Welfare Act 1999](#) prohibits the ill-treatment of animals ([s12](#), [s29](#)) and deserting an animal without reasonable excuse and no provisions to meet its needs ([s14](#))
- the [Wild Animal Control Act 1977](#) ([s8](#)) and [Crimes Act 1961](#) ([s219](#)) also regulates the hunting or removal of certain animals, such as requirements to have permission to hunt on the land they are in.
- the [Auckland Council Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013](#) enables Council to impose fishing restrictions to protect the public from risks to public safety or nuisance.

- the [Fisheries Act 1996](#) enables the Ministry for Primary Industries to ensure the sustainability of New Zealand's fisheries, including setting rules about fishing limits and closures.
- Premises referred to in clause 8(6)(e) are registered with the Ministry for Primary Industries.

Clause 8 amended in accordance with Clause 2(2) and Clause 2(3).

Part 3

Controls and approvals

9 Council may make controls about animals

- (1) The Council may make controls for the following purposes -
- (a) the keeping of bees in an urban area, specifically –
 - (i) bee management;
 - (ii) the number of beehives that may be kept;
 - (iii) flight path management; and
 - (iv) provision of water.
 - (b) the keeping of stock in urban areas, specifically –
 - (i) the number of stock that may be kept; and
 - (ii) the conditions in which the stock is kept.
 - (c) the presence of horses in a council controlled public place, including –
 - (i) general conditions;
 - (ii) specified public places where additional conditions apply; and
 - (iii) specified public places where horse riding is prohibited.

Related information about controls

Council made the '[name]' on [date] to further regulate the keeping of bees and stock and riding of horses. These rules can be viewed on the [Auckland Council website](#).

In making a control, council must comply with the decision-making requirements under [Subpart 1 of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002](#).

Part 3 heading and Clause 9 amended in accordance with Clause 2(3).

10 [Repealed]

Clause 10 deleted in accordance with Clause 2(3).

11 Council may prescribe the approval system

- (1) The Council may make controls and set fees for the following matters with respect to any approval required in this Bylaw –
- (a) applying for an approval, including forms and information;
 - (b) assessing an application for an approval, including inspection;

- (c) granting or declining an application for an approval;
 - (d) the conditions that may be imposed on an approval;
 - (e) the duration of an approval;
 - (f) objecting to an approval decision, including the period to make an objection;
 - (g) objecting about a condition of an approval, including the objection period;
 - (h) conducting inspections to ensure that an approval and its conditions are complied with;
 - (i) reviewing an approval or its conditions;
 - (j) refunding or waiving fees;
 - (k) suspending or cancelling an approval; and
 - (l) objecting about a decision to suspend or cancel an approval, including the objection period.
- (2) If no controls are made about the duration or transferability of an approval (under clauses 11(1)(e) and 11(1)(j)), an approval has a duration of 12 months from the date granted and is not transferable.

Related information about approvals

An approval under this Bylaw is called an Animal Management Licence. To apply for a licence please visit council's [website](#).

Clause 11 amended in accordance with Clause 2(3).

Part 4

Enforcement powers, offences and penalties

12 Statutory powers may be used to enforce this Bylaw

- (1) The Council may use its powers under the [Local Government Act 2002](#) and the [Health Act 1956](#) to enforce this Bylaw.

Related information

As reprinted on 1 July 2018, enforcement powers under the Local Government Act 2002 included court injunction ([section 162](#)), seizure and disposal of property (sections [164](#), [165](#), [168](#)), powers of entry (sections [171](#), [172](#), [173](#)), cost recovery for damage (sections [175](#), [176](#)), and power to request name and address ([section 178](#)).

As reprinted on 2 March 2018, enforcement powers under the Health Act 1956 included court orders ([section 33](#)), cost recovery for council to abate nuisance ([section 34](#)), powers of entry ([section 128](#)), and power to request name and address ([section 134](#)).

Clause 12 amended in accordance with Clause 2(3).

13 A person can be penalised for not complying with this Bylaw

- (1) A person who fails to comply with Part 2 of this Bylaw commits a breach of this Bylaw and is liable to a penalty under the [Local Government Act 2002](#) or the [Health Act 1956](#).

Related information

As reprinted on 1 July 2018 under [section 242](#) of the Local Government Act 2002, a person who is convicted of an offence against a bylaw is liable to a fine not exceeding \$20,000.

As reprinted on 2 March 2018 under [section 66](#) of the Health Act 1956, a person who breaches a bylaw is liable to a \$500 maximum fine and where the offence is continuing, a further \$50 maximum fine for every day it continues.

Clause 13 amended in accordance with Clause 2(3).

Part 5

[Repealed]

Part 5 deleted in accordance with Clause 2(3).

Related information, Bylaw History

Date	Description
01 November 2010	Made legacy bylaws about animal management ¹ (Section 63 Local Government (Auckland Transitional Provisions) Act 2010))
01 November 2010	Commencement of legacy bylaws about animal management (Section 63 Local Government (Auckland Transitional Provisions) Act 2010)
22 July 2014	Review of legacy bylaws about animal management completed (RBC/2014/26)
31 July 2014	Proposal to make new bylaw about animal management and to revoke legacy bylaws (GB/2014/68)
30 April 2015	Made the Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 (GB/2015/22)
08 June 2015	Public notice of new Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015
01 September 2015	Commencement of new Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and revocation of legacy bylaws
27 September 2018	Proposal to amend the Bylaw following a review of the Auckland Council Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013 (GB/2018/148)
28 March 2019	Made amendments to the Bylaw (GB/2019/22)
May 2019	Public notice of amendments to the Bylaw
01 October 2019	Commencement of amendments to the Bylaw
17 November 2020	Review of Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 completed (REG/2020/78)
X X 2021	Proposal to amend Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 (GB/XXXX/XX)
X X 2021	Made amended Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 (GB/XXXX/XX)
X X 2021	Public notice of amendments to Animal Management Bylaw 2015
X X 2021	Commencement of amendments to Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 (GB/XXXX/XX)

¹ Legacy bylaws made: Auckland Regional Parks Bylaw (2007); Auckland City Council No 3 – Animals Bylaw (2008); Auckland City Council No 20 – Public Places Bylaw (2008); Franklin District Council Keeping of Animals, Poultry and Bees Bylaw (2007); Franklin District Council Public Places Bylaw (2007); Franklin District Council Beach Control Bylaw (2007); Chapter 2 (Animals and Pest Management) of the Manukau City Consolidate Bylaw (2008); Part 5 (Keeping Animals Poultry Bees), Part 2 (Public Places), Part 7 (Environmental Protection: Nuisances Arising on Private Land) and Part 21 (Stock Slaughter) of the North Shore City Council Bylaw (2000); Papakura District Council Keeping of Animals, Poultry and Bees Bylaw (2008); Papakura District Council Public Places Bylaw (2008); Chapter 7 (Keeping Animals, Poultry and Bees), Chapter 8 (Public Places) and Chapter 6 (Stock on Roads) of the Rodney District Council General Bylaw (1998); Waitakere City Council Animals, Birds and Bees Bylaw (2010); and Waitakere City Council Public Places Bylaw (2010).

Related information, next bylaw review

This Bylaw must be reviewed by X. If not reviewed by this date, the Bylaw will expire on X.

Find out more: **phone 09 301 0101**
or visit **aucklandCouncil.govt.nz**





Animal Management Bylaw (Bee, Stock and Horse Riding) Control 2015

(as at xx xxxx 2022)

made by the Governing Body of Auckland Council

in resolution GB/20XX/##

on DD MM 20YY

Control made under clause 9 of the Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Ture-ā-rohe
Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015.

Summary

This summary is not part of this Control but explains the general effects.

Every day Aucklanders interact with animals in a way that benefit their mental and physical wellbeing. Sometimes however, the way people interact with animals causes a problem.

The purpose of this Control is to help minimise public health and safety risks, nuisance, offensive behaviour and the misuse of council controlled public places from the keeping of **bees** and **stock** in urban areas and for **horse riding** in council controlled public places by –

- specifying minimum standards of best practice (specific rules)
- providing guidance (advice in related information boxes).

The rules and advice are in addition to:

- more general rules in the Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015.
- rules in other legislation, for example animal welfare rules in the [Animal Welfare Act 1999](#).

Read the Bylaw for more information about general rules and other legislation.

1 Title

- (1) This control is the Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw (Bee, Stock and Horse Riding) Control 2015.

2 Issuing authority

- (1) This control is made under clause 9 of the Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015.

3 Commencement

- (1) This control comes into force on 1 September 2015.
- (2) Amendments by resolution GB/2022/XX come into force on DD MM YYYY.

Related information

Council decided on dd month year to amend this control. Key changes included:

- introducing limits on the keeping of bees in urban areas
- making the control easier to read and understand.

For more information view the council's Governing Body meeting agenda dated dd month year Item #.

4 Application

- (1) This control applies to Auckland.

5 Purpose

- (1) This control specifies additional rules about the keeping of bees and stock in urban areas and horse riding in council controlled public places.

6 Interpretation

- (1) In this control, unless the context otherwise requires:

Apiary means land used for the keeping of bees in one or more beehives.

Beach means the foreshore and adjacent area that can reasonably be considered part of the beach environment, including areas of sand, pebbles, shingle, dunes or coastal vegetation, and includes the adjacent coastal marine area.

Beehive means any receptacle housing a honey bee colony.

Beekeeper means a person who keeps bees.

Bylaw means the Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015.

Coastal marine area has the meaning given by [Section 2](#) of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Flight path means the distinct route taken by many bees leaving from or returning to their hive.

Foreshore has the meaning given by the [Section 2](#) of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Honey bee colony means a honey bee community consisting of a queen (lays eggs), drones (locate queens during swarms), and workers (range of duties including foraging for nectar).

Pollination means the transfer of pollen by honey bees from anthers to stigmas of flowers for plant fertilisation.

Standard Beehive means a hive that has inner assembled dimensions up to and no greater than:

- (i) length: 465mm
- (ii) width: 365mm; and
- (iii) depth: 238mm.

Swarm means a cluster or flying mass of honey bees, including workers, queens and drones.

- (2) Unless the context requires another meaning, a term or expression that is defined in the Bylaw and is used, but not defined in this control has the meaning given by the Bylaw.
- (3) Related information does not form part of this control and may be inserted, changed or removed without any formality.

Control One

Beekeeping in urban areas

7 Beekeepers must take reasonable steps to prevent public safety and nuisance risks

- (1) A person who keeps bees in an urban area must in relation to those bees and associated beehives:
 - (a) take all reasonable steps to ensure any beehive is positioned and managed in a way that has minimal impact to any other person;
 - (b) maintain any honey bee colony with a calm temperament;
 - (c) take all reasonable steps to control swarming;
 - (d) ensure that there is a suitable water source for the bees on the premises on which the beehives are kept;
 - (e) take all reasonable steps to minimise nuisance to any other person from bee excrement.

8 An approval is required to keep bees in some circumstances

- (1) A person on premises in an urban area may keep two standard beehives in premises less than 2000 square metres in size
- (2) However, the limits in 8(1) do not apply if:
 - (a) that person holds an approval, or
 - (b) the area of the premises is 2000 square metres or larger in size
- (3) Every person who does not comply with Rule 8(1) as of **date of Bylaw amendments becoming operative** will have until **six months after commencement date** to gain an approval.

Related information about responsible beekeeping

Learn how to be a responsible beekeeper

Auckland Council advises every person wishing to keep bees in an urban area to participate in a beekeeping course. For more advice or information:

- on how to comply with this Control, contact your local beekeeping club or the National Beekeepers' Association of New Zealand
- read the National Beekeepers' Association of New Zealand guidelines "Starting with Bees" or contact the association
- contact the Auckland Beekeeper's, Franklin Beekeepers or Rodney Beekeepers Club.

Register your apiary

Beekeepers have a legal obligation to register their apiary under the Biosecurity (National American Foulbrood Pest Management Plan) Order 1998. Registration:

- is intended to protect honey bees from American foulbrood disease
- allows the Ministry for Primary Industries to carry out surveillance for exotic pests and diseases of honey bees and respond to an incursion.

Registrations are processed by AsureQuality Ltd and registration codes are required to be displayed in a visible manner in each apiary, usually on a beehive.

Further information on American foulbrood disease can be found at www.afb.org.nz.

Manage flight paths to avoid public safety or nuisance risks

Honey bees will fly at head height for some distance from their hives unless their surrounding environment directs their flight path upwards. Honey bees can be encouraged to fly above head height if a flyway barrier, two or more metres tall, is placed 1-2 metres out from the front of the hive entrance. It is important that flightpaths are not directed across public pathways on private and public land. Barriers that can be used include shrubs or trees, a wall, a hedge or a fence. Beehives can be placed on top of sheds or buildings but it may be more difficult to work with the bees in these restricted locations.

Like other animals, bees excrete waste products. Honey bees going on orientation, foraging or cleaning flights often excrete after exiting the hive. This can leave distinct trails of coloured bee excrement within a 500 metre radius of the hive and can cause a nuisance to neighbours. The colour of the excrement depends on the pollen sources the bees are foraging on but is typically yellow to brown. The excrement may be hard to remove from clothing, vehicles and buildings.

Hives can be re-positioned on the property or rotated so that flight paths can be encouraged in a direction away from neighbouring properties.

Minimise the occurrence of swarming

Although swarming is the natural means of dispersal of honey bee colonies, beekeepers can minimise the occurrence of swarms in urban areas by:

- re-queening on an annual basis
- taking a nucleus colony out of populous hives (artificial swarming)
- re-queening colonies that have been started from swarms.

Contact your local beekeeping club or the National Beekeepers' Association of New Zealand for further advice on bee management.

Honey bee colonies are more likely to swarm if there are limited cells in the hive for the worker bees to store honey and pollen. Responsible bee management practices need to be undertaken during the seasonal build up to avoid such situations. Plenty of room should be provided for the queen to lay eggs and for the bees to store honey. Consider taking three-five frames of bees, brood and stores from the hive (nucleus hive) as an artificial swarm.

Collection of bee swarms

Although beekeepers can undertake responsible bee management practices to minimise the occurrence of swarms, swarming is part of the natural reproductive and dispersal cycle of honey bees. Bees which have recently swarmed are generally not inclined to sting unless provoked, as they are gorged full of honey and are homeless, which reduces their defensive behaviour. Swarms that have been confined by bad weather to the same bush or tree for several days may be more aggressive.

If a bee swarm is sighted, members of the public should not attempt to remove the swarm themselves, but arrange to have the swarm removed by a local beekeeper. To find a local beekeeper call your local beekeeping club, the National Beekeepers Association of New Zealand, or the Auckland Council call centre on 09 301 0101.

Maintain calm temperament of bees to avoid public safety or nuisance risks

Maintaining honey bee colonies with a calm temperament is important for minimising potential nuisance to neighbours and the risk of bee stings. Honey bees are generally docile and only sting as a defensive mechanism.

The genetics of the queen influences the nature of the hive, and aggressive bees release alarm pheromones to behave in a more defensive manner.

Queen bees should be culled from aggressive colonies and replaced with queens from a gentle strain. If the queen is coming into her second season, the colony is more likely to swarm.

Be considerate of neighbours when working with bees

Beekeepers in urban areas should be considerate of their neighbours and work with bees at appropriate times of the day. During the weekend an appropriate time may be earlier in the morning. Beekeepers should avoid working with bees in wet and cold weather conditions.

Consideration should be given to livestock near the apiary as well as in neighbouring properties. Beehives in paddocks with livestock should be protected from being disrupted by livestock and aggravating the bees. Bee flight paths should also be managed to protect livestock from the risk of bee stings.

Food and water for bees

Providing a source of clean water may reduce the number of bees foraging elsewhere for water and creating a nuisance to neighbours, especially if they own a swimming pool.

An adequate food source for bees is important for bee nutrition and preventing bee starvation. Bees rely on nectar and pollen for their food. Without adequate food sources bees can become weak or starve, are less able to resist diseases and pests, and cannot reproduce to build up strong colonies. The Trees for Bees programme aims to research bee-friendly plants and promote bee-friendly land management in order to provide adequate nutrition for bees in spring and autumn. For further information on bee-friendly plants visit the Trees for Bees NZ webpage at <http://www.treesforbeesnz.org/home>.

As well as the need for public awareness of bee-friendly plants, beekeepers should prevent overcrowding and manage bee stocking rates. A stocking rate is about managing the number of hives in an apiary or in an area in relation to the carrying capacity of food sources for bees in the foraging environment. Bees forage in a radius of up to five kilometres from the hive, and having too many bees in a single area can cause competition between honeybee colonies.

Control Two

Keeping stock in urban areas

9 Stock owners must ensure their stock are confined on the premises

- (1) The owner of any stock of a type in Table 1 kept in an urban area must ensure the stock is confined within the premises in such a manner that it cannot freely leave the premises.
- (2) The owner of any chicken kept in an urban area must:
 - (a) ensure the chicken is confined within the premises in such a manner that it cannot freely leave the premises (for example using an enclosed chicken coop and attached run or adequate fencing);
 - (b) ensure any chicken coop does not cause a nuisance to any other person; and
 - (c) regularly clean their chicken coop as appropriate to maintain the chicken coop in a dry, clean condition and state of good repair, free from any offensive smell, overflow and vermin.

10 Stock owners must obtain an approval to keep stock in certain circumstances

- (1) A person on a premises in an urban area may keep stock of a type in Table 1 within the limits specified in Table 1.
- (2) However, the limits specified in Table 1 do not apply if:
 - (a) that person holds an approval;
 - (b) the area of the premises is larger than 4000 square meters; or
 - (c) the stock is being kept for participation in a children's agricultural day event where:
 - (i) the event is registered with the council and event organisers provide participants with education on responsible animal ownership, and
 - (ii) the premises on which the stock is being kept is within the Aotea/Great Barrier, Franklin, Papakura, Rodney, Waiheke or Waitākere Ranges; and
 - (iii) the stock is less than 12 months of age and is being kept on the premises for no more than six months between 1 June and 30 November.

Table 1: Number of stock allowed to be kept in an urban area without an approval

Type of stock	Premises less than 2000 square metres in size	Premises 2000 square metres or larger in size
Cattle	0	0
Chickens	6	12
Deer	0	0
Donkeys	0	0
Ducks	0	6
Geese	0	6
Goats	0	0
Horses	0	0
Llamas	0	0
Peacocks	0	0
Peahens	0	0
Pheasants	0	6
Pigs	0	0
Ponies	0	0

Type of stock	Premises less than 2000 square metres in size	Premises 2000 square metres or larger in size
Quail	6	12
Roosters	0	0
Sheep	0	0
Swans	0	0

Related information for the keeping of stock

Animal owners have an obligation under the Animal Welfare Act 1999 to ensure that the physical, health and behavioural needs of their animal are met. Minimum standards for the care and management of layer hens are stipulated by the Animal Welfare (Layer Hens) Code of Welfare 2012. Minimum standards are also contained in codes of welfare for meat chickens, dairy and beef cattle, sheep, deer, goats, pigs, llamas and alpacas.

The control is intended to ensure any potential nuisances or risks to public health and safety are minimised. When considering whether to issue an approval, the council considers various matters that may be likely to create nuisances. Such matters may include the type of stock, the suitability of size and site available for keeping stock, the suitability of fencing, housing, drainage, and waste disposal controls to limit the creation of potential nuisances.

Calf club and rural pet days

Event organisers of calf club and rural school pet days are required to register their event with the council. If an event is an annual event, organisers will only need to register with the council once and each season ensure participants are aware of their obligations under the bylaw.

Keeping a calf or lamb for calf club and rural pet days is a tradition in many rural communities and participants do not need to apply for an approval. Participants will still need to ensure stock are properly contained and that animals do not cause issues for neighbours.

Related information about responsible chicken keeping

Learn how to be a responsible chicken owner

Auckland Council advises every person wishing to keep chickens in an urban area to participate in a chicken keeping educational course. For advice on the keeping of chickens refer to the SPCA Auckland guidelines found at <http://spca.org.nz/AnimalCare/ChickenCare.aspx>.

Guidelines for the containment of chickens

The proper containment of chickens and provision of shelter is an important aspect of responsible animal ownership in urban areas. A chicken coop should always be set up prior to acquiring the chickens. The permitted number of chickens should have access to an area of land greater than 3m². As part of this space, an enclosed, rainproof chicken coop should be provided for sleeping and laying eggs, allowing at least 30cm of roost or perch per chicken with a minimum roof height of 60cm.

Chicken owners have an obligation under the Animal Welfare (Layer Hens) Code of Welfare 2012 to provide facilities for roosting (e.g. perches), a surface for pecking and scratching, and a secluded nesting area. Perches should be positioned at a height off the ground, and in a manner so that chickens are able to maintain a natural position on top of the perch when roosting.

Guidelines for locating chicken coops

The location of chicken coops can be very important for minimising potential nuisance to neighbours. When locating a chicken coop, owners should consider how this may affect their neighbours and locate the coop in a place that is least likely to cause a nuisance. Placing it right up

against neighbouring properties or near outdoor living areas has the potential to cause a nuisance, as hens can be noisy when they lay and there is a risk of chicken coops becoming smelly in the summer months.

Chicken coops should also be located on well-drained land as standing water will promote public health risks.

Guidelines for keeping chicken coops clean

Keeping chicken coops clean is important for minimising potential smells and minimising health problems for both chickens and people. Chicken coops should be thoroughly cleaned out at least once a week. Nesting boxes and the floor of any chicken coop should be kept clean and dry and lined with hay, wood chips (untreated), sawdust, or shredded newspaper so that it can be easily removed when cleaned out. Chicken owners have an obligation under the Animal Welfare (Layer Hens) Code of Welfare 2012 to provide good quality litter material that is free from toxic contaminants. This lining should be removed often and cleaned out as appropriate to ensure compliance with the Keeping of Stock Control. In addition, egg nests should not be positioned beneath elevated perches as this can lead to excrement dropping on eggs.

Preventing vermin in chicken coops

Owners should not allow excess food and chicken bedding waste to accumulate on their property. This is because it can start to smell, provide somewhere for flies to breed, mice to shelter and may attract rats looking for food.

Scattering food across the ground can often lead to the attraction of rats and mice and should be scattered only for the purpose of immediate consumption. Owners will get more control by using vermin proof receptacles specifically for poultry feeding, which also keep out the rain, providing chickens with good access to dry pellets or grain. Once vermin realise there is an accessible food supply, they will continue to return, leaving excrement that can contaminate chicken feed and water. Owners would also be exposing themselves and their neighbours to the diseases that rats and mice carry in their excrement.

Owners need to ensure they do as much as possible to keep the area in and around a chicken coop clean.

Control 4

Horse riding in a public place

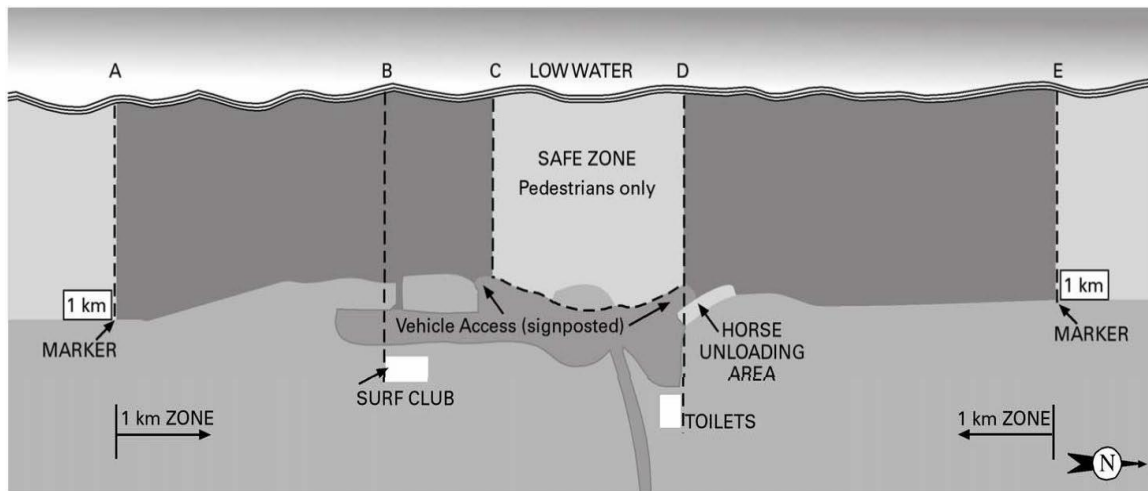
11 Owners of a horse being ridden in public must comply with certain conditions

- (2) The owner of a horse being ridden in a council controlled public place must:
- (a) remove or safely dispose of any horse manure that is deposited;
 - (b) show due consideration for other users at all times;
 - (c) when on a beach, ride or lead their horse in a manner that does not intimidate, cause a danger or cause a nuisance to other beach users; and
 - (d) must not ride or lead their horse on coastal dunes except when accessing the beach, an adjoining property, or road in a manner that does not cause, nor is likely to cause damage to any part of that dune, and that utilises the most direct route possible.

12 Additional conditions apply to the presence of horses on certain beaches

- (1) A person must comply with the following conditions about the presence of horses on Algies Beach, Hatfields Beach, Martins Bay Beach, Omaha Beach, Orewa Beach and Snells Beach –
 - (a) horses must only be ridden or lead along the beach between the times of mid and low tide, and must be ridden or lead along the beach below the high tide mark;
 - (b) between 1 December and 15 February (including weekends), horses are only allowed before 10:00am, and after 7:00pm; and
 - (c) horses are prohibited at Easter weekend (Friday to Monday inclusive) and Labour weekend (Saturday to Monday inclusive).
- (2) A person must comply with the following conditions about the presence of horses on Karioitahi Beach as shown in Figure 1 –
 - (a) during high use periods, horses are restricted to a walk within the 1km ZONE, at all other times horses are restricted to a walk within the Safe Zone;
 - (b) within the 1km ZONE, horses must remain within 10 metres of the water's edge wherever possible;
 - (c) horse manure must be removed from the 1km ZONE; and
 - (d) the unloading of horses is only permitted in the Horse Unloading Area.

Figure 1: Karioitahi Beach Special Restrictions



Related information on responsible horse riding

Further information on responsible horse riding can be obtained from the [New Zealand Horse Network](#) and the [New Zealand Bridleways Code](#).

Guidelines for general conditions

Consideration to other members of the public should be shown by removing or disposing of horse manure public places. Not all members of the public will feel comfortable around horses, so it may be appropriate to give people plenty of space and reduce speed as riders approach other members of the public.

Horse riders should also be aware of nesting birds. Horse trampling can damage dune vegetation, contribute to erosion and disturb nesting areas. Dunes, shell banks and beaches provide habitats for many rare and threatened bird species. If there is signage or notices about nesting birds, horse riders should pay particular attention and/or stay away completely from those areas. Some areas have signage showing where horse riding is prohibited. Additionally, if there are bridle trails across dunes to access the beach, horse riders should not veer off the trail.

Guidelines for horse riding conditions along the north eastern coast of Auckland

Beaches along the north eastern coast of Auckland are becoming increasingly developed by urban settlements. Conditions for horse riding at specified beaches are intended to protect public safety and minimise the potential for public nuisance. Horses are required to be ridden below the high tide mark so that any manure can be washed away. Horses are not to be ridden during high tide periods, so as to avoid potential conflict with other beach users.

Guidelines for horse riding conditions at Karioitahi Beach

Karioitahi Beach is located on the south western coast of Auckland. Conditions for horse riding at Karioitahi Beach are intended to protect public safety, manage beach access and manage different activities of beach users. High use periods in the specified conditions means the time between 10:00am and 6:00pm from the beginning of Labour Weekend to the end of March in the following year.

Horse riding on the road

Rules for horse riding on the road and driver care around horse riders are already contained in Part 11 of the Land Transport (Road User) Rule 2004.

Horse riding in regional and local parks

Permitted horse riding areas at local and regional parks are set out in parks management plans such as reserve management plans and the Auckland Regional Parks Management Plan 2010. Permitted horse riding areas at regional parks and designated bridle trails can be seen in the regional park management plan maps accessible on the Auckland Council website. Riders must obtain council permission prior to riding in regional parks and are required to comply with conditions outlined in a code of conduct.

Auckland Unitary Plan

The Auckland Unitary Plan includes controls for horse riding in the coastal marine area (i.e. on a beach below the mean high water springs line). Horses must not be ridden or lead through bird breeding areas.

Related information, Controls History

Date	Description
30 April 2015	Made keeping of bees control, keeping of stock control, and horses in a public place control (GB/2015/22)
11 August 2015	Amended keeping of stock control (RBC/2015/30)
01 September 2015	Commencement of Auckland Council Animal Management Controls 2015 (GB/2015/22)
Dd/mm/yyyy	Amended Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw Control 2015 as part of Bylaw review
Dd/mm/yyyy	Commencement of Auckland Council Animal Management Controls 2015 (XX/XXXX/XX)

Find out more: **phone 09 301 0101**
or visit **aucklandCouncil.govt.nz**



Appendix B: Existing Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls



Animal Management Bylaw 2015

Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015

(as at 01 October 2019)

Made by Governing Body of Auckland Council

Resolution in Council

30 April 2015

Pursuant to the Local Government Act 2002 and the Health Act 1956, the Governing Body of Auckland Council makes the following bylaw.

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1 Title

- (1) This bylaw is the Animal Management Bylaw 2015.

2 Commencement

- (1) This bylaw comes into force on 1 September 2015.

3 Application

- (1) This bylaw applies to Auckland.

**Part 1
Preliminary provisions**

4 Purpose

- (1) The purpose of this bylaw is to provide for the ownership of animals (excluding dogs) in a way that –
- (a) protects the public from nuisance;
 - (b) maintains and promotes public health and safety;
 - (c) minimises the potential for offensive behaviour in public places, and
 - (d) manages animals in public places.

Explanatory note: The Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 supplements rather than duplicates other animal owner obligations, including but not limited to, the Animal Products Act 1999, Animal Welfare Act 1999 and related codes of welfare, Biosecurity Act 1993, Health Act 1956, Impounding Act 1955, Reserves Act 1977, Resource Management Act 1991, Auckland Council Unitary Plan, Auckland Regional Parks Management Plan 2010, and the Auckland Regional Pest Management Strategy 2007-2012.

Dog management is addressed in the Auckland Council Policy on Dogs 2012 and Dog Management Bylaw 2012.

5 Interpretation

- (1) In this bylaw, unless the context otherwise requires, -

Animal means any member of the animal kingdom, including any mammal, bird, finfish, shellfish, reptile, amphibian, insect or invertebrate, and includes their young or eggs and the carcass or its constituent parts, but does not include humans or dogs.

Council means the governing body of Auckland Council or any person delegated to act on its behalf.

Hunt means to search for any animal, and killing, taking, trapping, capturing, having in possession, tranquillising, or immobilising any such animal by any means for any reason.

Explanatory note: Definition of hunt inserted by minute GB/2019/22, in force on 01 October 2019.

Licence means a licence, permit or approval to do something under this bylaw and includes all conditions to which the licence is subject.

Nuisance has the same meaning as Section 29 of the Health Act 1956 and includes a person, animal, thing or circumstance causing unreasonable interference with the peace, comfort or convenience of another person.

Explanatory note: Without limiting the meaning of the term nuisance, section 29 of the Health Act 1956 states a nuisance shall be deemed to be created in any of the following cases, that is to say:

- (a) where any accumulation or deposit is in such a state or is so situated as to be offensive or likely to be injurious to health;*
- (b) where any premises, including any accumulation or deposit thereon, are in such a state as to harbour or to be likely to harbour rats or other vermin;*
- (c) where any premises are so situated, or are in such a state, as to be offensive or likely to be injurious to health;*
- (d) where any buildings or premises used for the keeping of animals are so constructed, situated, used, or kept, or are in such a condition, as to be offensive or likely to be injurious to health;*
- (e) where any animal, or any carcass or part of a carcass, is so kept or allowed to remain as to be offensive or likely to be injurious to health;*
- (f) where any noise or vibration occurs in or is emitted from any building, premises, or land (from an animal) to a degree that is likely to be injurious to health;*
- (g) where there exists on any land or premises any condition giving rise or capable of giving rise to the breeding of flies or mosquitoes or suitable for the breeding of other insects, or of mites or ticks, which are capable of causing or transmitting disease.*

Explanatory note: Circumstances that may be deemed a nuisance can include noises and odour associated with keeping animals.

Owner, in relation to any animal, means a person who has an animal in their possession or custody, or under that person's care, control, or supervision, and includes the parent or guardian of a person under the age of 16 years who -

- (a) owns the animal; and
- (b) is a member of the parent's or guardian's household living with and dependant on the parent or guardian; -

but does not include any person who has seized or taken custody of an animal under the Animal Welfare Act 1999 or the National Parks Act 1980 or the Conservation Act 1987 or any order made under the Animal Welfare Act 1999.

Park means —

- (a) any land vested in or administered by the council under the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977; or
- (b) any park, domain or recreational area under the control or ownership of the council.

Parks management plan means a management plan for any regional or local park adopted by the council.

Person has the meaning given by the Interpretation Act 1999.

Explanatory note: As at 1 October 2008, the definition in section 29 of the Interpretation Act 1999 states “person includes a corporation sole, a body corporate, and an unincorporated body”.

Poultry means any live bird that is kept or raised for the purpose of producing eggs, hatching eggs or poultry products or for the purpose of rearing on behalf of any other person, and includes chickens, ducks, geese, peacocks, peahens, pheasants, roosters and swans.

Premises means any private land that is occupied or unoccupied.

Public place means a place that is –

- (a) under the control of Auckland Council; and
- (b) open to, or being used by the public, whether or not there is a charge for admission.

Stock means cattle, deer, llamas, alpacas, donkeys, mules, horses, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry and any other animal kept in captivity, or farmed, and dependant on humans for their care and sustenance.

Urban area means –

- (a) any land zoned Residential or Business as defined in the Auckland Council Unitary Plan, and
- (b) land zoned Island Residential 1 and 2 and Commercial 1 – 7 on Waiheke Island, as defined in the Hauraki Gulf Islands Operative District Plan 2013.

- (2) Any explanatory notes and attachments are for information purposes, do not form part of this bylaw, and may be inserted, amended or revoked without formality.
- (3) The Interpretation Act 1999 applies to this bylaw.

Part 2

Animals on private land and public places

6 Obligations of animal owners in general

- (1) The owner of any animal must at all times–
 - (a) ensure that animal does not cause a nuisance to any other person; and
 - (b) ensure that animal does not cause a risk to public health and safety; and
 - (c) in relation to bees, comply with any keeping of bees control made by council in accordance with clauses 9 and 10; and
 - (d) in relation to stock, comply with any keeping of stock control made by council in accordance with clauses 9 and 10; and
 - (e) hold a licence to keep stock on any premises in an urban area where the number of stock exceed any limit in any keeping of stock control made by council in accordance with clauses 9 and 10.

Explanatory note: Animal owners are required under the Animal Welfare Act 1999 to provide for the physical, health, and behavioural needs of their animals, including food, water, shelter and exercise.

7 Obligations of animal owners in public places

- (1) The owner of any animal in a public place must at all times –
 - (a) ensure that animal does not intimidate or cause a nuisance to any other person; and
 - (b) ensure that animal does not damage any property belonging to any other person in a public place; and
 - (c) in relation to the presence of horses in a public place, comply with any presence of horses in a public place control made by council in accordance with clause 9; and
 - (d) hold a licence to keep bees in a public place; and
 - (e) hold a licence to graze stock in a public place.

- (2) A person must not intentionally bring an animal into a regional park unless –
 - (a) approval is obtained from the council; or
 - (b) signage indicates the animal is allowed; and
 - (c) the owner complies with any other reasonable conditions imposed by council in relation to the entry or presence of the animal.

8 Slaughter, hunting, removal or release of animals and animal remains

- (1) A person must not leave animal remains on any land so as to create a nuisance or risk to public health and safety.

- (2) A person must not slaughter –
 - (a) any stock on any premises with an area less than 4000 square metres in an urban area, other than poultry, and
 - (b) any stock in a public place.

- (2A) A person must not release or abandon any animal in a public place unless Council has given prior written approval.

- (2B) A person must not hunt or remove any animal in a public place unless –
 - (a) fishing below mean high water springs; or
 - (b) for customary food gathering by Māori under the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998; or
 - (c) Council has given prior written approval (for example, pig and goat hunting as part of a pest control programme in the Waitakere and Hunua Ranges).

- (3) A person must not slaughter stock on any premises in a manner that creates a nuisance to any person.

- (4) Nothing in clause 8(2) applies to:
 - (a) A veterinarian registered under the Veterinarians Act 2005;
 - (b) An inspector appointed for the purpose of the Biosecurity Act 1993;
 - (c) An inspector appointed for the purposes of the Animal Welfare Act 1999;
 - (d) A person who is complying with the Animal Welfare Act 1999;
 - (e) A person who is complying with the Animal Products Act 1999 where the animal is slaughtered and processed in a premises with a registered risk management programme.

Explanatory note: Any person slaughtering stock must comply with the Animal Welfare Act 1999 to ensure the animal does not suffer unreasonable or unnecessary pain or distress. Premises referred to in clause 8(4)(e) are registered with the Ministry for Primary Industries.

Explanatory notes: Other regulations also apply to the release, hunting and harming of animals. The Auckland Council Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013 enables Council to impose fishing restrictions to protect the public from nuisance or risks to public safety. The Fisheries Act 1996 enables the Ministry for Primary Industries to ensure the sustainability of New Zealand's fisheries, including setting rules about fishing limits and closures. The Animal Welfare Act 1999 prohibits the ill-treatment of animals (s12, s29) and deserting an animal without reasonable excuse and no provisions to meet its needs (s14). The Wild Animal Control Act 1977 (s8) and Crimes Act 1961 (s219) can also apply to the hunting or removal of certain animals.

Explanatory note: Clause 8 amended by minute GB/2019/22, in force on 01 October 2019 to include matters related to the hunting, removal or release of animals.

Part 3 Controls and licences

9 Types of animal management controls

- (1) The council may make controls for the following purposes -
- (a) the keeping of bees in an urban area, specifically—
 - (i) bee management;
 - (ii) flight path management; and
 - (iii) provision of water;
 - (b) the keeping of stock in urban areas, specifically—
 - (i) the number of stock that may be kept; and
 - (ii) the conditions in which they are kept;
 - (c) the presence of horses in a public place, including –
 - (i) general conditions of use;
 - (ii) specified public places where additional conditions apply; and
 - (iii) specified public places where horse riding is prohibited.

10 Making animal management controls

- (1) The council must, before making, amending or revoking a control -
- (a) comply with the requirements under Subpart 1 of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002; and
 - (b) be satisfied that the controls give effect to the purpose of this bylaw.

11 Structure of animal management licence system

- (1) The council may make controls and set fees for the following matters with respect to any licence required in this bylaw –
- (a) applying for a licence, including forms and information;
 - (b) assessing an application for a licence, including inspection;
 - (c) granting or declining an application for a licence;
 - (d) the conditions that may be imposed on a licence;

- (e) the duration of the licence;
 - (f) objecting about a decision to decline a licence, including the objection period;
 - (g) objecting about a condition of a licence, including the objection period;
 - (h) conducting inspections to ensure that a licence and its conditions are complied with;
 - (i) reviewing a licence or its conditions;
 - (j) refunding or waiving fees;
 - (k) suspending or cancelling a licence; and
 - (l) objecting about a decision to suspend or cancel a licence, including the objection period.
- (2) If no controls are made about the duration or transferability of a licence (under sub-clauses (1)(e) and (1)(j)), a licence has a duration of 12 months from the date granted and is not transferable.

Part 4 **Enforcement, offences, penalties**

12 Enforcement

- (1) The council may use its powers under the Local Government Act 2002 and the Health Act 1956 to enforce this bylaw.

13 Offences and penalties

- (1) A person who fails to comply with this bylaw commits a breach of this bylaw and is liable to a penalty under the Local Government Act 2002 and/or the Health Act 1956.

Part 5
Savings, transitional provisions

14 Savings, transitional provisions

- (1) This clause applies to the former bylaws -
 - (a) Auckland City Council Bylaws 2008 03: Animals;
 - (b) Franklin District Council Keeping of Animals, Poultry and Bees Bylaw 2007;
 - (c) Manukau City Consolidated Bylaw 2008 Chapter 2: Animals and Pest Management Bylaw;
 - (d) North Shore City Council Bylaw Part 7: Keeping Animals Poultry Bees Bylaw;
 - (e) Papakura District Council Keeping of Animals, Poultry and Bees Bylaw 2008;
 - (f) Rodney District Council General Bylaw 1998 Chapter 7: Keeping Animals, Poultry and Bees; and
 - (g) Waitakere City Council Animals, Birds and Bees Bylaw 2010.

- (2) Any licence, consent, permit, dispensation, permission or other form of approval granted under a bylaw referred to in subclause (1) continues in force but –
 - (a) expires on the date specified in that approval; or
 - (b) if no expiry date is specified, it expires on the date 12 months after the commencement of this bylaw; and
 - (c) can be renewed only by application made and determined under this bylaw.

- (3) Where a licence, consent, permit, dispensation, permission or other form of approval was not required under a bylaw referred to in subclause (1), and under this bylaw a licence is required , a person must obtain a licence within 12 months of the commencement date of this bylaw.

- (4) Any application for a consent, permit, dispensation, permission or other form of approval granted under a bylaw referred to in subclause (1) that was filed before the day on which this bylaw commences must be dealt with by the council –
 - (a) under the relevant former bylaw in subclause (1); and
 - (b) as if this bylaw had not been made.

Additional Information to Animal Management Bylaw 2015

This document contains matters for information purposes only and does not form part of any bylaw. They include matters made pursuant to a bylaw and other matters to assist in the ease of understanding, use and maintenance.

The information contained in this document may be updated at any time.

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Section 1 History of Bylaw

Action	Description	Date of Decision	Decision Reference	Commencement
Make	<p>Following animal management bylaws in force on 31 Oct 2010 deemed to have been made by Auckland Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auckland City Council Bylaws 2008 03: Animals; • Auckland City Council Bylaws 2008 20: Public Places; • Auckland Regional Parks Bylaw 2007; • Franklin District Council Keeping of Animals, Poultry and Bees Bylaw 2007; • Franklin District Council Public Places Bylaw 2007; • Franklin District Council Beach Control Bylaw 2007; • Manukau City Consolidated Bylaw 2008 Chapter 2: Animals and Pest Management Bylaw; • North Shore City Council Bylaw Part 5: Keeping Animals Poultry Bees Bylaw; • North Shore City Council Bylaw Part 2: Public Places Bylaw; • North Shore City Council Bylaw Part 7: Environmental Protection: Nuisances Arising on Private Land Bylaw; • North Shore City Council Bylaw Part 21: Stock Slaughter Bylaw; • Papakura District Council Keeping of Animals, Poultry and Bees Bylaw 2008; • Papakura District Council Public Places Bylaw 2008; • Rodney District Council General Bylaw 1998 Chapter 7: Keeping Animals, Poultry and Bees; • Rodney District Council General Bylaw 1998 Chapter 8: Public Places; • Rodney District Council General Bylaw 1998 Chapter 6: Stock on Roads; • Waitakere City Council Animals, Birds and Bees Bylaw 2010; and 	01 Nov 2010	Section 63 Local Government (Auckland Transitional Provisions) Act 2010	01 Nov 2010

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waitakere City Council Public Places Bylaw 2010. 			
Revoke	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auckland City Council Bylaws 2008 03: Animals; • Auckland City Council Bylaws 2008 20: Public Places (clauses 20.2.1(d), 20.3.4(c), 20.3.4(d), 20.3.5)); • Auckland Regional Parks Bylaw 2007 (clauses 3.1(d), 4.1(a), 6.1(d)); • Franklin District Council Keeping of Animals, Poultry and Bees Bylaw 2007; • Franklin District Council Public Places Bylaw 2007 (clauses 7.1, 17.2, 17.3); • Franklin District Council Beach Control Bylaw 2007 (clauses 5(4), 5(5) and the First Schedule); • Manukau City Consolidated Bylaw 2008 Chapter 2: Animals and Pest Management Bylaw (all clauses excluding 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5 and Attachment 2); • North Shore City Council Bylaw Part 5: Keeping Animals Poultry Bees Bylaw; • North Shore City Council Bylaw Part 2: Public Places Bylaw (clauses 2.3.1 (h), 2.5.1(f), 2.5.1(l)); • North Shore City Council Bylaw Part 7: Environmental Protection: Nuisances Arising on Private Land Bylaw (clauses 7.10.1, 7.10.2); • North Shore City Council Bylaw Part 21: Stock Slaughter Bylaw; • Papakura District Council Keeping of Animals, Poultry and Bees Bylaw 2008; • Papakura District Council Public Places Bylaw 2008 (clauses 5.1(d), 14.1, 14.2, 14.3, 14.4, 14.6); • Rodney District Council General Bylaw 1998 Chapter 7: Keeping Animals, Poultry and Bees; • Rodney District Council General Bylaw 1998 Chapter 8: Public Places (clauses 3.1(d), 4.1(a)); • Rodney District Council General Bylaw 1998 Chapter 6: Stock on 	30 April 2015	GB/2015/22	1 September 2015

	Roads (clauses 5.2, 6.1 and 6.2); <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waitakere City Council Animals, Birds and Bees Bylaw 2010; and • Waitakere City Council Public Places Bylaw 2010 (clauses 6.1(m), 10.1(b)). 			
Make	Animal Management Bylaw 2015	30 April 2015	GB/2015/22	1 September 2015
Amend	Animal Management Bylaw 2015	28 March 2019	GB/2019/22	1 October 2019

Section 2 Related Documents

Document Title	Description of Document	Location of Document
Decision Minutes and Agenda	Decisions on submissions to proposed animal management bylaw	www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
Hearings Report	Background and summary of submissions to proposed animal management bylaw	www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
Animal Management Bylaw Review Statement of Proposal	Provides background to the proposed animal management bylaw	www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
Long Term Plan	Outlines financial plans	www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
Annual Plan	Sets keeping of animals licence fees	www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
The Local Government Act 2002	Provides certain functions, duties, powers and penalties to make and enforce this bylaw	www.legislation.govt.nz
The Health Act 1956	Provides certain functions, duties, powers and penalties to make and enforce this bylaw	www.legislation.govt.nz
Local Government (Auckland Transitional Provisions) Act 2010	Provides certain functions, duties, powers and penalties to make and enforce this bylaw	www.legislation.govt.nz
Bylaws Act 1910	Provides for certain matters related to the validity of bylaws	www.legislation.govt.nz
Interpretations Act 2009	Provides for certain matters related to the interpretation of bylaws	www.legislation.govt.nz

Section 3 Delegations for matters contained in the bylaw

Governing Body and Local Board Delegations

Clause	Function, Duty, Power to be Delegated	Delegated Authority	Date of Delegation Decision	Decision Reference	Commencement of Delegation
9(1)(a) and (b)	Power to make controls for the keeping of bees and stock in an urban area	Regulatory and Bylaws Committee	30 April 2015	GB/2015/22	1 September 2015
9(1)(c)(ii) and (iii)	Make, amend and revoke conditions for horse riding in public places	Regulatory and Bylaws Committee for parks and beaches of regional significance*1	30 April 2015	GB/2015/22	1 September 2015
		Local boards for parks and beaches not of regional significance*1	30 April 2015	GB/2015/22	1 September 2015

*1 Parks and beaches of regional significance means –

- (a) any public place for which the Governing Body retains decision-making for non-regulatory activities as contained in the Long Term Plan, and
- (b) any regional park, including any associated park, road, beach or foreshore area.

Auckland Council Staff Delegations

Clause	Function, Duty, Power to be Delegated	Delegated Authority	Date of Delegation Decision	Decision Reference	Commencement of Delegation
All (except clause 9 and 10 animal management controls and clause 11 in relation to setting of fees)	All powers, duties and functions (including structure of animal management licence system (excluding setting of fees) and issuing licences).	Licensing and Compliance Department – Tier 6	30 April 2015	GB/2015/22	1 September 2015
7(1)(e) and (f)	Power to issue licences for keeping bees and grazing stock in parks.	Parks, Sport and Recreation Department – Tier 6	30 April 2015	GB/2015/22	1 September 2015
7	All powers, duties and functions.	Parks, Sport and Recreation	30 April 2015	GB/2015/22	1 September 2015

		Department – Tier 6 Licensing and Compliance Department – Tier 6			
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Section 4 Register of controls

Action	Description	Date of decision	Decision reference	Commencement
Make	Keeping of Bees Control	30 April 2015	GB/2015/22	1 September 2015
Make	Keeping of Stock Control	30 April 2015	GB/2015/22	1 September 2015
Make	Horses in a Public Place Control	30 April 2015	GB/2015/22	1 September 2015
Amend	Keeping of Stock Control	11 August 2015	RBC/2015/30	1 September 2015

Section 5 Enforcement Powers

Legislative Provision	Description of Legislative Provision
Part 8 of Local Government Act 2002	162 Injunctions restraining commission of offences and breaches of bylaws 163 Removal of works in breach of bylaws 164 Seizure of property not on private land 165 Seizure of property from private land 168 Power to dispose of property seized and impounded 171 General power of entry 172 Power of entry for enforcement purposes 173 Power of entry in cases of emergency 175 Power to recover for damage by wilful or negligent behaviour 176 Costs of remedying damage arising from breach of bylaw 178 Enforcement officers may require certain information 183 Removal of fire hazards 185 Occupier may act if owner of premises makes default 186 Local authority may execute works if owner or occupier defaults 187 Recovery of cost of works by local authority 188 Liability for payments in respect of private land
Health Act 1956	23 General powers and duties of local authorities in respect of public health 30 Penalties for permitting or causing nuisances 33 Proceedings in respect of nuisances 34 Power to abate nuisance without notice 41 Owners or occupiers may be required to cleanse premises 65 General provisions as to bylaws 66 Penalties for breach of bylaws 137 Offences punishable on summary conviction

Section 6 Offences and Penalties

Clause	Description of Offence	Fine	Infringement Fee	Other Penalty
All	A person who fails to comply with this bylaw commits a breach of this bylaw and is liable to a penalty under the Local Government Act 2002 and/or the Health Act 1956.	<p>Under section 242 of the Local Government Act 2002 person who is convicted of an offence against a bylaw is liable to a fine not exceeding \$20,000.</p> <p>Under section 66 of the Health Act 1956, any person who breaches a bylaw is liable to a fine not exceeding \$500 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$50 for every day on which the offence has continued.</p>	nil	



Animal Management Controls 2015 **Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015**

(as at 11 August 2015)

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Introduction

The purpose of these controls is to provide for the keeping of bees, the keeping of stock in urban areas, and horse riding in public places, in a way that –

- (a) protects the public from nuisance;
- (b) maintains and promotes public health and safety;
- (c) minimises the potential for offensive behaviour in public places, and
- (d) manages animals on land owned or controlled by Auckland Council.

The controls are intended to promote responsible animal ownership and set minimum standards of best practice related to public health, safety and nuisance.

The controls are made under the Animal Management Bylaw 2015. A person who fails to comply with these controls is in breach of the Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and is liable to a penalty under the Local Government Act 2002 and/or the Health Act 1956. Penalties may include cancellation or suspension of an animal management licence or a court fine of up to \$20,000.

The bylaw and controls supplement rather than duplicate other animal owner obligations, including but not limited to, the Animal Products Act 1999, Animal Welfare Act 1999 and related codes of welfare, Biosecurity Act 1993, Health Act 1956, Impounding Act 1955, Reserves Act 1977, Resource Management Act 1991, Auckland Council Unitary Plan, Auckland Regional Parks Management Plan 2010, and Auckland Regional Pest Management Strategy 2007-2012.

Additional information has been provided to enable readers to better understand the full range of owner obligations and responsible animal management, including legislative acts, guidelines and best practice.

Interpretation

Terms used in these controls have the same meaning given by the Animal Management Bylaw 2015. Unless the context otherwise requires, additional terms include-

Apiary means land used for the keeping of bees in one or more beehives.

Beach means the foreshore and any adjacent area that can reasonably be considered part of the beach environment including areas of sand, pebbles, shingle, dunes or coastal vegetation and includes the adjacent coastal marine area.

Beehive means any receptacle housing a honey bee colony.

Beekeeper means a person who keeps bees.

Coastal marine area has the meaning given by the Resource Management Act 1991.

Explanatory note: As at 20 May 2014, the definition in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991 "...means the foreshore, seabed, and coastal water, and the air space above the water-

- (a) of which the seaward boundary is the outer limits of the territorial sea:*
- (b) of which the landward boundary is the line of mean high water springs, except that where that line crosses a river, the landward boundary at that point shall be whichever is the lesser of-*
 - (i) 1 kilometre upstream from the mouth of the river; or*
 - (ii) the point upstream that is calculated by multiplying the width of the river mouth by 5.*

Flight path means the distinct route taken by many bees leaving from or returning to their hive.

Foreshore has the meaning given by the Resource Management Act 1991.

Explanatory note: As at 20 May 2014, the definition in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991 "...means any land covered and uncovered by the flow and ebb of the tide at mean spring tides and, in relation to any such land that forms part of the bed of a river, does not include any area that is not part of the coastal marine area".

Honey bee colony means a honey bee community consisting of a queen (lays eggs), drones (locate queens during swarms), and workers (range of duties including foraging for nectar).

Pollination means the transfer of pollen by honey bees from anthers to stigmas of flowers for plant fertilisation.

Swarm means a cluster or flying mass of honey bees, including workers, queen and drones.

Part 1

Beekeeping in urban areas

History of register for the Keeping of Bees Control

Action	Description	Date of decision	Decision reference	Commencement
Make	Keeping of Bees Control	30 April 2015	GB/2015/22	1 September 2015

1.1 Introduction

Bees play an integral role in the pollination of food crops including backyard vegetable gardens and edible community gardens¹. Beekeeping in urban areas requires good hive management practices to ensure potential nuisance or risks to public health and safety are minimised.

National requirements

Beekeepers have a legal obligation to register their apiary under the Biosecurity (National American Foulbrood Pest Management Plan) Order 1998. Registration of apiaries is intended to protect honey bees from American foulbrood disease. An apiary register also allows the Ministry for Primary Industries to carry out surveillance for exotic pests and diseases of honey bees and respond to an incursion. Registrations are processed byASUREQuality Ltd and registration codes are required to be displayed in a visible manner in each apiary, usually on a beehive. Further information on American foulbrood disease can be found at www.afb.org.nz.

Animal Management Bylaw 2015

The Animal Management Bylaw 2015 requires every person keeping bees -

- to ensure their bees do not cause a nuisance to any other person;
- to ensure their bees do not cause a risk to public health and safety;
- to obtain a licence to keep bees in a public place;
- to comply with any keeping of bees control made by the council.

¹ Relevant council initiatives include the weed management policy and environmental initiatives fund which provides funding for selected edible community garden projects.

1.2 Keeping of Bees Control

The Keeping of Bees Control, made under the Animal Management Bylaw 2015, introduces compulsory minimum standards for responsible beekeeping in urban areas so that concerns related to public health, safety and nuisance are managed. Additional guidelines, while not compulsory, are provided to assist beekeepers understand why the minimum standards are important and how they will help to enable the keeping of bees in urban areas, while protecting the public from nuisance and risk of beestings.

Keeping of Bees Control - Flight path management

- (1) Every person keeping bees in an urban area must take all reasonable steps to ensure beehives are positioned and managed in a way that has minimal impact to any other person.

Guidelines for flight path management

Flight path management is an important aspect of responsible beekeeping. Honey bees will fly at head height for some distance from their hives unless their surrounding environment directs their flight path upwards. Honey bees can be encouraged to fly above head height if a flyway barrier, two or more metres tall, is placed 1-2 metres out from the front of the hive entrance. It is important that flightpaths are not directed across public pathways on private and public land. Barriers that can be used include shrubs or trees, a wall, a hedge or a fence. Beehives can be placed on top of sheds or buildings but it may be more difficult to work with the bees in these restricted locations.

Keeping of Bees Control - Bee management

- (2) Every person keeping bees in an urban area must maintain honey bee colonies with a calm temperament and must take all reasonable steps to control swarming.

Guidelines for bee management

Although swarming is the natural means of dispersal of honey bee colonies, beekeepers can undertake responsible bee management practices to minimise the occurrence of swarms in urban areas. These practices can include re-queening on an annual basis, taking a nucleus colony out of populous hives (artificial swarming) and re-queening colonies that have been started from swarms. Beekeepers should contact their local beekeeping club or the National Beekeepers' Association of New Zealand for further advice on bee management.

Maintaining a calm temperament

Maintaining honey bee colonies with a calm temperament is important for minimising potential nuisance to neighbours and the risk of bee stings. Honey bees are generally docile and only sting as a defensive mechanism. The genetics of the queen influences the nature of the hive, and aggressive bees release alarm pheromones to behave in a more defensive manner. Queen bees should be culled from aggressive colonies and replaced with queens from a gentle strain. If the queen is coming into her second season, the colony is more likely to swarm.

Working with bees

Beekeepers in urban areas should be considerate of their neighbours and work with bees at appropriate times of the day. During the weekend an appropriate time may be earlier in the morning. Beekeepers should avoid working with bees in wet and cold weather conditions.

Management of seasonal build up

Honey bee colonies are more likely to swarm if there are limited cells in the hive for the worker bees to store honey and pollen. Responsible bee management practices need to be undertaken during the seasonal build up to avoid such situations. Plenty of room should be provided for the queen to lay eggs and for the bees to store honey. Consider taking three-five frames of bees, brood and stores from the hive (nucleus hive) as an artificial swarm.

Keeping of Bees Control - Provision of water

- (3) Every person keeping bees in an urban area must ensure there is a suitable water source for the bees on the premises on which the beehives are kept.

Guidelines for water provision

Providing a source of clean water may reduce the number of bees foraging elsewhere for water and creating a nuisance to neighbours, especially if they own a swimming pool.

Keeping of Bees Control - Bee excrement management

- (4) Every person keeping bees in an urban area must take all reasonable steps to minimise nuisance to any other person from bee excrement.

Guidelines for bee excrement management

Like other animals, bees excrete waste products. Honey bees going on orientation, foraging or cleaning flights often excrete after exiting the hive. This can leave distinct trails of coloured bee excrement within a 500 metre radius of the hive and can cause a nuisance to neighbours. The colour of the excrement depends on the pollen sources the bees are foraging on but is typically yellow to brown. The excrement may be hard to remove from clothing, vehicles and buildings.

Hives can be re-positioned on the property or rotated so that flight paths can be encouraged in a direction away from neighbouring properties.

Additional guidelines

For advice on how to comply with the Keeping of Bees Control, contact your local beekeeping club or the National Beekeepers' Association of New Zealand. Auckland Council advises every person wishing to keep bees in an urban area to participate in a beekeeping course. Further information on beekeeping can be obtained from the National Beekeepers' Association of New Zealand guidelines "Starting with Bees" or by contacting the association. Educational workshops and advice are also provided by the Auckland Beekeeper's Club, Franklin Beekeepers Club, and Rodney Beekeepers Club.

Consideration should be given to livestock near the apiary as well as in neighbouring properties. Beehives in paddocks with livestock should be protected from being disrupted by livestock and aggravating the bees. Bee flight paths should also be managed to protect livestock from the risk of bee stings.

Food for bees

An adequate food source for bees is important for bee nutrition and preventing bee starvation. Bees rely on nectar and pollen for their food. Without adequate food sources bees can become weak or starve, are less able to resist diseases and pests, and cannot reproduce to build up strong colonies. The Trees for Bees programme aims to research bee-friendly plants and promote bee-friendly land management in order to provide adequate nutrition for bees in spring

and autumn. For further information on bee-friendly plants visit the Trees for Bees NZ webpage at <http://www.treesforbeesnz.org/home>.

As well as the need for public awareness of bee-friendly plants, beekeepers should prevent overcrowding and manage bee stocking rates. A stocking rate is about managing the number of hives in an apiary or in an area in relation to the carrying capacity of food sources for bees in the foraging environment. Bees forage in a radius of up to five kilometres from the hive, and having too many bees in a single area can cause competition between honeybee colonies.

Collection of bee swarms

Although beekeepers can undertake responsible bee management practices to minimise the occurrence of swarms, swarming is part of the natural reproductive and dispersal cycle of honey bees. Bees which have recently swarmed are generally not inclined to sting unless provoked, as they are gorged full of honey and are homeless, which reduces their defensive behavior. Swarms that have been confined by bad weather to the same bush or tree for several days may be more aggressive.

If a bee swarm is sighted, members of the public should not attempt to remove the swarm themselves, but arrange to have the swarm removed by a local beekeeper. To find a local beekeeper call your local beekeeping club, the National Beekeepers Association of New Zealand, or the Auckland Council call centre on 09 301 0101.

Part 2

Keeping stock in urban areas

History of register for Keeping of Stock Control

Action	Description	Date of decision	Decision reference	Commencement
Make	Keeping of Stock Control	30 April 2015	GB/2015/22	1 September 2015
Amend	Keeping of Stock Control	11 August 2015	RBC/2015/30	1 September 2015

2.1 Introduction

The keeping of stock such as chickens, other poultry, goats, lambs and horses requires an understanding of responsible animal ownership, the welfare needs of the animal (including food, water, shelter and exercise) and the appropriateness of properties for the keeping of such animals within urban areas.

National legislation

Animal owners have an obligation under the Animal Welfare Act 1999 to ensure that the physical, health and behavioural needs of their animal are met². Minimum standards for the care and management of layer hens are stipulated by the Animal Welfare (Layer Hens) Code of Welfare 2012. Minimum standards are also contained in codes of welfare for meat chickens, dairy and beef cattle, sheep, deer, goats, pigs, llamas and alpacas.

Animal Management Bylaw 2015

The Animal Management Bylaw 2015 requires every person keeping stock -

- to ensure their stock do not cause a nuisance to any other person;
- to ensure their stock do not cause a risk to public health and safety;
- to obtain a licence to graze stock in a public place;
- to comply with any keeping of stock control made by the council; and
- to obtain a licence to keep stock where the type or number exceeds the controls as set out in Table 1.

² Section 10 of the Animal Welfare Act 1999.

2.2 Keeping of Stock Control

The Keeping of Stock Control, made under the Animal Management Bylaw 2015, introduces compulsory minimum standards for the number of stock that may be kept in an urban area and the conditions in which they may be kept to manage potential nuisance and risks to public health and safety. Additional guidelines, while not compulsory, are provided to assist animal owners understand why the minimum standards are important and to assist with compliance.

Keeping of Stock Control – Number of stock in an urban area

- (1) A person must not keep stock on any premises in an urban area that exceeds the limits specified in Table 1, unless –
- (a) that person holds a licence, or
 - (b) the area of the premises is larger than 4000 square metres, or
 - (c) the stock is being kept for participation in a children’s agricultural day event where:
 - (i) the event is registered with the council and event organisers provide participants with education on responsible animal ownership, and
 - (ii) the premises on which the stock is being kept is within one of the following local board areas: Franklin, Great Barrier, Papakura, Rodney, Waiheke or Waitakere Ranges, and
 - (iii) the stock is less than 12 months of age and is kept on the premises for no more than six months between 1 June and 30 November.

Explanatory note: obligations of animal owners still apply as contained in clauses 6, 7 and 8 of the Animal Management Bylaw.

Type of stock	Premises smaller than 2000 square metres	Premises larger than 2000 square metres
Cattle	0	0
Chickens	6	12
Deer	0	0
Donkeys	0	0
Ducks	0	6
Geese	0	6
Goats	0	0
Horses	0	0
Llamas	0	0
Peacocks	0	0
Peahens	0	0
Pheasants	0	6
Pigs	0	0
Ponies	0	0
Quail	6	12
Roosters	0	0
Sheep	0	0
Swans	0	0

Guidelines for the keeping of stock in urban areas

The Keeping of Stock Control allows for the keeping of up to six chickens and six quail without the need for a licence from the council. The control also provides for the keeping of up to twelve chickens or quail, six ducks, geese and pheasants on premises that are larger than 2000 square

metres without the need for a licence, which is approximately half an acre. There are no licence requirements for the keeping of stock on premises that are larger than 4000 square metres, which is approximately one acre.

The control is intended to ensure any potential nuisances or risks to public health and safety are minimised. When considering whether to issue a licence, the council considers various matters that may be likely to create nuisances. Such matters may include the type of stock, the suitability of size and site available for keeping stock, the suitability of fencing, housing, drainage, and waste disposal controls to limit the creation of potential nuisances.

Calf club and rural pet days

Event organisers of calf club and rural school pet days are required to register their event with the council. If an event is an annual event, organisers will only need to register with the council once and each season ensure participants are aware of their obligations under the bylaw.

Keeping a calf or lamb for calf club and rural pet days is a tradition in many rural communities and participants do not need to apply for a licence. Participants will still need to ensure stock are properly contained and that animals do not cause issues for neighbours.

Keeping of Stock Control – Prevention of wandering stock

- (2) The owner of any stock in an urban area must ensure their stock is restrained within the boundaries of the premises on which they are kept.

This control is intended to ensure that poultry are properly contained and that appropriate fencing is used to contain stock grazing within the urban area to protect public safety and prevent nuisance to neighbours.

Keeping of stock control - Containment of chickens

- (3) The owner of any chicken must ensure that any chickens are confined on the premises in such a manner that the chicken cannot freely leave the premises. This can be achieved by providing either:
- (a) an enclosed chicken coop with an attached run, or
 - (b) an enclosed chicken coop and adequate fencing of the premises.

Guidelines for the containment of chickens

The proper containment of chickens and provision of shelter is an important aspect of responsible animal ownership in urban areas. A chicken coop should always be set up prior to acquiring the chickens. The permitted number of chickens should have access to an area of land greater than 3m². As part of this space, an enclosed, rainproof chicken coop should be provided for sleeping and laying eggs, allowing at least 30cm of roost or perch per chicken with a minimum roof height of 60cm.

Chicken owners have an obligation under the Animal Welfare (Layer Hens) Code of Welfare 2012 to provide facilities for roosting (e.g. perches), a surface for pecking and scratching, and a secluded nesting area. Perches should be positioned at a height off the ground, and in a manner so that chickens are able to maintain a natural position on top of the perch when roosting.

Keeping of stock control - Location of chicken coops

- (4) The owner of any chicken must not allow their chicken coop to cause a nuisance to any other person.

Guidelines for locating chicken coops

The location of chicken coops can be very important for minimising potential nuisance to neighbours. When locating a chicken coop, owners should consider how this may affect their neighbours and locate the coop in a place that is least likely to cause a nuisance. Placing it right up against neighbouring properties or near outdoor living areas has the potential to cause a nuisance, as hens can be noisy when they lay and there is a risk of chicken coops becoming smelly in the summer months.

Chicken coops should also be located on well-drained land as standing water will promote public health risks.

Keeping of stock control - Chicken coop cleanliness

(5) The owner of any chicken must regularly clean their chicken coop as appropriate to maintain the chicken coop in a dry, clean condition and state of good repair, free from any offensive smell, overflow and vermin.

Guidelines for keeping chicken coops clean

Keeping chicken coops clean is important for minimising potential smells and minimising health problems for both chickens and people. Chicken coops should be thoroughly cleaned out at least once a week. Nesting boxes and the floor of any chicken coop should be kept clean and dry and lined with hay, wood chips (untreated), sawdust, or shredded newspaper so that it can be easily removed when cleaned out. Chicken owners have an obligation under the Animal Welfare (Layer Hens) Code of Welfare 2012 to provide good quality litter material that is free from toxic contaminants. This lining should be removed often and cleaned out as appropriate to ensure compliance with the Keeping of Stock Control. In addition, egg nests should not be positioned beneath elevated perches as this can lead to excrement dropping on eggs.

Preventing vermin

Owners should not allow excess food and chicken bedding waste to accumulate on their property. This is because it can start to smell, provide somewhere for flies to breed, mice to shelter and may attract rats looking for food. Owners should make sure the waste is regularly gathered up and disposed of appropriately in compliance with the Auckland Council Solid Waste Bylaw 2012. For further information on the disposal of waste through composting, at a transfer station or commercial composting service, visit the Auckland Council webpage.

Scattering food across the ground can often lead to the attraction of rats and mice, and should be scattered only for the purpose of immediate consumption. Owners will get more control by using vermin proof receptacles specifically for poultry feeding, which also keep out the rain, providing chickens with good access to dry pellets or grain. Once vermin realise there is an accessible food supply, they will continue to return, leaving excrement that can contaminate chicken feed and water. Owners would also be exposing themselves and their neighbours to the diseases that rats and mice carry in their excrement.

Owners need to ensure they do as much as possible to keep the area in and around a chicken coop clean.

Additional guidelines

Auckland Council advises every person wishing to keep chickens in an urban area to participate in a chicken keeping educational course. For advice on the keeping of chickens refer to the SPCA Auckland guidelines found at <http://spca.org.nz/AnimalCare/ChickenCare.aspx>.

Part 3

Horse riding in a public place

History of register for Horses in a Public Place Control

Action	Description	Date of decision	Decision reference	Commencement
Make	Horses in a Public Place Control	30 April 2015	GB/2015/22	1 September 2015

3.1 Introduction

Horse riding in public places can be an enjoyable activity for both horse riders and local communities. Public places can include council owned or controlled land such as roads, beaches and local and regional parks. Horse riding can also improve physical and mental health and provide communities with opportunities for social interaction. The Horses in a Public Place Control is intended to supplement rather than duplicate existing regulations for horse riding.

Horse riding on the road

Rules for horse riding on the road and driver care around horse riders are already contained in Part 11 of the Land Transport (Road User) Rule 2004.

Horse riding in regional and local parks

Permitted horse riding areas at local and regional parks are set out in parks management plans such as reserve management plans and the Auckland Regional Parks Management Plan 2010. Permitted horse riding areas at regional parks and designated bridle trails can be seen in the regional park management plan maps accessible on the Auckland Council website. Riders must obtain council permission prior to riding in regional parks and are required to comply with conditions outlined in a code of conduct.

Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan

The Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan includes controls for horse riding in the coastal marine area (i.e. on a beach below the mean high water springs line). Horses must not be ridden or lead through bird breeding areas.

Animal Management Bylaw 2015

The Animal Management Bylaw 2015 requires every owner of an animal in a public place to –

- ensure that animal is kept under control;
- ensure that animal does not intimidate or cause a nuisance to any other person;
- ensure that animal does not damage or endanger any property belonging to any other person in a public place; and
- comply with any Horses in a Public Place Control made by the council.

3.2 Horses in a Public Place Control

The Horses in a Public Place Control, made under the Animal Management Bylaw 2015, introduces compulsory minimum standards for responsible horse riding. The minimum standards are intended to protect the public from nuisance, protect public health and safety, and protect council owned land from damage. General conditions of responsible horse riding apply to all public places and conditions for specified beaches are outlined separately. Additional guidelines, while not compulsory, are also provided to assist horse riders understand why the minimum standards are important and to assist with compliance.

Horses in a Public Place Control – General conditions

- (1) In a public place the owner of a horse–
 - (a) must remove or safely dispose of any horse manure that is deposited in a public place;
 - (b) must show due consideration for other public place users at all times;
 - (c) must, when on a beach, ride or lead their horse in a manner that does not intimidate, cause a danger or nuisance to other beach users; and
 - (d) must not ride or lead their horse on coastal dunes except when accessing the beach, an adjoining property or road in a manner that does not cause, nor is likely to cause, damage to any part of that dune, and that utilises the most direct route possible.

Additional guidelines for general conditions

Consideration to other members of the public should be shown by removing or disposing of horse manure public places. Not all members of the public will feel comfortable around horses, so it may be appropriate to give people plenty of space and reduce speed as riders approach other members of the public.

Horse riders should also be aware of nesting birds. Horse trampling can damage dune vegetation, contribute to erosion and disturb nesting areas. Dunes, shell banks and beaches provide habitats for many rare and threatened bird species. If there is signage or notices about nesting birds, horse riders should pay particular attention and/or stay away completely from those areas. Some areas have signage showing where horse riding is prohibited. Additionally, if there are bridle trails across dunes to access the beach, horse riders should not veer off the trail.

Horses in a Public Place Control – Conditions for specified beaches

- (2) The following conditions apply to the presence of horses on Algies Beach, Hatfields Beach, Martins Bay Beach, Omaha Beach, Orewa Beach and Snells Beach –
 - (a) horses must only be ridden or lead along the beach between the times of mid and low tide, and must be ridden or lead along the beach below the high tide mark;
 - (b) between 1 December and 15 February (including weekends), horses are only allowed before 10:00am, and after 7:00pm; and
 - (c) horses are prohibited at Easter weekend (Friday to Monday inclusive) and Labour weekend (Saturday to Monday inclusive).
- (3) The following conditions apply to the presence of horses on Karioitahi Beach as shown in Schedule 1 –
 - (a) during high use periods, horses are restricted to a walk within the 1km ZONE, at all other times horses are restricted to a walk within the Safe Zone;
 - (b) within the 1km ZONE, horses must remain within 10 metres of the water's edge wherever possible;
 - (c) horse manure must be removed from the 1km ZONE; and
 - (d) the unloading of horses is only permitted in the Horse Unloading Area.

Guidelines for horse riding conditions along the north eastern coast of Auckland

Beaches along the north eastern coast of Auckland are becoming increasingly developed by urban settlements. Conditions for horse riding at specified beaches are intended to protect public safety and minimise the potential for public nuisance. Horses are required to be ridden below the high tide mark so that any manure can be washed away. Horses are not to be ridden during high tide periods, so as to avoid potential conflict with other beach users.

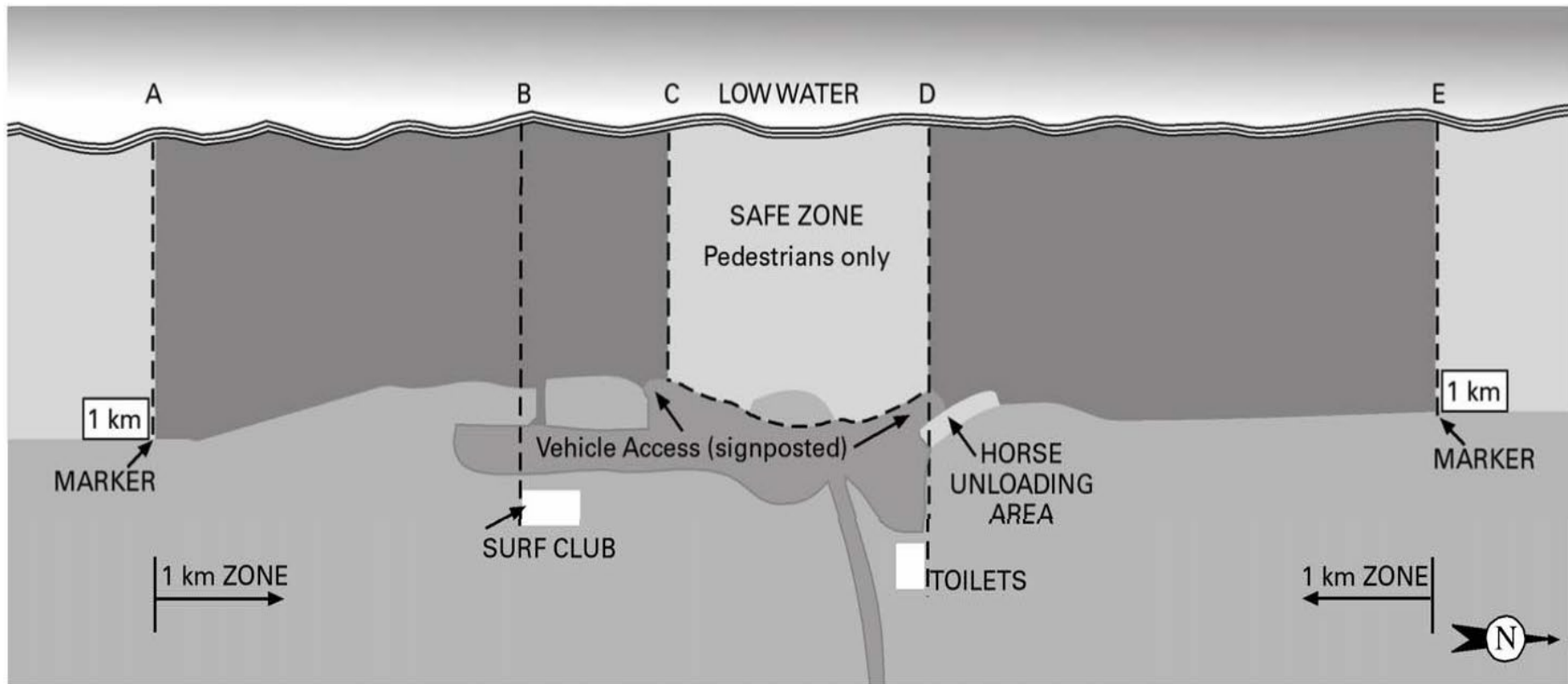
Guidelines for horse riding conditions at Karioitahi Beach

Karioitahi Beach is located on the south western coast of Auckland. Conditions for horse riding at Karioitahi Beach are intended to protect public safety, manage beach access and manage different activities of beach users. High use periods in the specified conditions means the time between 10:00am and 6:00pm from the beginning of Labour Weekend to the end of March in the following year.

Additional guidelines

Further information on responsible horse riding can be obtained from the New Zealand Horse Network <http://www.nzhorseriders.info/> and the New Zealand Bridleways Code <http://www.nzbridleways.info/>.

Schedule 1: Karioitahi Beach Special Restrictions



Appendix C: Summary of the differences between the current and amended bylaw and associated controls

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

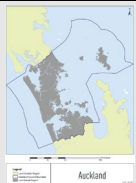
The table below shows a comparison of the current and proposed amended animal management bylaw and controls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Current Bylaw	Proposed amended Bylaw	Reasons for change
<p>Urban area means –</p> <p>(a) any land zoned Residential or Business as defined in the Auckland Council Unitary Plan, and</p> <p>(b) land zoned Island Residential 1 and 2 and Commercial 1 – 7 on Waiheke Island, as defined in the Hauraki Gulf Islands Operative District Plan 2013.</p>	<p>Urban area means –</p> <p>(a) any land zoned Residential or Business as defined in the Auckland Council Unitary Plan, and</p> <p>(b) land zoned Island Residential 1 and 2 and Commercial 1 – 7 on Waiheke Island, as defined in the Hauraki Gulf Islands Operative District Plan 2013.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Related Information As at XX/XX/20XX, Papakainga within the Special Purpose - Māori Purpose Zone of the Auckland Council Unitary Plan are not residential or business for the purposes of this definition. This means any restrictions on the keeping of bees and stock in urban areas do not apply.</p> </div>	<p>Improves clarity around how the Bylaw applies to Papakainga.</p>
<p>(2) Any explanatory notes and attachments are for information purposes, do not form part of this bylaw, and may be inserted, amended or revoked without formality.</p> <p>(3) The Interpretation Act 1999 applies to this bylaw.</p>	<p>(2) Related information does not form part of this Bylaw and may be inserted, changed or removed without any formality.</p> <p>(3) The Interpretation Act 1999 applies to this Bylaw.</p>	<p>Provides context for related information notes.</p>
<p>Part 2 Animals on private land and public places</p>	<p>Part 2 Responsibility of persons in relation to animals</p>	
<p>6 Obligations of animal owners in general</p> <p>(1) The owner of any animal must at all times–</p> <p>(a) ensure that animal does not cause a nuisance to any other person; and</p> <p>(b) ensure that animal does not cause a risk to public health and safety; and</p> <p>(c) in relation to bees, comply with any keeping of bees control made by council in accordance with clauses 9 and 10; and</p> <p>(d) in relation to stock, comply with any keeping of stock control made by council in accordance with clauses 9 and 10; and</p> <p>(e) hold a licence to keep stock on any premises in an urban area where the number of stock exceed any limit in any keeping of stock control made by council in accordance with clauses 9 and 10.</p>	<p>6 Animal owners must be responsible for their animals at all times</p> <p>(1) The owner of any animal must at all times –</p> <p>(a) ensure that animal does not cause a risk to public health and safety;</p> <p>(b) ensure that animal does not cause a nuisance to any other person;</p> <p>(c) in relation to bees, comply with any keeping of bees control made by council in accordance with clauses 9 and 10; and</p> <p>(d) in relation to stock, comply with any keeping of stock control made by council in accordance with clauses 9 and 10.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Related information about nuisance Whether a nuisance is unreasonable will depend on the circumstances, for example animal odour and noise from rural areas to nearby residential areas is to be expected.</p> </div>	<p>Easier to read and provides additional information about nuisance.</p>

Current Bylaw	Proposed amended Bylaw	Reasons for change
<p><i>Explanatory note:</i> [Not shown as less significant].</p>		
<p>7 Obligations of animal owners in public places</p> <p>(1) The owner of any animal in a public place must at all times –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) ensure that animal does not intimidate or cause a nuisance to any other person; and (b) ensure that animal does not damage any property belonging to any other person in a public place; and (c) in relation to the presence of horses in a public place, comply with any presence of horses in a public place control made by council in accordance with clause 9; and (d) hold a licence to keep bees in a public place; and (e) hold a licence to graze stock in a public place. <p>(2) A person must not intentionally bring an animal into a regional park unless –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) approval is obtained from the council; or (b) signage indicates the animal is allowed; and (c) the owner complies with any other reasonable conditions imposed by council in relation to the entry or presence of the animal 	<p>7 Animal owners must control and if required obtain an approval for their animal to be in a council-controlled public place</p> <p>(1) The owner of any animal in a council controlled public place must at all times -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) ensure that animal does not intimidate or cause a nuisance to any other person; (b) ensure that animal does not damage any property belonging to any other person; (c) in relation to the presence of horses, comply with any control made by council in accordance with clause 9; (d) hold an approval to keep bees; and (e) hold an approval to graze stock. <p>(2) A person must not intentionally bring an animal into a regional park unless –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) approval is obtained from the council; or (b) signage indicates the animal is allowed; and (c) the owner complies with any other reasonable conditions imposed by council in relation to the entry or presence of the animal. 	<p>Easier to read and understand.</p>

Current Bylaw	Proposed amended Bylaw	Reasons for change
<p>8 Slaughter, hunting, removal or release of animals and animal remains</p> <p>(1) A person must not leave animal remains on any land so as to create a nuisance or risk to public health and safety.</p> <p>(2) A person must not slaughter –</p> <p>(a) any stock on any premises with an area less than 4000 square metres in an urban area, other than poultry, and</p> <p>(b) any stock in a public place.</p> <p>(2A) A person must not release or abandon any animal in a public place unless Council has given prior written approval.</p> <p>(2B) A person must not hunt or remove any animal in a public place unless –</p> <p>(a) fishing below mean high water springs; or</p> <p>(b) for customary food gathering by Māori under the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998; or</p> <p>(c) Council has given prior written approval (for example, pig and goat hunting as part of a pest control programme in the Waitakere and Hunua Ranges).</p> <p>(3) A person must not slaughter stock on any premises in a manner that creates a nuisance to any person.</p> <p>(4) Nothing in clause 8(2) applies to:</p> <p>(a) A veterinarian registered under the Veterinarians Act 2005;</p> <p>(b) An inspector appointed for the purpose of the Biosecurity Act 1993;</p> <p>(c) An inspector appointed for the purposes of the Animal Welfare Act 1999;</p> <p>(d) A person who is complying with the Animal</p>	<p>8 A person must comply with certain requirements in relation to the feeding of wild animals, release of animals, animal remains and slaughter</p> <p>(1) A person must not allow the deliberate feeding of any wild or feral animal on private property under their control in a manner that creates a nuisance to any other person.</p> <p>(2) A person must not release or abandon any animal in a council-controlled public place unless council has given an approval.</p> <p>(3) A person must not hunt or remove any animal in a council-controlled public place unless –</p> <p>(a) fishing below mean high water springs;</p> <p>(b) for customary food gathering by Māori under the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998; or</p> <p>(c) council has given approval.</p> <p>(4) A person must not leave animal remains in any public place so as to create a risk to public health and safety or nuisance.</p> <p>(5) A person must not slaughter –</p> <p>(a) any stock on any premises with an area less than 4000 square metres in an urban area, other than poultry; and</p> <p>(b) any stock in a council controlled public place</p> <p>(c) any stock on any premises in a manner that creates a nuisance to any person.</p> <p>(6) However, clause 8(5) does not apply to –</p> <p>(a) a veterinarian registered under the Veterinarians Act 2005;</p> <p>(b) an inspector appointed for the purpose of the Biosecurity Act 1993;</p> <p>(c) an inspector appointed for the purposes of the Animal Welfare Act 1999;</p> <p>(d) a person who is complying with the Animal Welfare Act 1999; and</p> <p>(e) a person who is complying with the Animal Products Act 1999 where the animal is slaughtered and processed in a premises with a registered risk management programme.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Related information</p> <p>This Bylaw focuses on animal owner obligations to protect the public. Animal owners must also comply with other rules, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Animal Welfare Act 1999 prohibits the ill-treatment of animals (s12, s29) and deserting an animal without reasonable excuse and no provisions to meet its needs (s14) </div>	<p>Easier for Aucklanders to find animal-related rules as includes rules around the feeding of animals on private property that were previously in the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015.</p> <p>Easier to read and understand.</p>

Current Bylaw	Proposed amended Bylaw	Reasons for change
<p>Welfare Act 1999;</p> <p>(e) A person who is complying with the Animal Products Act 1999 where the animal is slaughtered and processed in a premises with a registered risk management programme.</p> <p><i>Explanatory note:</i> [Not shown as less significant].</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Wild Animal Control Act 1977 (s8) and Crimes Act 1961 (s219) also regulates the hunting or removal of certain animals, such as requirements to have permission to hunt on the land they are in. • the Auckland Council Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013 enables Council to impose fishing restrictions to protect the public from risks to public safety or nuisance. • the Fisheries Act 1996 enables the Ministry for Primary Industries to ensure the sustainability of New Zealand’s fisheries, including setting rules about fishing limits and closures. <p>Premises referred to in clause 8(6)(e) are registered with the Ministry for Primary Industries.</p>	
Part 3 Controls and licences	Part 3 Controls and approvals	
<p>9 Types of animal management controls</p> <p>(1) The council may make controls for the following purposes -</p> <p>(a) the keeping of bees in an urban area, specifically–</p> <p>(i) bee management;</p> <p>(ii) flight path management; and</p> <p>(iii) provision of water;</p> <p>(b) the keeping of stock in urban areas, specifically–</p> <p>(i) the number of stock that may be kept; and</p> <p>(ii) the conditions in which they are kept;</p> <p>(c) the presence of horses in a public place, including –</p> <p>(i) general conditions of use;</p> <p>(ii) specified public places where additional conditions apply; and</p> <p>(iii) specified public places where horse riding is prohibited.</p>	<p>9 Council may make controls about animal</p> <p>(1) The Council may make controls for the following purposes -</p> <p>(a) the keeping of bees in an urban area, specifically –</p> <p>(i) bee management;</p> <p>(ii) the number of beehives that may be kept;</p> <p>(iii) flight path management; and</p> <p>(iv) provision of water.</p> <p>(b) the keeping of stock in urban areas, specifically –</p> <p>(i) the number of stock that may be kept; and</p> <p>(ii) the conditions in which the stock is kept.</p> <p>(c) the presence of horses in a council controlled public place, including –</p> <p>(i) general conditions;</p> <p>(ii) specified public places where additional conditions apply; and</p> <p>(iii) specified public places where horse riding is prohibited.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Related information about controls</p> <p>Council made the ‘[name]’ on [date] to further regulate the keeping of bees and stock and riding of horses. These rules can be viewed on the Auckland Council website. In making a control, council must comply with the decision-making requirements under Subpart 1 of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002.</p> </div>	<p>To make new provisions for limiting the number of beehives that may be kept.</p>

Current Bylaw	Proposed amended Bylaw	Reasons for change
<p>10 Making animal management controls</p> <p>(1) The council must, before making, amending or revoking a control -</p> <p>(a) comply with the requirements under Subpart 1 of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002; and</p> <p>(b) be satisfied that the controls give effect to the purpose of this bylaw.</p>	<p>10 [Repealed]</p> <p>Clause 10 deleted in accordance with Clause 2(3).</p>	<p>Already covered in legislation. Replaced by an information note in clause 9.</p>
<p>11 Structure of animal management licence system [Not shown, no change other than replacing 'licence' with 'approval'].</p>	<p>11 Council may prescribe the approval system [Not shown, no change other than replacing 'licence' with 'approval'].</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Related information about approvals</p> <p>An approval under this Bylaw is called an Animal Management Licence. To apply for a licence please visit council's website.</p> </div>	<p>To align terminology with other bylaws and provide additional information about how apply for an approval.</p>
<p>Part 4 Enforcement, offences, penalties</p>	<p>Part 4 Enforcement powers, offences and penalties</p>	
<p>12 Enforcement</p> <p>(1) The council may use its powers under the Local Government Act 2002 and the Health Act 1956 to enforce this bylaw.</p>	<p>12 Statutory powers may be used to enforce this Bylaw</p> <p>(1) The Council may use its powers under the Local Government Act 2002 and the Health Act 1956 to enforce this Bylaw.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Related information</p> <p>As reprinted on 1 July 2018, enforcement powers under the Local Government Act 2002 included court injunction (section 162), seizure and disposal of property (sections 164, 165, 168), powers of entry (sections 171, 172, 173), cost recovery for damage (sections 175, 176), and power to request name and address (section 178).</p> <p>As reprinted on 2 March 2018, enforcement powers under the Health Act 1956 included court orders (section 33), cost recovery for council to abate nuisance (section 34), powers of entry (section 128), and power to request name and address (section 134).</p> </div>	<p>Easier to read and understand.</p>
<p>13 Offences and penalties</p> <p>(1) A person who fails to comply with this bylaw commits a breach of this bylaw and is liable to a penalty under the Local Government Act 2002 and/or the Health Act 1956.</p>	<p>13 A person can be penalised for not complying with this Bylaw</p> <p>(1) A person who fails to comply with Part 2 of this Bylaw commits a breach of this Bylaw and is liable to a penalty under the Local Government Act 2002 or the Health Act 1956.</p>	<p>Easier to read and understand.</p>

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

Current controls	Controls with proposed amendments	Reasons for change
	Control made under clause 9 of the Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015.	Better reflect powers to make controls.
Introduction [Not shown as less significant. Intent included in new summary].	<p>Summary</p> <p>This summary is not part of this Control but explains the general effects.</p> <p>Every day Aucklanders interact with animals in a way that benefit their mental and physical wellbeing. Sometimes however, the way people interact with animals causes a problem.</p> <p>The purpose of this Control is to help minimise public health and safety risks, nuisance, offensive behaviour and the misuse of council controlled public places from the keeping of bees and stock in urban areas and for horse riding in council controlled public places by –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • specifying minimum standards of best practice (specific rules) • providing guidance (advice in related information boxes). <p>The rules and advice are in addition to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more general rules in the Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015. • rules in other legislation, for example animal welfare rules in the Animal Welfare Act 1999. <p>Read the Bylaw for more information about general rules and other legislation.</p>	Improves understanding of what the controls do.
	<p>1 Title</p> <p>(1) This control is the Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw (Bee, Stock and Horse Riding) Control 2015.</p>	Easier to read and understand.

Current controls	Controls with proposed amendments	Reasons for change
	<p>2 Issuing authority (1) This control is made under clause 9 of the Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015.</p> <p>3 Commencement (1) This control comes into force on 1 September 2015. (2) Amendments by resolution GB/2022/XX come into force on DD MM YYYY.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Related information Council decided on dd month year to amend this control. Key changes included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • introducing limits on the keeping of bees in urban areas • making the control easier to read and understand. <p>For more information view the council’s Governing Body meeting agenda dated dd month year Item #.</p> </div> <p>4 Application (1) This control applies to Auckland.</p> <p>5 Purpose (1) This control specifies additional rules about the keeping of bees and stock in urban areas and horse rising in council controlled public places.</p>	
<p>Interpretation Terms used in these controls have the same meaning given by the Animal Management Bylaw 2015. Unless the context otherwise requires, additional terms include-</p>	<p>6 Interpretation (1) In this control, unless the context otherwise requires:</p>	Brevity.
Apiary [Not shown, no change].	Apiary [Not shown, no change].	
Beach [Not shown, no change].	Beach [Not shown, no change].	
Beehive [Not shown, no change].	Beehive [Not shown, no change].	
Beekeeper [Not shown, no change].	Beekeeper [Not shown, no change].	
Coastal marine area [Not shown, no change].	Coastal marine area [Not shown, no change].	
Flight path [Not shown, no change].	Flight path [Not shown, no change].	
Foreshore [Not shown, no change].	Foreshore [Not shown, no change].	
Honey bee colony [Not shown, no change].	Honey bee colony [Not shown, no change].	
Pollination [Not shown, no change].	Pollination [Not shown, no change].	

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

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

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

Current controls continued	Controls with proposed amendments	Reasons for change
<p>Guidelines for keeping chicken coops clean ... Preventing vermin ... Additional guidelines [Not shown, intent moved to related information note]</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Part 3 Horse riding in a public place</p> <p>History of register for Horses in a Public Place Control ... 3.1 Introduction ... Horse riding on the road ... Horse riding in regional and local parks ... Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan ... Animal Management Bylaw 2015 [Not shown as less significant. Intent included in new summary].</p> <p>3.1 Horses in a Public Place Control</p> <p>Horses in a Public Place Control – General conditions</p> <p>(1) In a public place the owner of a horse–</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) must remove or safely dispose of any horse manure that is deposited in a public place; (b) must show due consideration for other public place users at all times; (c) must, when on a beach, ride or lead their horse in a manner that does not intimidate, cause a danger or nuisance to other beach users; and (d) must not ride or lead their horse on coastal dunes except when accessing the beach, an adjoining property or road in a manner that does not cause, nor is likely to cause, damage to any part of that dune, and that utilises the most direct route possible. <p>Additional guidelines for general conditions [Not shown, intent moved to related information note]</p> <p>Horses in a Public Place Control – Conditions for specified beaches</p> <p>(2) The following conditions apply to the presence of horses on Algies Beach, Hatfields Beach, Martins Bay Beach, Omaha Beach, Orewa Beach and Snells Beach –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) horses must only be ridden or lead along the beach between the times of mid and low tide, and must be ridden or lead along the beach below the high tide mark; (b) between 1 December and 15 February (including weekends), horses are only allowed before 10:00am, and after 7:00pm; and (c) horses are prohibited at Easter weekend (Friday to Monday inclusive) 	<p style="text-align: center;">Control 4 Horse riding in a public place</p> <p>11 Owners of a horse being ridden in public must comply with certain conditions</p> <p>(2) The owner of a horse being ridden in a council controlled public place must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) remove or safely dispose of any horse manure that is deposited; (b) show due consideration for other users at all times; (c) when on a beach, ride or lead their horse in a manner that does not intimidate, cause a danger or cause a nuisance to other beach users; and (d) must not ride or lead their horse on coastal dunes except when accessing the beach, an adjoining property, or road in a manner that does not cause, nor is likely to cause damage to any part of that dune, and that utilises the most direct route possible. <p>12 Additional conditions apply to the presence of horses on certain beaches</p> <p>(1) A person must comply with the following conditions about the presence of horses on Algies Beach, Hatfields Beach, Martins Bay Beach, Omaha Beach, Orewa Beach and Snells Beach –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) horses must only be ridden or lead along the beach between the times of mid and low tide, and must be ridden or lead along the beach below the high tide mark; (b) between 1 December and 15 February (including weekends), horses are only allowed before 10:00am, and after 7:00pm; and (c) horses are prohibited at Easter weekend (Friday to Monday inclusive) and Labour weekend (Saturday to Monday inclusive). 	<p>Easier to read and understand.</p>

Current controls continued	Controls with proposed amendments	Reasons for change
<p>and Labour weekend (Saturday to Monday inclusive).</p> <p>(3) The following conditions apply to the presence of horses on Karioitahi Beach as shown in Schedule 1 –</p> <p>(a) during high use periods, horses are restricted to a walk within the 1km ZONE, at all other times horses are restricted to a walk within the Safe Zone;</p> <p>(b) within the 1km ZONE, horses must remain within 10 metres of the water's edge wherever possible;</p> <p>(c) horse manure must be removed from the 1km ZONE; and</p> <p>(d) the unloading of horses is only permitted in the Horse Unloading Area.</p> <p>Guidelines for horse riding conditions along the north eastern coast of Auckland ... Guidelines for horse riding conditions at Karioitahi Beach ... Additional guidelines ... [Not shown, intent moved to related information note]</p> <p>Figure 1: Kariotahi Beach Special Restrictions [Not shown, no change].</p>	<p>(2) A person must comply with the following conditions about the presence of horses on Karioitahi Beach as shown in Figure 1 –</p> <p>(a) during high use periods, horses are restricted to a walk within the 1km ZONE, at all other times horses are restricted to a walk within the Safe Zone;</p> <p>(b) within the 1km ZONE, horses must remain within 10 metres of the water's edge wherever possible;</p> <p>(c) horse manure must be removed from the 1km ZONE; and</p> <p>(d) the unloading of horses is only permitted in the Horse Unloading Area.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Related information on responsible horse riding [Not shown, less significant. Includes intent of all current guideline text]</p> </div> <p>Figure 1: Kariotahi Beach Special Restrictions [Not shown, no change].</p>	

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or visit aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/



ATTACHMENT C
SUMMARY OF PUBLIC FEEDBACK

ANIMAL MANAGEMENT BYLAW REVIEW 2021

FEEDBACK OVERVIEW

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose of the report

The information in this report summarises feedback received during the consultation period of 8 June to 16 July 2021 on the Animal Management Bylaw Review 2021.

Whakarāpopototanga matua

Executive summary

We recently checked how the rules are working and identified potential improvements. Our main proposals are to:

- require an approval to keep more than two standard beehives on urban premises with a land area less than 2000 square metres (no approval currently required).
- incorporate rules from another bylaw about feeding animals on private property
- update the definitions, structure, format and wording of the Bylaw and controls to make them easier to read and understand.

Other aspects of the Bylaw, controls and their implementation remain unchanged, for example:

- the Bylaw continues to focus on the impact of animals on people
- matters already covered in existing legislation are not addressed in the Bylaw, for example animal welfare in the Animal Welfare Act, pest control in the Biosecurity Act and Auckland Regional Pest Management Plan and dogs in the Dog Management Bylaw
- existing rules in the Bylaw and controls for which changes are not proposed remain.

We received public feedback via an online form, E-mail, Have Your Say Events and from other events which included a stakeholder day.

Overall:

- A total of 191 pieces of feedback were received
- 162 pieces of feedback (85 per cent) was received digitally
- We heard from 11 organisations (6 per cent of all submissions).

Consultation items

Proposal One: Require an approval to keep more than two beehives on urban premises 2000 square meters or less, what is your opinion on this proposal?

Overall, half of the submitters disagreed with the proposal and think there should be fewer rules. Over a third of the comments related to retaining the current rules as they were well researched and implemented.

Proposal Two: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw, what is your opinion on this proposal?

Overall, submitters agreed with the proposal to move rules around feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw. Submitters commented on how this makes sense and combining them is a good idea to make locating them easier.

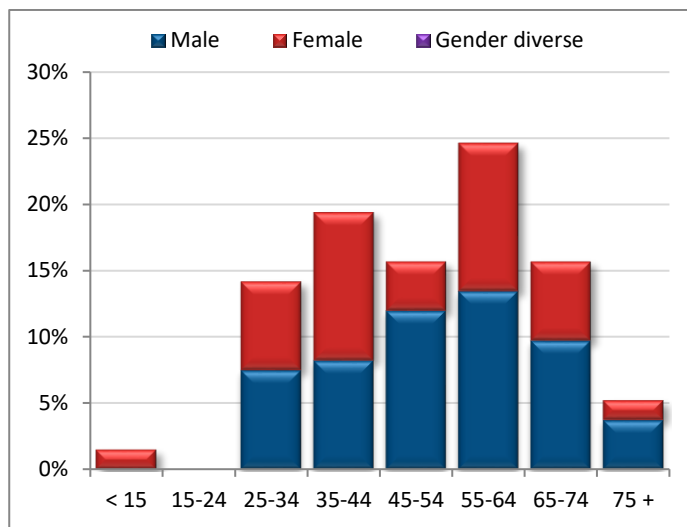
Proposal Three: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording, what is your opinion on this proposal?

Overall, submitters agreed with the proposal to update the bylaw definitions, structure, format and wording. Comments think the bylaw wording needs to be kept simple as it makes it clearer for the public to understand.

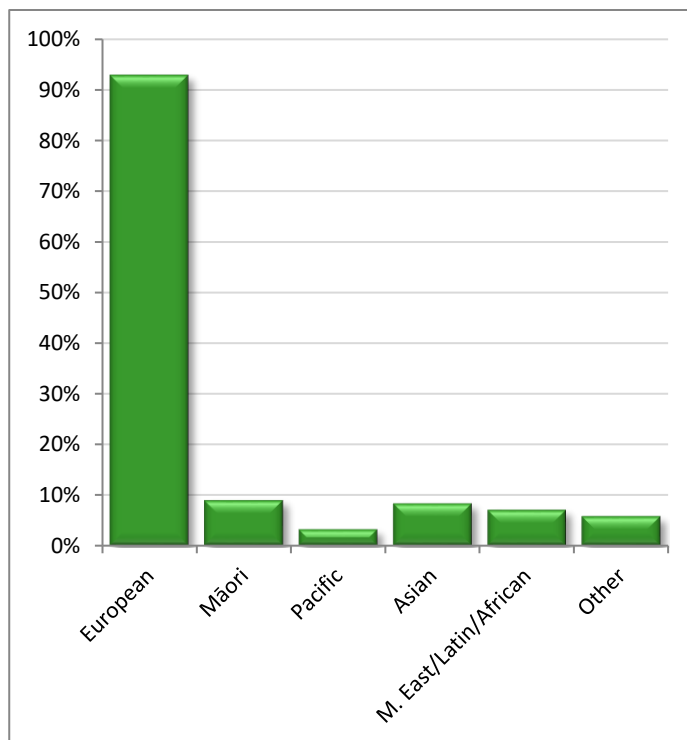
Who we heard from

The tables below indicate the demographic profile of those that answered the demographic questions.

AGE	Male	Female	Diverse	Total	%
< 15	0	2	0	2	1%
15 – 24	0	0	0	1	1%
25 – 34	10	9	0	19	15%
35 – 44	11	15	0	27	20%
45 – 54	16	5	0	22	16%
55 – 64	18	15	0	34	25%
65 – 74	13	8	0	22	16%
75 +	5	2	0	7	5%
Total				134	100%



ETHNICITY	#	%
European	146	93%
Pākehā/NZ European	124	79%
Other European	22	14%
Māori	14	9%
Pasifika	5	3%
Samoan	2	1%
Tongan	2	1%
Other Pasifika	1	1%
Asian	13	8%
Chinese	4	3%
Korean	3	2%
South East Asian	4	3%
Indian	2	1%
Other Asian	0	0%
Middle Eastern/Latin American/African	11	7%
Other (incl. Kiwi/New Zealander)	9	6%
Total	157	NA



Feedback was received via an online form: 162 (85%), Have Your Say Event: 17 (9%), E-mail: ten (5%), Other: one (0.5%) this included one response at the stakeholder event, Hard Copy: one (0.5%).

The table below indicates the total number of pieces of feedback received by the local board that submitters live in.

LOCAL BOARD	Total	Percentage
Albert-Eden	11	6%
Aotea/Great Barrier	0	0%
Devonport-Takapuna	6	3%
Franklin	12	6%
Henderson-Massey	11	6%
Hibiscus and Bays	13	7%
Howick	11	6%
Kaipātiki	15	8%
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	6	3%
Manurewa	2	1%
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	9	5%
Ōrākei	7	4%
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	3	2%
Papakura	0	0%
Puketāpapa	1	0.5%
Rodney	14	7%
Upper Harbour	6	3%
Waiheke	2	1%
Waitākere Ranges	14	7%
Waitematā	4	2%
Whau	4	2%
Regional organisation	0	0%
Not supplied	39	20%
Outside Auckland	1	0.5%
TOTAL	191	100%

Urupare

Feedback

Proposal One: Require an approval to keep more than two beehives on urban premises 2000 square meters or less, what is your opinion on this proposal?

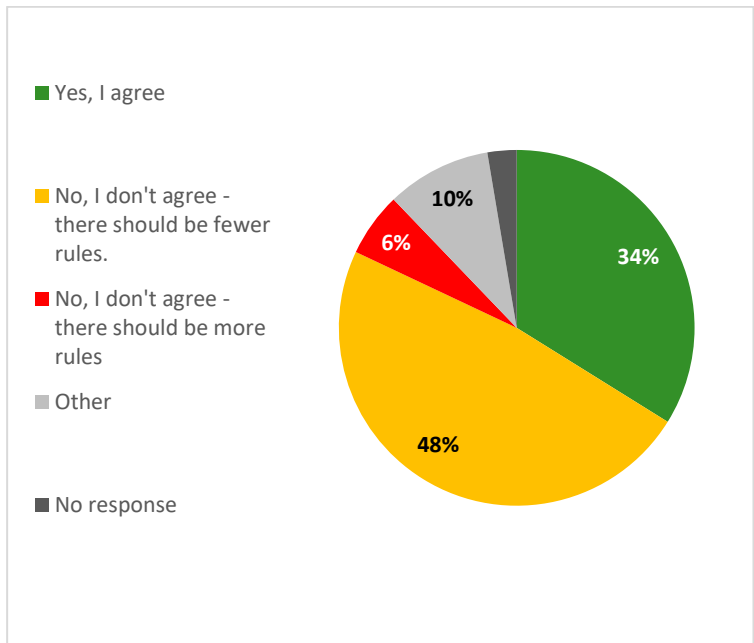
Submitters were asked to choose a response option and then to provide a comment in an open comment field.

(n=191 submitters made submissions whilst 186 selected a response to this question, 147 comments were made on this question.)

SUMMARY OF FEEDBACK

Nearly half of submitters do not agree with the proposal and think there should be fewer rules in regard to keeping more than two beehives in urban premises smaller than 2000 square metres. Over one third of comments would like to retain the current rules as they think they currently work well.

RESPONSE	TOTAL	%
Agree	65	34%
No, I don't agree – there should be fewer rules	90	48%
No, I don't agree – there should be more rules	12	6%
Other	19	10%
No response	5	2%
TOTAL	191	100%



Most common theme

38% Retain current rules/Current rules are sufficient

(55 comments)

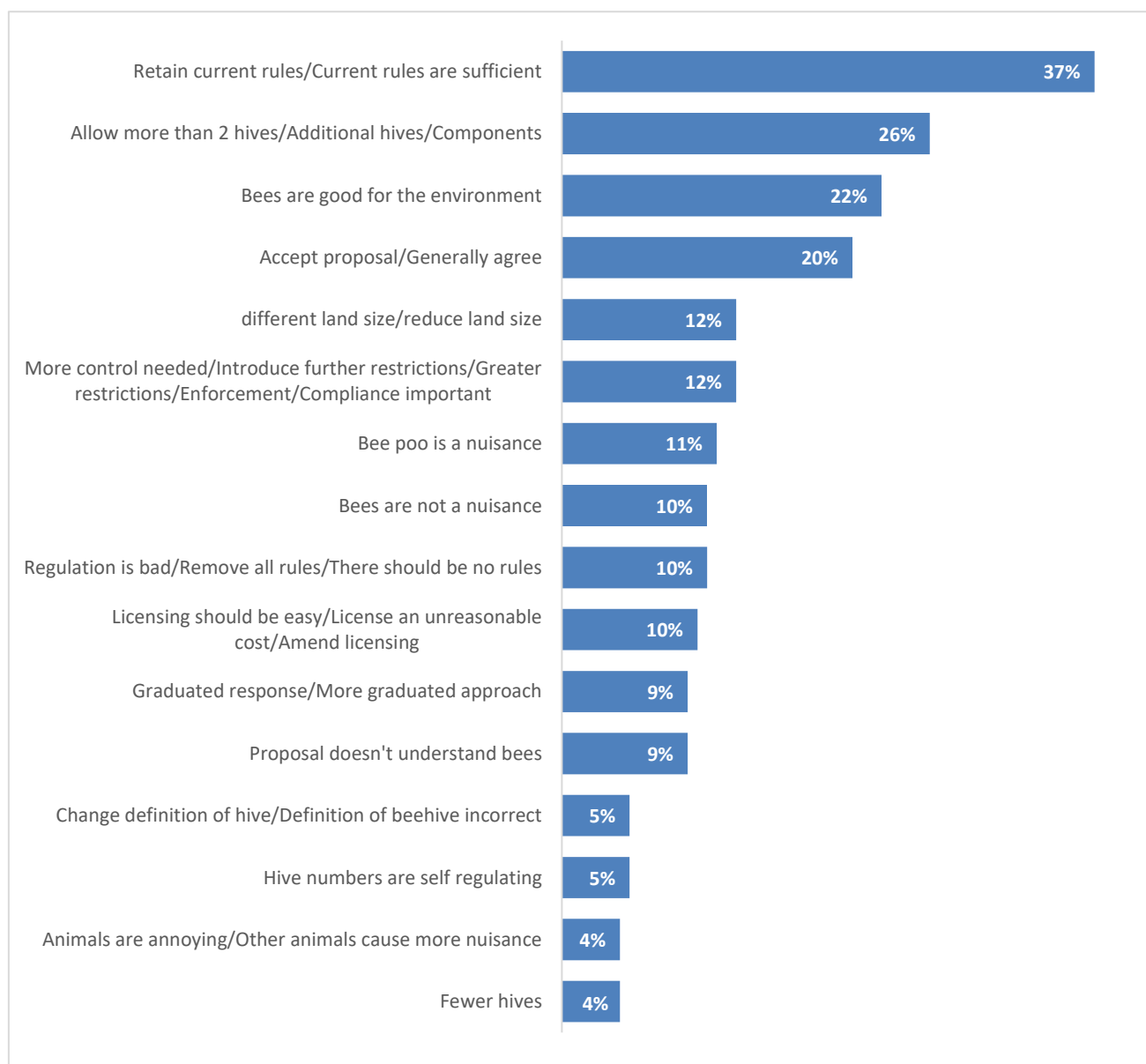


Comments included:

- It has always seemed to me that the existing rules for bees are extremely well written, and I now understand it was supported by extensive research at the time.
- There are already in place AsureQuality govt rules. Yearly reports, subscriptions, inspections, and trainings. It is well managed.
- I believe the current beekeeping rules are sufficient.

THEMES	TOTAL	%
Retain current rules/Current rules are sufficient	55	37%
Allow more than 2 hives/Additional hives/Components	38	26%

Bees are good for the environment	33	22%
Accept proposal/Generally agree	30	20%
Different land size/Reduce land size	18	12%
More control needed/introduce further restrictions/Greater restrictions/Enforcement/Compliance important	18	12%
Bee poo is a nuisance	16	11%
Regulation is bad/Remove all rules/There should be no rules	15	10%
Bees are not a nuisance	15	10%
Licensing should be easy/License an unreasonable cost/Amend licensing	14	10%
Proposal doesn't understand bees	13	9%
Graduated response/More graduated approach	13	9%
Hive numbers are self-regulating	7	5%
Change definition of hive/Definition of beehive incorrect	7	5%
Animals are annoying/Other animals cause more nuisance	6	4%
Fewer hives	6	4%



Proposal Two: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw, what is your opinion on this proposal?

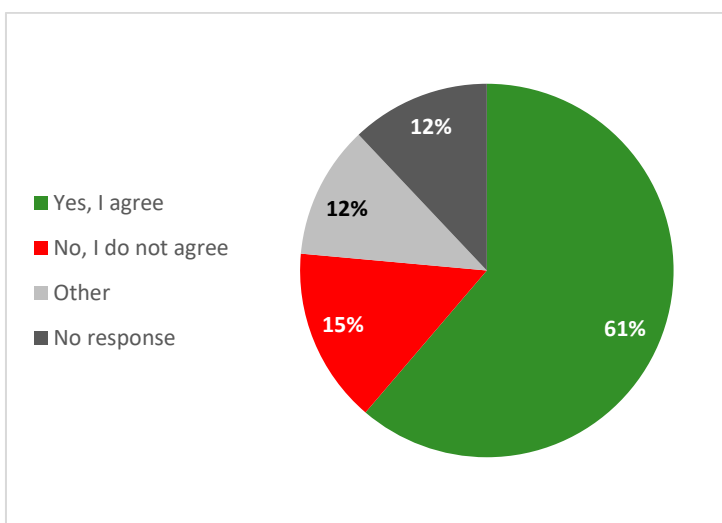
Submitters were asked to choose a response option and then to provide a comment in an open comment field.

(n=191 submitters made submissions whilst 168 selected a response to this question, 92 comments were made on this question.)

SUMMARY OF FEEDBACK

Nearly two thirds of submitters **agreed** with the proposal to move rules about feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw. Over a quarter of the comments thought the proposal makes sense and seemed logical as it helped simplify the bylaws and make them easier to find.

RESPONSE	TOTAL	%
Yes, I agree	117	62%
No, I do not agree	29	15%
Other	22	12%
No response	23	11%
TOTAL	191	100%



Most common theme

28% Makes sense/Seems logical

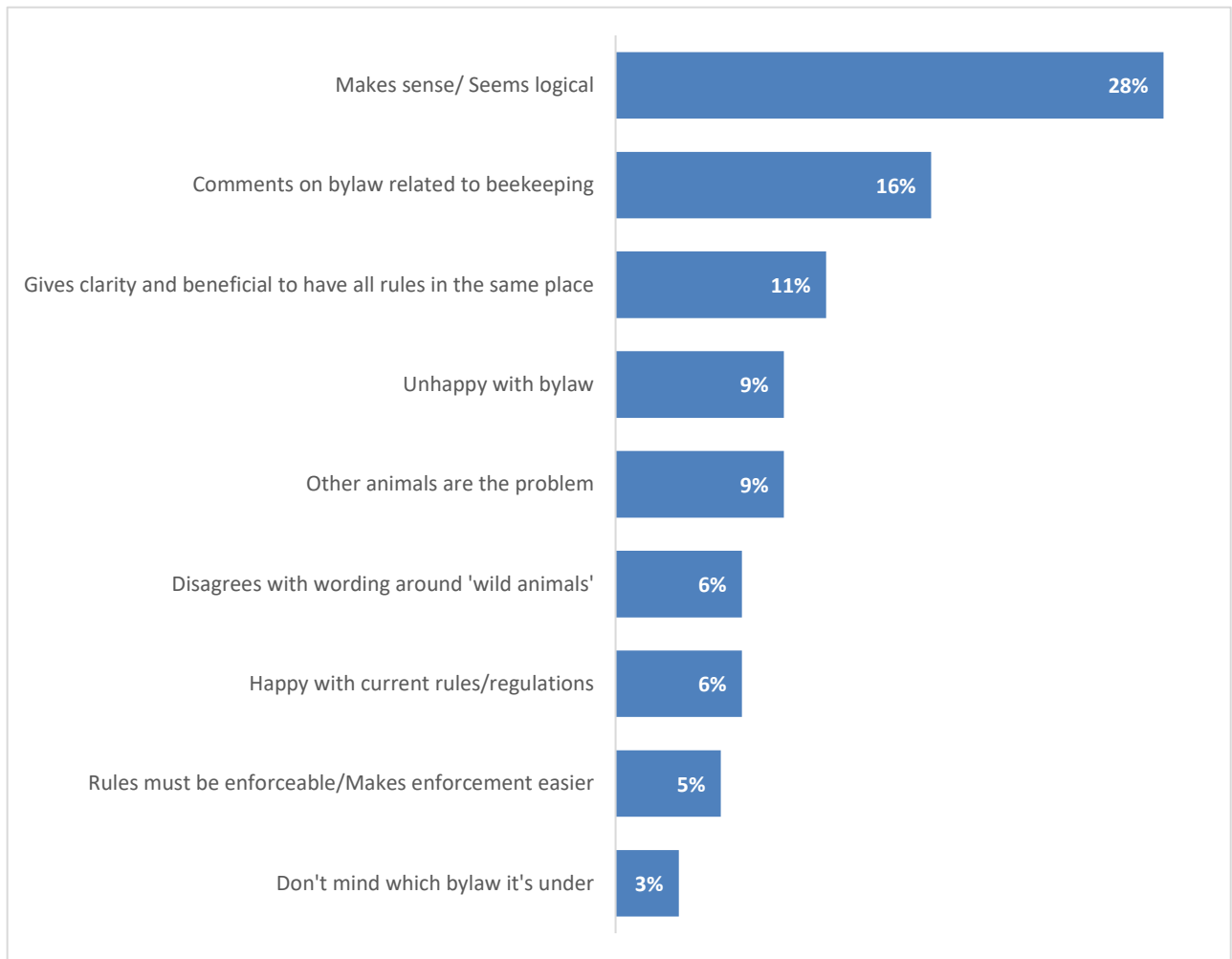
(26 comments)



Comments included:

- Makes sense, simple really.
- Simpler is better - rules should be located in a place that is easy to find.
- It makes sense to include them rather than keep separate for purposes of ease of finding them.

THEMES	TOTAL	%
Makes sense/Seems logical	26	28%
Comments on bylaw related to beekeeping	15	16%
Gives clarity and beneficial to have all rules in the same place	10	11%
Unhappy with bylaw	8	9%
Other animals are the problem	8	9%
Disagrees with wording around 'wild animals'	6	6%
Happy with current rules/regulations	6	6%
Rules must be enforceable/Makes enforcement easier	5	5%
Don't mind which bylaw it's under	3	3%



Proposal Three: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording, what is your opinion on this proposal?

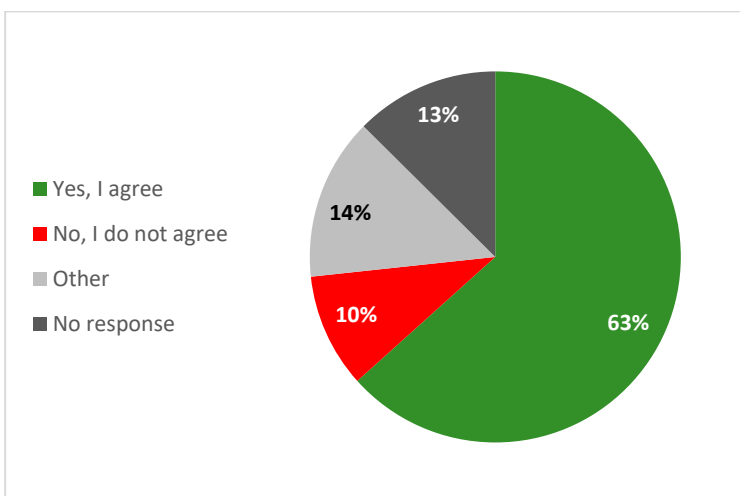
Submitters were asked to choose a response option and then to provide a comment in an open comment field.

(n=191 submitters made submissions whilst 167 selected a response to this question, 73 comments were made on this question.)

SUMMARY OF FEEDBACK

Nearly two thirds of submitters **agreed** with the proposal to update the bylaw definitions, structure, format and wording. Nearly a quarter of the comments wanted to keep the rules simple in order for the public to easily understand what is or isn't allowed.

RESPONSE	TOTAL	%
Yes, I agree	121	64%
No, I do not agree	19	10%
Other	27	15%
No response	24	11%
TOTAL	191	100%



Most common theme

19% Keep it simple

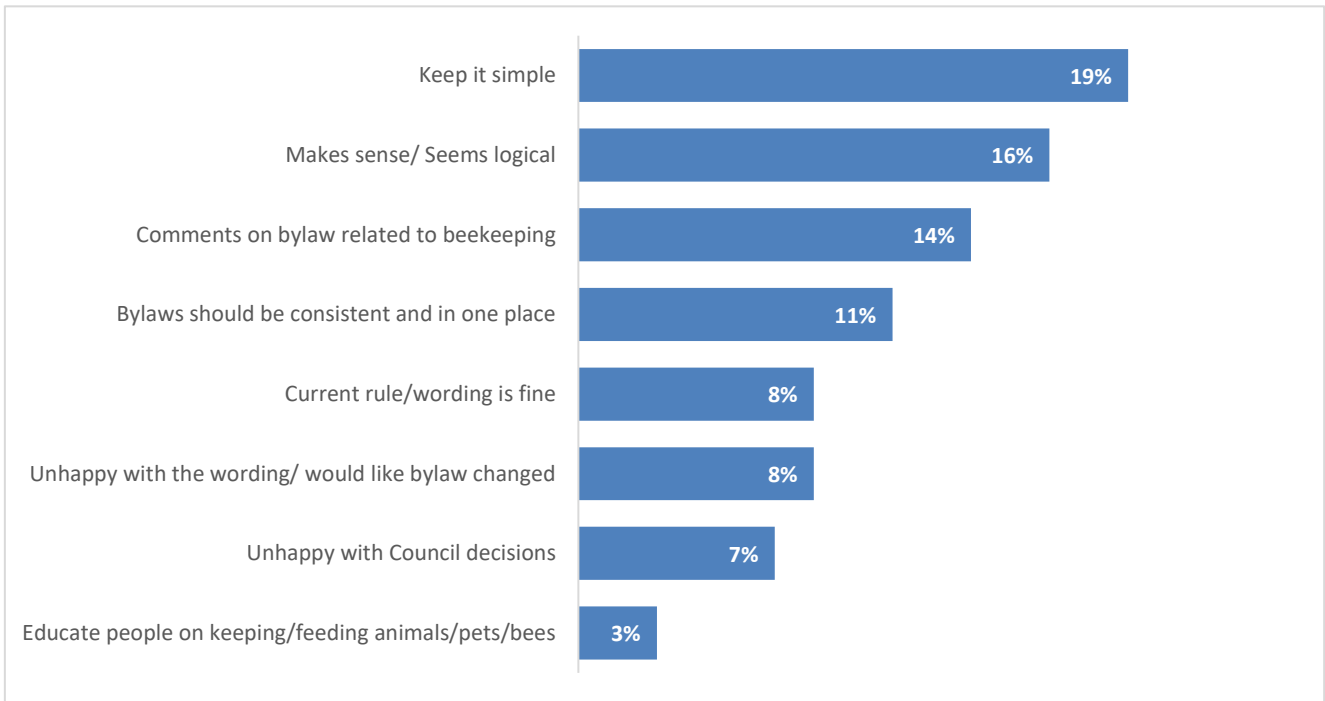
(14 comments)



Comments included:

- Clearer understanding is always better!
- The bylaws need to be more explainable be easily understood by citizens.
- Clearer is better.

THEMES	TOTAL	%
Keep it simple	14	19%
Makes sense/Seems logical	12	16%
Comments on bylaw related to beekeeping	10	14%
Bylaws should be consistent and in one place	8	11%
Current rule/wording is fine	6	8%
Unhappy with the wording/would like bylaw changed	6	8%
Unhappy with Council decisions	5	7%
Educate people on keeping/feeding animals/pets/bees	2	3%



4. Are there any other comments you wish to make?

Submitters were asked to provide their comments in an open comment field.

(n=58 comments were made)

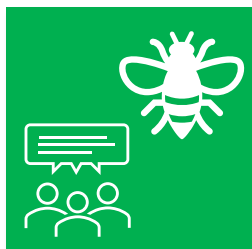
SUMMARY OF FEEDBACK

Most responses received made a comment about the bee keeping proposal, submitters agreed that the proposal needs further consultation and thought. Comments were around bees being wild animals and they shouldn't need to a license to keep them.

Most common theme

26% Beekeeping proposal changes need further consultation/thought

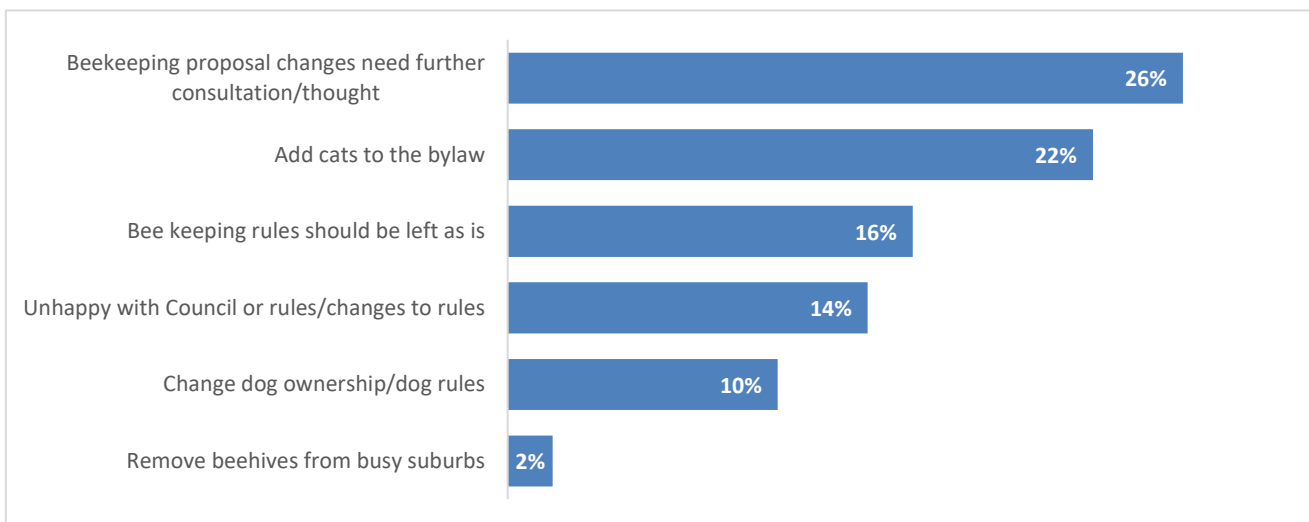
(15 comments)



Comments included:

- Bees are a wild animal nobody should have to pay anything to keep bees and there should be no hive restrictions. Bees can just get up and leave any time they like. So, if you make someone register bees and pay a fee, when they do swarm and leave someones back garden are you going to refund the money??
- If there are limits to the number of hives you can have in an urban area, and this is under the nuisance by laws, I was not aware of it.

THEMES	TOTAL	%
Beekeeping proposal changes need further consultation/thought	15	26%
Add cats to the bylaw	13	22%
Bee keeping rules should be left as is	9	16%
Unhappy with Council or rules/changes to rules	8	14%
Change dog ownership/dog rules	6	10%
Remove beehives from busy suburbs	1	2%



ATTACHMENT D
ONLINE AND WRITTEN FEEDBACK

Date: Monday, 18 October 2021

**ANIMAL MANAGEMENT
BYLAW REVIEW 2021**

**WRITTEN FEEDBACK Vol. 1(1–
191)**

Sub #	Organisation Name	Local Board
1		Albert-Eden
2		Albert-Eden
3		Albert-Eden
4		Albert-Eden
5		Albert-Eden
6		Albert-Eden
7		Albert-Eden
8		Albert-Eden
9		Albert-Eden
10		Albert-Eden
11	Auckland Beekeepers Club	Albert-Eden
12		Devonport-Takapuna
13		Devonport-Takapuna
14		Devonport-Takapuna
15		Devonport-Takapuna
16		Devonport-Takapuna
17		Devonport-Takapuna
18		Franklin
19		Franklin
20		Franklin
21		Franklin
22		Franklin
23		Franklin
24		Franklin
25		Franklin
26		Franklin
27		Franklin
28		Franklin
29	Franklin Beekeeping Club	Franklin
30		Henderson-Massey
31		Henderson-Massey
32		Henderson-Massey
33		Henderson-Massey
34		Henderson-Massey
35		Henderson-Massey
36		Henderson-Massey
37		Henderson-Massey
38		Henderson-Massey
39		Henderson-Massey
40		Henderson-Massey
41		Hibiscus and Bays
42		Hibiscus and Bays
43		Hibiscus and Bays
44		Hibiscus and Bays
45		Hibiscus and Bays
46		Hibiscus and Bays
47		Hibiscus and Bays
48		Hibiscus and Bays
49		Hibiscus and Bays
50		Hibiscus and Bays

Sub #	Organisation Name	Local Board
51		Hibiscus and Bays
52		Hibiscus and Bays
53		Hibiscus and Bays
54		Howick
55		Howick
56		Howick
57		Howick
58		Howick
59		Howick
60		Howick
61		Howick
62		Howick
63		Howick
64		Howick
65		Kaipātiki
66		Kaipātiki
67		Kaipātiki
68		Kaipātiki
69		Kaipātiki
70		Kaipātiki
71		Kaipātiki
72		Kaipātiki
73		Kaipātiki
74		Kaipātiki
75		Kaipātiki
76		Kaipātiki
77		Kaipātiki
78		Kaipātiki
79		Kaipātiki
80		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu
81		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu
82		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu
83		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu
84		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu
85		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu
86		Manurewa
87		Manurewa
88		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki
89		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki
90		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki
91		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki
92		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki
93		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki
94		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki
95		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki
96		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki
97		Not supplied
98		Not supplied
99		Not supplied
100		Not supplied
101		Not supplied

Sub #	Organisation Name	Local Board
102		Not supplied
103		Not supplied
104	Ngati Rango	Not supplied
105		Not supplied
106		Not supplied
107		Not supplied
108		Not supplied
109		Not supplied
110		Not supplied
111		Not supplied
112		Not supplied
113	Apiculture New Zealand	Not supplied
114	New Zealand Beekeeping Inc	Not supplied
115		Not supplied
116		Not supplied
117	Forest & Bird	Not supplied
118		Not supplied
119		Not supplied
120		Not supplied
121		Not supplied
122		Not supplied
123		Not supplied
124		Not supplied
125		Not supplied
126		Not supplied
127		Not supplied
128		Not supplied
129		Not supplied
130		Not supplied
131		Not supplied
132		Not supplied
133		Not supplied
134		Not supplied
135	Lion Apiaries	Not supplied
136		Ōrākei
137		Ōrākei
138		Ōrākei
139	Shan	Ōrākei
140		Ōrākei
141		Ōrākei
142		Ōrākei
143		Ōtara-Papatoetoe
144		Ōtara-Papatoetoe
145		Ōtara-Papatoetoe
146		Outside Auckland
147		Puketāpapa
148		Rodney
149		Rodney
150		Rodney
151		Rodney
152		Rodney

Sub #	Organisation Name	Local Board
153		Rodney
154		Rodney
155		Rodney
156		Rodney
157		Rodney
158		Rodney
159		Rodney
160	Omaha Shorebird Protection Trust	Rodney
161		Rodney
162		Upper Harbour
163		Upper Harbour
164		Upper Harbour
165		Upper Harbour
166		Upper Harbour
167		Upper Harbour
168		Waiheke
169		Waiheke
170		Waitākere Ranges
171		Waitākere Ranges
172		Waitākere Ranges
173		Waitākere Ranges
174		Waitākere Ranges
175		Waitākere Ranges
176		Waitākere Ranges
177		Waitākere Ranges
178		Waitākere Ranges
179		Waitākere Ranges
180		Waitākere Ranges
181		Waitākere Ranges
182		Waitākere Ranges
183	Titirangi Residents & Ratepayers	Waitākere Ranges
184		Waitematā
185		Waitematā
186	Te Tai-awa o te Ora	Waitematā
187		Waitematā
188		Whau
189		Whau
190		Whau
191		Whau



Animal Management Bylaw Review 2021

Every day Aucklanders interact with animals in ways that benefit their mental and physical wellbeing: with their pets at home for companionship, with animals in public to connect with nature, or for recreation such as horse riding.

Sometimes the way people interact with animals causes a problem. For example, a poorly maintained chicken coop may create an odour nuisance, or the feeding of wild animals may attract pests.

How Auckland Council helps maintain human-animal bonds

We make rules about animal ownership and interaction to minimise risks to public health and safety, nuisance, offensive behaviour and misuse of council-controlled public places.

The current rules are set in Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / the Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls.

Improving the rules about animal ownership and interaction

We recently checked how the rules are working and identified potential improvements.

Our main proposals are to:

- require an approval to keep more than two standard beehives on urban premises with a land area less than 2000 square metres (no approval currently required).
- incorporate rules from another bylaw about feeding animals on private property
- update the definitions, structure, format and wording of the Bylaw and controls to make them easier to read and understand.

Other aspects of the Bylaw, controls and their implementation remain unchanged, for example:

- the Bylaw continues to focus on the impact of animals on people
- matters already covered in existing legislation are not addressed in the Bylaw, for example animal welfare in the Animal Welfare Act, pest control in the Biosecurity Act and Auckland Regional Pest Management Plan and dogs in the Dog Management Bylaw
- existing rules in the Bylaw and controls for which changes are not proposed remain, for example the restrictions on the ownership of stock in urban areas and conditions for riding horses on certain beaches in Auckland.

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details

Organisation (if applicable):

Your local board: Albert-Eden

Your feedback

Proposal 1: Require an approval to keep more than two beehives on urban premises 2000 square meters or less

We have heard a range of views about limits on beehives in urban areas. We are seeking feedback on:

- allowing more or less beehives without an approval than the proposed two (for example, retaining the current no limit)
- limits for different sized urban premises than the proposed 2000 square metres (for example, requiring an approval for any beehive on urban premises less than 600 square metres, or in an apartment).

To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: It appears that there has been an arbitrary selection on the number of beehives, without clearly defining what a beehive is. For example, beekeeping is a dynamic activity and often requires the addition of new hives (e.g. splits) to keep an existing hive going. Consequently, to maintain a population from 2 hives may require increasing the number of hives at specific times during the year. the number of bees from a property would be relative to the time of year, not the number of hives as you will be aware. I would suggest up to 4 hives would be a suitable number in residential areas.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

We have done this to make the Bylaw and controls easier to read and understand, for example by:

- aligning definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
- aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format, and wording with current drafting practices.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

The personal information that you provide

in this form will be held and protected by Auckland Council in accordance with our privacy policy (available at aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/privacy and at our libraries and service centres) and with the Privacy Act 1993. The privacy policy explains how we can use and share your personal information in relation to any interaction you have with the council, and how you can access and correct that information. You should familiarise yourself with this policy before submitting this form.



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Your local board: Albert-Eden

Your feedback

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be more rules

Tell us why: I am concerned by the large number of bee hives (eg, the 50ish by one person in particular) on small properties

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: It seems logical

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

We have done this to make the Bylaw and controls easier to read and understand, for example by:

- aligning definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
- aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format, and wording with current drafting practices.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: It looks prettier

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

I think cats should be included in the bylaw and be much more closely restricted - but I understand the political considerations that probably make this challenging

The personal information that you provide

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Other aspects of the Bylaw, controls and their implementation remain unchanged, for example:

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: Beekeepers have a community and social responsibility to collect swarms. If your hive swarms you should try and collect the swarm, that would mean having 3 hives on your property temporarily. What is the council's stance on swarm collection. I think no of hives should be increased to 3.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

Responsible beekeepers do not cause a nuisance.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: It's ok to have some limit, but it should not be onerous for people to keep a couple of hives.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: No comment to add.

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: We have run multiple beehives on our property, they do not disturb the neighbours, but they do help pollinate the surrounding gardens and trees. Beekeepers should hold a license and register their hives, but other than that they should be encouraged

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: All animal management should be in one bylaw

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: make it easy for us laypeople to understand

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: No more than 2 hives per household. I work at an inner city Auckland school and every day my car is covered in bee poo. 2 years ago a massive swarm of bees came into our school and flew around outside my classroom for half an hour. We had to put the whole school into lockdown for that time. I had to ring the council who put me in touch with a beekeepers group and someone eventually came and took the queen and the bees. However, for the rest of the week there were still at least a1000 bees flying around the school and classrooms. Do not let bee keepers set up beehives in a 200m radius of schools.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Makes sense, simple really.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: no comment

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: Two is too low. The limit should be 3 hives or higher, not 2.

The reason for this is the minimum number of hives for a functioning hobby is 2 hives. When something goes wrong with 1 hive, the 2nd is available to rescue the 1st. It is still risky running just 2 hives - but the odds of maintaining an apiary are greatly improved.

So every hobby beekeeper should be keeping at least 2 hives.

However, a natural part of managing hives is swarm control and this is typically achieved by splitting existing hives at the right time of the season. These are called "splits". The splits are then available to be given away or sold to new beekeepers. But this cannot be done until the beekeeper is sure the split is "queen right". Which means the beekeeper must keep the hive for, say, approx 6 weeks. That is, the hobby beekeeper must, at least temporarily, have more than 2 hives.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: Instead of changing a bylaw that was extensively consulted on with beekeepers and clubs in 2013/14 council should better get its enforcement teams ensuring that the troublemaking or negligent people who keep bees/animals are dealt with and not punishing others via a bylaw change.

Beekeepers provide a service by catching and relocating swarms whether they have gone off their own, neighbours' or wild hives. This means that at times we have bees that they didn't ask for and would breach a bylaw doing the right thing. Sometimes swarms can be amalgamated with existing hives but sometimes keeping them until a beekeeper in need/want is found takes time. No commercial beekeeper will come and buy one hive so not sure where the swarms should go to?

Additionally, beekeeping is a natural process and many things can go wrong and hives die more and more often due to stress on bees from illnesses and viruses. Beekeepers generally replenish these losses by splitting existing hives or catching swarms. If you look at the stats, many beekeepers nowadays lose significant amounts of hives over winter. Having only two hives increases the chance that one loses all and cannot create new hives.

Another question is how council wants to ensure they positively deal with beekeepers who own more than a new limit? No commercial beekeeper will come and buy one hive so you may find yourself with heaps of dumped beehives that create a much bigger nuisance for people.

So any restriction in numbers it should be rather a sinking lid not a final date policy.

Furthermore: I would really like to understand how problematic beekeepers are currently dealt with and whether there are a few recurring beekeepers who cause troubles for their neighbours.

Would I need to request this information under the OIA or are you able to provide recent council stats please? Thank you.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: There's lots of beehives popping up by people who don't know how to properly operate them and so they're becoming a nuisance. We need some rules to regulate this.

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- matters already covered in existing legislation are not addressed in the Bylaw, for example animal welfare in the Animal Welfare Act, pest control in the Biosecurity Act and Auckland Regional Pest Management Plan and dogs in the Dog Management Bylaw
- existing rules in the Bylaw and controls for which changes are not proposed remain, for example the restrictions on the ownership of stock in urban areas and conditions for riding horses on certain beaches in Auckland.

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Submitter details

Organisation (if applicable):

Your local board: Albert-Eden

Your feedback

Proposal 1: Require an approval to keep more than two beehives on urban premises 2000 square meters or less

We have heard a range of views about limits on beehives in urban areas. We are seeking feedback on:

- allowing more or less beehives without an approval than the proposed two (for example, retaining the current no limit)
- limits for different sized urban premises than the proposed 2000 square metres (for example, requiring an approval for any beehive on urban premises less than 600 square metres, or in an apartment).

To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: In my opinion the old rule should stay, not limiting the number of urban bee hives as long as the neighbours are not negatively affected. The number of 2000 sqm sections will go towards zero with increasing intensification and it is impossible to judge the appropriateness of a property only based on size. There are many more factors to be considered.

I don't think that a license from Council should be required as beekeepers legally have to register their hives and apiaries anyway and are checked that way by competent people.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: I'm on the fence for that one, but wonder why the rule would only apply to private property and not to public as well. For example it is not better to feed pigeons on the footpath rather than a private driveway.

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

We have done this to make the Bylaw and controls easier to read and understand, for example by:

- aligning definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
- aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format, and wording with current drafting practices.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

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Animal Management Bylaw Review 2021

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Sometimes the way people interact with animals causes a problem. For example, a poorly maintained chicken coop may create an odour nuisance, or the feeding of wild animals may attract pests.

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The current rules are set in Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / the Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls.

Improving the rules about animal ownership and interaction

We recently checked how the rules are working and identified potential improvements.

Our main proposals are to:

- require an approval to keep more than two standard beehives on urban premises with a land area less than 2000 square metres (no approval currently required).
- incorporate rules from another bylaw about feeding animals on private property
- update the definitions, structure, format and wording of the Bylaw and controls to make them easier to read and understand.

Other aspects of the Bylaw, controls and their implementation remain unchanged, for example:

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Submitter details

Organisation (if applicable): Auckland Beekeepers Club

Your local board: Albert-Eden

Your feedback

Proposal 1: Require an approval to keep more than two beehives on urban premises 2000 square meters or less

We have heard a range of views about limits on beehives in urban areas. We are seeking feedback on:

- allowing more or less beehives without an approval than the proposed two (for example, retaining the current no limit)
- limits for different sized urban premises than the proposed 2000 square metres (for example, requiring an approval for any beehive on urban premises less than 600 square metres, or in an apartment).

To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: The Auckland Beekeepers Club is centrally located, has been operating for more than 70 years, and has more than 500 members, making it (by far) the largest and longest-operating club in Auckland. The club wishes to make the following submission.

1. Your proposal to require approval to keep more than 2 hives on an urban section of 2000m² or less will have the opposite of the intended effect of better bee management. A good beekeeper should have a minimum of two hives, so that they can best manage the colonies to ensure their continued good health. This means that they can merge the hives if one is not strong or split the hive if it is needed. Also, one of the ways to manage swarming is to remove the old queen to a nuc box (small hive) with about half the bees. That way, she will think she has swarmed and then will not leave and cause a nuisance in the community. This means that there needs to be the ability for the number of hives to go up and down as good apiary management dictates. It should be careful beekeeping that is the objective, not a specified number of hives that will likely have perverse outcomes - i.e., let the old queen swarm rather than need to get an approval for another hive.
2. Currently the club provides a community service by collecting and housing swarms which occur naturally in Spring & early-Summer. If such a collection would put a beekeeper over their limit then it is likely that it will not be collected, and the swarm will instead find a new home behind the weatherboards or bricks of a house, causing much greater nuisance.
3. Currently in the bylaws it is a legal requirement to register beehives under the biosecurity acts. This is now done through HiveHub with the AFB PMP. There is a levy for each apiary which supports the work to eradicate AFB from the country. A second levy to the Council (\$260 annually to keep more than 2 hives) is likely to lead to evasion and non-payment, and thereby defeat the objectives of both of the Council & AFB PMP, to the detriment of beekeeping for both disease control and public nuisance.
4. The review of the bylaw found that more people thought that controls should be relaxed than increased (7% to 4% respectively) and that a clear majority (65%) thought the current controls to be appropriate. We believe that the current controls give the Council sufficient powers to manage an apiary causing nuisance to neighbours, and the club has assisted in previous problems where the beekeeper is a member. The club emphasizes responsible beekeeping to our members, both established and new, and will continue to do so. A single hive poorly managed can create far greater nuisance to neighbours than 3 or 4 hives managed responsibly.
5. We strongly advocate that you keep the current no limit system. Beekeeping is already highly regulated, you risk losing urban bees which would be an environmental disaster. It could lead to a massive explosion in the wasp population which urban beekeepers currently work to control. Wasps are inarguably a much bigger nuisance than bees, without the pollination value that bees offer. Responsible beehive management is key to minimizing the occurrence of bee swarms and nuisance from excrement. A first step should be to establish that the problem is honeybees and not wasps, as the public can often confuse the two.
6. We believe that beekeepers causing a nuisance to neighbours can be managed within the existing regulations by correctly utilizing the resources already in place, namely Council inspectors, clubs, and the AFB Management agency.

We would like to be informed when you will be analyzing all feedback received and providing a summary to the public for view, and when all feedback will be considered by a Bylaw Panel at a public meeting in October 2021.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why:

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

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What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why:

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Submitter details

Organisation (if applicable):

Your local board: Devonport-Takapuna

Your feedback

Proposal 1: Require an approval to keep more than two beehives on urban premises 2000 square meters or less

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: To limit the amount of hives in a certain area overall

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: For ease of clarity

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

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Organisation (if applicable):

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Your feedback

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: Max 4 hives on 2000sqm or less

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

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What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why:

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

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- aligning definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
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What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

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Submitter details

Organisation (if applicable):

Your local board: Devonport-Takapuna

Your feedback

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Some people are allergic to bee stings and whilst we need the bees, desperately we must manage the quantity in any urban locations carefully

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: No idea what these rules relate to.

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

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- aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format, and wording with current drafting practices.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

Dogs should be on leashes at all times on beaches. They knock over young children, elderly people and defecate without their owners seeing them as the owners are walking miles away from their dogs.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: not sure. I believe we need more bees, but people can be allergic. Can neighbours just talk to each other instead of MORE RULES

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: Somedays really

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

Stop creating jobs for yourself.. That i have to keep paying for in rates that's are already so high.

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Submitter details

Organisation (if applicable):

Your local board: Devonport-Takapuna

Your feedback

Proposal 1: Require an approval to keep more than two beehives on urban premises 2000 square meters or less

We have heard a range of views about limits on beehives in urban areas. We are seeking feedback on:

- allowing more or less beehives without an approval than the proposed two (for example, retaining the current no limit)
- limits for different sized urban premises than the proposed 2000 square metres (for example, requiring an approval for any beehive on urban premises less than 600 square metres, or in an apartment).

To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: Without data about the extent of the problems caused by irresponsible beekeepers it is hard to have an informed opinion. I may be mistaken but it seems Council have not been open about the problem that the the proposed bylaw is supposed to fix. I have been keeping bees in Devonport (currently 5 hives, in an area under 2000m2 area) for 10 years. The hives are visible to the public and for that reason I get a lot of feedback, which except for two cases had been very positive (thanks for doing this, its great you are caring for the bees etc). What worries me about the proposed bylaw are the two exceptions to this positive feedback. Bylaws can be used for harassment (we had anonymous complaints about bees, chickens, cooking smells, building regulations, commercial food preparation etc) - all in a period of a few weeks. This led to many council inspections which eventually stopped after the neighbour built a high wall to deflect the cooking smells (the actual problem we think). The other negative feedback started with a series of posts on local social media about 'yellow rain' - i.e. yellow marks on cars parked in the street blamed on bees. This situation sounds comical but was threatening, given the comments made (bee keeping is OK, but only in a rural setting etc). It was difficult to know how to respond when the letter writer didn't know the difference between bees and wasps and was unaware that bees are attracted to flowers near where the cars are parked.

In general I think this bylaw may cause more trouble than the trouble it is designed to fix. I would suggest that if there is indeed no other way of dealing with the rare irresponsible beekeeper then change the proposed bylaw to allow and encourage normal beekeeping - i.e. a limit of 6 hives on an average sized sections.

Beekeepers occasionally have more hives than might seem necessary because they are insuring against winter colony losses or raising queens (2 hives are not enough - One year i lost both my hives to varroa and had to restart the apiary from scratch). On the other hand beekeepers can also create real problems for neighbours with just a single hive if they haven't placed it correctly or used a screen to elevate the bees flight path near the hive. I would much prefer that Council thinks of a better method to resolve bee related disputes rather than introducing a bylaw that will attract needless complaints.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: Since in general beekeepers don't feed bees (its not necessary in Auckland) how do the 'rules about the feeding of animals on private property' relate to beekeeping?

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

We have done this to make the Bylaw and controls easier to read and understand, for example by:

- aligning definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
- aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format, and wording with current drafting practices.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: This is a technical council matter -

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

Please consult with MBIE and the Auckland Bee Club and be transparent about the reasons for the proposed bylaw. Apiary locations are already registered with MBIE (does Council have this data?) and beekeepers are already regulated. Apiaries have to be ins

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Animal Management Bylaw Review 2021

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Improving the rules about animal ownership and interaction

We recently checked how the rules are working and identified potential improvements.

Our main proposals are to:

- require an approval to keep more than two standard beehives on urban premises with a land area less than 2000 square metres (no approval currently required).
- incorporate rules from another bylaw about feeding animals on private property
- update the definitions, structure, format and wording of the Bylaw and controls to make them easier to read and understand.

Other aspects of the Bylaw, controls and their implementation remain unchanged, for example:

- the Bylaw continues to focus on the impact of animals on people
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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: There two full size bee hives in an urban setting is enough, I would add that additional "Nucs" up to four would also be sensible.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

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What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: There should be no rules, insects are not animals, you give no explanation as to why there should be limits.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I do not agree

Tell us why: Insects are not animals, a very small number of people with hives may or may not create a nuisance, this is blanket policy.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I do not agree

Tell us why:

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: I think you should not have to have a license for beehives unless you have more than 2 hives on a very small urban premises 600 sqm or an apartment. If you are on a section over 600sqm you should be allowed no limit.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: The Bylaw is good as it stands with some understanding regarding bee management and the necessity for bees to exist, however there has never been a greater need now for recruitment of beekeepers. Bees cannot live in the wild any longer, the hive will just not survive. The Varroa mite, Diseased Wing Virus and AFB, to name just a few, will destroy the beehive and the Beekeeper is their only means of survival as they keep these diseases under control.

Beekeepers are concerned citizens that care for the environment. The dollar cost is very high to start and maintain this hobby so basically there are no irresponsible people that stay indefinitely – we are all avid keepers and love our hardworking bees.

What is really driving this change? Is it another income stream for the Council? Beekeeping is already a very expensive hobby and you are intending to increase the cost to Beekeepers whilst creating another revenue stream and employment for the Council!

I am sure that I do not need to go into the beneficial properties of honey and that the locality of the honey provides local allergy benefit.

Most hobbyist (urban) beekeepers seem to only manage 3 hives as they are a lot of work, but during the summer, to control swarming they will need to keep extending the hive and giving the bees enough room to gather honey and breed. This means that they will keep adding boxes on top of the brood boxes.

Swarming can be a nuisance to neighbours and it certainly is to Beekeepers and we try to prevent this if possible as it means they will lose the Queen and half of the bees from the main hive. It then takes a long time to build this main hive back up – get another Queen (2 weeks), wait for her to mate and start laying eggs 2-4 weeks, and then the young bees take 3 weeks to hatch - so we are keen to prevent this happening. The best way to do this is by adding boxes and extending the size of the hive before the Queen decides to expand somewhere else.

Another way to prevent swarming may be to split the hive. This means that the number of hives on the property will increase by one, but this hive is now very small (just a nucleus (NUC) box with 5 frames in) and often it is given/sold to a new beekeeper, or used to replace and build up an existing hive. So sometimes there may be more than the usual hives on the property on a temporary basis.

You can lose 2+ hives to disease very easily and have no hive to make a split from and restart a new hive. If you do not have another hive you will have to purchase again- a Queen and small number of bees to start off again. So you could be back down to 1 hive.

Another peril that has increased in the last couple of years are the German Wasps. These will take out a hive in a couple of weeks, getting in, killing the Queen and bees and raiding the nest for the honey. We have people in our Club that have lost many if not all their hives over a summer period and this is including some Commercial Beekeepers. The Council could do well to put money into the eradication of WASPS – they are truly the villains.

- Bees do no harm.
- Wasps do no good. Put work into this.
- Also how about a limit on the number of cats per household and see our birds increase.

Leave well alone and put effort into other matters.

1. On allowing more or fewer beehives without approval than the proposed two

- Absolute minimum permanent hives per property to be sustainable (not viable) would be 3 permanent but may extend temporarily (reasons explained).
 - Absolute minimum boxes per single hive is 2xbrood boxes and 2xhoney supers. (but this can get even bigger, reasons explained)
 - 3 hives are not sustainable in dollar terms so lets not put up costs, we are trying to encourage this activity.
2. On limits for different sized urban premises than the proposed 2000m2.
- There is a lot of work and expense to keeping bees healthy and mostly persons who are retired have this time and are those living in urban areas (not many retirees are on 10 acres). Most urban sections are well under 2000m2 (1/2 acre) some are 1000m2 (1/4 acre) a lot are smaller, so this bylaw would mean that all hives in the urban area would need a permit.
 - I keep 3 permanent hives and my neighbours were thrilled when I asked prior to getting the bees - they love the honey said that their produce has doubled on their fruit and vege gardens – so it's a win/win and no complaints.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: If you are looking to have beehives on your property you need to be able to find the correct Bylaw. Anyone wanting bees do not consider them a "Maintenance & Nuisance". Hives are hard work keeping the bees disease-free, expensive and very environment ne

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

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- aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format, and wording with current drafting practices.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: as stated above

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

well you should require feedback on these other issues

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: No approval needed for up to 2 beehives however if more are requested, a simple license is to be acquired.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Easier to find for those wanting to check the bylaws

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Transparency

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

Bee's are a very important part of our ecosystem and are under threat. To further reduce the ability to raise bees, is to also impact our environment. 2 Beehives should be allowed no matter what size the property.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: The bylaw should ensure that in the first instance the applicants must be Registered Beekeepers which by default captures location / number of hives / inspections etc. as per the Bio Security Act to manage AFB. The risk is in that in paying a Council fee and being registered at a local level absolves them of the first requirement.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

We have done this to make the Bylaw and controls easier to read and understand, for example by:

- aligning definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
- aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format, and wording with current drafting practices.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

Re-designation of an area for urban or future urban impacts an existing rural bee keeper

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Animal Management Bylaw Review 2021

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The current rules are set in Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / the Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls.

Improving the rules about animal ownership and interaction

We recently checked how the rules are working and identified potential improvements.

Our main proposals are to:

- require an approval to keep more than two standard beehives on urban premises with a land area less than 2000 square metres (no approval currently required).
- incorporate rules from another bylaw about feeding animals on private property
- update the definitions, structure, format and wording of the Bylaw and controls to make them easier to read and understand.

Other aspects of the Bylaw, controls and their implementation remain unchanged, for example:

- the Bylaw continues to focus on the impact of animals on people
- matters already covered in existing legislation are not addressed in the Bylaw, for example animal welfare in the Animal Welfare Act, pest control in the Biosecurity Act and Auckland Regional Pest Management Plan and dogs in the Dog Management Bylaw
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Submitter details

Organisation (if applicable):

Your local board: Franklin

Your feedback

Proposal 1: Require an approval to keep more than two beehives on urban premises 2000 square meters or less

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: We should be encouraging bees in urban areas - they're a useful part of the urban biosphere

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: dont care

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

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- aligning definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
- aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format, and wording with current drafting practices.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: dont care

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

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Organisation (if applicable):

Your local board: Franklin

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: I believe having more than 2 beehives should not need approval. I believe you can have up to 5 comfortably on an urban property without needing approval.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: This is a good idea to make things easier for people to find.

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

We have done this to make the Bylaw and controls easier to read and understand, for example by:

- aligning definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

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Organisation (if applicable):

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Your feedback

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: Limiting properties to only 2 hives is not fair, particularly if those properties and surrounding ones are reliant on pollination.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I do not agree

Tell us why: It makes sense to be limited in the immediate CBD area, but not the surrounds, and with Auckland being such a large area, it is very unfair to lump the majority in with the inner city dwellers. There are many small commercial businesses that operate with

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I do not agree

Tell us why: It makes sense to be limited in the immediate CBD area, but not the surrounds, and with Auckland being such a large area, it is very unfair to lump the majority in with the inner city dwellers. There are many small commercial businesses that operate with

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

Please do not consider changing the laws

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Organisation (if applicable):

Your local board: Franklin

Your feedback

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: We need bees, don't make it harder for those who want to keep to keep them. Decreasing the number allowed just reduces the number of bees, it does not increase the number of people who want them.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

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Submitter details

Organisation (if applicable):

Your local board: Franklin

Your feedback

Proposal 1: Require an approval to keep more than two beehives on urban premises 2000 square meters or less

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: I think the process of applying for a permit is too onerous. There are already laws about registering your hives. I have seen plenty of hives in backyards where the neighbours have no idea they are there. There are already ways of dealing with nuisance hives, and they would be in the minority.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

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- aligning definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
- aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format, and wording with current drafting practices.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Clearer understanding is always better!

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

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Submitter details

Organisation (if applicable): Franklin Beekeeping Club

Your local board: Franklin

Your feedback

Proposal 1: Require an approval to keep more than two beehives on urban premises 2000 square meters or less

We have heard a range of views about limits on beehives in urban areas. We are seeking feedback on:

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: The present rules enable Council to deal with any particular problems caused by beekeepers not following good management practices in urban areas. In practice beekeepers would be unlikely to site more than 2 hives on a residential section of say 600m² or under. However a section of 1000m² or more, even in an urban setting would generally provide a lot more options and with proper management would be unlikely to cause problems for neighbours or the public. Imp-osition of a licensing system would introduce another cost to hobbyist beekeepers.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: The bylaw contains good accurate advice about beekeeping practices

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

Beehive management in urban areas can be precarious because of modern day problems such as varroa infestation and pesticide overuse. The presence of bees is widely recognised as being beneficial to the natural environment in cities as well as rural areas.

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Submitter details

Organisation (if applicable):

Your local board: Henderson-Massey

Your feedback

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: I think it is simpler to let people speak when there is a problem. I imagine this will simply restrict people keeping bees where it hasn't been a problem. This could be managed like the dog control program - people can complain anonymously if there is a problem, and at that point an Auckland Council worker can investigate.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Simpler is better - rules should be located in a place that is easy to find.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

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The current rules are set in Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / the Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls.

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Your local board: Henderson-Massey

Your feedback

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- allowing more or less beehives without an approval than the proposed two (for example, retaining the current no limit)
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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: There is already a by-law that deals with this issue if hives are creating a nuisance. Just enforce the existing bylaw. Bees are essential to a functioning eco-systems. Bee-keepers already need to comply with numerous regulations and controls. Bees face many pest and disease challenges. Adding more regulation will be another disincentive to keeping bees. Please no more 'rules'

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why:

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

We have done this to make the Bylaw and controls easier to read and understand, for example by:

- aligning definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
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What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why:

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: I don't agree with the section size and number of hives suggested in the proposal (2 hives per 2000sqm)

another compromise needs to be found eg if you live on a 1/4 acre section then you ample room for 5 hives without being an nuisance to neighbours, and if you live in a town house surrounded by town houses on 300sqm sections then you shouldn't have beehives at all.

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These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I do not agree

Tell us why: if i want to feed a duck on my section then that is my right, if someone doesn't want the ducks on their land then they can chase them away

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be more rules

Tell us why: We desperately need healthy bees by upping controls you stifle

business progress. leave people alone to get on with a job. You are only interfering by creating new rules and regulations.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: The day council makes rules and regulations more understandable and just, will be the day Rangitoto explodes.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: Bees are critical for the environment, new zealand always was going alone with nature

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I do not agree

Tell us why: For general public it is easier to find rules in one place they know, people are more likely to know about the property maintenance laws rather than animal management

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: I don't see bees as problem animals.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: i have no opinion on this

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: making thigs easier to understand gives the public a better chance to share their opinion.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Bees are needed but there needs to be a balance

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: Can they be in both?

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: Hives should always be appropriately placed regardless of the size of the section. I would class that as good beekeeping. Yes a large section would be good but if joining properties are not crowded with building as a lot of areas are now becoming this should also be taken into account. Understanding neighbours are also important, which those around me appear to be.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Allowing less beehives. Because more beehives can be better for us, but may not be good for the bees.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Because otherwise, bee farmers could go ahead and break the rules after not having clear show that these rules exist.

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- aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format, and wording with current drafting practices.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Same reason as last time.

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

You could make a rule which could be no poisonings bees.

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Animal Management Bylaw Review 2021

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Sometimes the way people interact with animals causes a problem. For example, a poorly maintained chicken coop may create an odour nuisance, or the feeding of wild animals may attract pests.

How Auckland Council helps maintain human-animal bonds

We make rules about animal ownership and interaction to minimise risks to public health and safety, nuisance, offensive behaviour and misuse of council-controlled public places.

The current rules are set in Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / the Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls.

Improving the rules about animal ownership and interaction

We recently checked how the rules are working and identified potential improvements.

Our main proposals are to:

- require an approval to keep more than two standard beehives on urban premises with a land area less than 2000 square metres (no approval currently required).
- incorporate rules from another bylaw about feeding animals on private property
- update the definitions, structure, format and wording of the Bylaw and controls to make them easier to read and understand.

Other aspects of the Bylaw, controls and their implementation remain unchanged, for example:

- the Bylaw continues to focus on the impact of animals on people
- matters already covered in existing legislation are not addressed in the Bylaw, for example animal welfare in the Animal Welfare Act, pest control in the Biosecurity Act and Auckland Regional Pest Management Plan and dogs in the Dog Management Bylaw
- existing rules in the Bylaw and controls for which changes are not proposed remain, for example the restrictions on the ownership of stock in urban areas and conditions for riding horses on certain beaches in Auckland.

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Submitter details

Organisation (if applicable):

Your local board: Henderson-Massey

Your feedback

Proposal 1: Require an approval to keep more than two beehives on urban premises 2000 square meters or less

We have heard a range of views about limits on beehives in urban areas. We are seeking feedback on:

- allowing more or less beehives without an approval than the proposed two (for example, retaining the current no limit)
- limits for different sized urban premises than the proposed 2000 square metres (for example, requiring an approval for any beehive on urban premises less than 600 square metres, or in an apartment).

To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: It has always seemed to me that the existing rules for bees are extremely well written, and I now understand it was supported by extensive research at the time.

The existing bylaw allows the keeping of bees and at the same time protects the rights of neighbours. It requires that people keeping bees manage the bees in terms of water supply, flight paths and generally to avoid a nuisance to others.

If some beekeepers are causing a nuisance to their neighbours, whether by keeping a few colonies with inappropriate flight paths or by keeping too many colonies for the space they are in, those beekeepers are in breach of the existing bylaw. The council already has the ability to address the offending beekeepers. New restrictions are unnecessary.

I feel very strongly that the wording and intent of the existing bylaw in relation to bees does NOT need to be changed!

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I do not agree

Tell us why: The clause in the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015 refers to "the active feeding of any wild or feral animal". The Animal Management Bylaw would seem to be about managed animals.

Preventing wild or feral animals from become a nuisance is a p

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: 1. Apiaries are already required to be registered nationally for which beekeepers already pay a fee. I do not see the need for the burden of additional registration and additional fees.

2. Limiting the number of hives to a low number shows a lack of understanding on the management of apiaries.

2.1 To reduce the risk of swarming a bee keeper would routinely increase or decrease the number of hives and the size of hives according to the season. Constraining the number or size of hives is a simplistic but incorrect metric to use.

2.2 Beekeepers who raise new queen bees routinely spilt and re-unite hives as part of the management process. Again constraining the number or size of hives is the wrong metric to use.

3. Limiting property size to 2000 square metres appears to be a rather arbitrary approach which does not take into account other factors.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: Feral cats should not be fed or encouraged.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: No comment.

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

I note that restrictions on cats are not proposed to change but cats are a much bigger nuisance in my neighborhood than bee keeping and I would strongly support a limit on the number of domestic cats allowed per property, no feral cats allowed, domestic c

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be more rules

Tell us why: Because I'm sick of my neighbors bees poo all over my car and house. By the time I've cleaned my windows the bees have shat on them before I've finished.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

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Organisation (if applicable):

Your local board: Hibiscus and Bays

Your feedback

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: The current rules are fine and work. This council already takes enough money from people and under deliver. Nobody should have to give any more money to "keep" a wild animal that could leave someones back yard in an instant.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: that actually makes sense to have it under a animal by law. But you still don't need to change it. Just have a link to the law in both categories so it's easily found and accessible.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: You just need to add a summary of definitions/Glossary. It doesn't need to be changed or fully re-written.

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

Bees are a wild animal nobody should have to pay anything to keep bees and there should be no hive restrictions. Bees can just get up and leave any time they like. So if you make someone register bees and pay a fee, when they do swarm and leave someones

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: Beekeeping is already regulated and this adds further overhead to a hobby. I'm OK with a limit on the number of hives on a non-rural property, but disagree that approval should be required.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

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Your feedback

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: Firstly, I'm happy to support the limit of two beehives per property.

However, the current definition of a beehive is misleading, which states that a beehive is one Langstroth dimension box. This is incorrect as the number and size of boxes can vary between hives depending on the time of the year.

In Spring and Summer, it is common to have two boxes for brood and one to two boxes for the honey super per hive to accommodate for the larger number of bees and nectar flow. Swarming typically occurs during this time and with a large enough hive, swarming can be prevented. However, with the current proposal of one box per hive, bees will not have enough room to expand and result in regular swarming and cause major disruptions to the community.

During winter, on the other hand, the size of the hive typically reduces to one brood box and one honey super box as the queen bee slows down laying eggs.

I would greatly appreciate it if this could be factored in the proposal and allow up to three standard size, full depth Langstroth box (2x brood and 1x honey super). Otherwise, two standard size, full depth Langstroth box and two ¾ depth Langstroth box (2x brood and 2x honey super) per hive, with a limit of two hives per property. This would provide enough flexibility for beekeepers to expand, when required, to prevent swarming while limiting the overall number of hives in the urban area to reduce bee pollution.

Thank you

Kind regards,

Jun

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Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: I have extensive and ongoing experience of bee poo all over my house windows , cars etc for some time now. I live in Red Beach - just normal suburban living, not expecting this type of nuisance factor. Get rid of bee hives in suburbia I say!

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: common sense

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- aligning definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
- aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format, and wording with current drafting practices.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: common sense

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

Get rid of all bee hives in built up suburbs. If we wanted bee poo all over the place we would live in a rural setting.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: Let people do what they like with their bees but they should consult close neighbours

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Easier

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Simpler

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I do not agree

Tell us why: "Nuisance" should include cats, or they should be regarded as a menace to birds.

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

rules in the bylaw SHOULD include the menace of cats to birds.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Given the threats that bees face it's critical that their wellbeing is considered, alongside that of the community.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: It is a sensible solution.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Again - it seems sensible.

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

Thank you for the chance to provide feedback.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: Whilst I think it is a good idea to regulate how many hives you have on smaller urban premises, to restrict the number of hives on a property of 2000sqm is very large to only have 2 hives. Also, what constitutes a hive? You could have 2 or 3 nucs, which only have a maximum combined number of 10,000 bees - or have a singular hive with 8 'Supers' (large honey boxes) which could have a total number of bees over 100,000! So having a set number of 'hives' isn't a great way of regulating the number of bees.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: As a small hobbyist bee keeper the restriction of two hives is not practical.

Bees can do the most unexpected things when we least expect and you could lose a queen or a complete hive through no fault of the beekeeper.

Two hives is far to restrictive 3-5 hives for a hobbyist should be the minimum number of hives kept at any one time on a property.

The cost to own beehives and compliance with AFB regs etc is expensive any more regulations and controls by council will deter beehive owners.

Look into the cost of being a small hobbyist beekeeper and then you will realise that more costs and restriction will deter future beekeepers. All the great work that has been undertaken by councils in the past will be undone.

It is an expensive hobby which is not entered into my many lightly because of the cost, care and laws that govern owning hives, which are already in place.

Living with nature in an urban environment is an important healthy option for everyone. There is no point in having community gardens, private gardens, schools and community groups being penalised.

Growing and learning about where our food comes from and helping people grow plants in a community environment is more important than ever today.

if there are no bees to pollinate the plants we will have created another problem.

I have just completed a course run by the govt to encourage people to enter the beekeeping industry. These changes will only do the reverse.

DONT PENALISE THE BEES OR BEEKEEPERS!!!

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I do not agree

Tell us why: Only if this refers to bees.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I do not agree

Tell us why: The interpretation is different and should be for a public place in relation to bees.

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

Bees are needed in our community and gardens for the welfare of everyone. There are strict guide lines already with registering your bees, (The Management Agency, National American Foulbrood Pest Management) a rigorous AFB process. Council should work mor

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: I think all hives should be registered and should be limited to a max of 2 hives in areas of 2000 sq m. And 1 hive in anything less than that, with a constraint on hives in an urban area if they effect neighboring properties. The reason all hives should be registered is that if there is a problem with neighboring properties the problem hive can quickly be identified, and any detriment to local fauna and flora assessed easily. Western Honeybees are livestock not wildlife.

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What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why:

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4 October 2021

Afternoon Saralee,
Thank you for the information.

YES! I certainly do have an interest in limiting & having permission and introducing beehive registrations.

I have, along with many others in my area, been badly affected by bee poo for the last 8 years!
I have had site visits by council members, and meetings with council compliance officers and councillors.

I cannot stress enough how STRESSED! And time consuming this problem is!

I am also bitterly disappointed that after 8 years of being promised time and time and time and time again, by a long line of council officers that it will get looked into, and I will be kept up to date with any initiatives. I only happened to find out about the submission because I saw an article in the local news paper!
I was not contacted back in June on this issue.
As like other affected homeowners we haven't got an organisation or body behind us, unlike the beekeepers association, to coordinate our grievances.

I am at my wits end on this, and with the total lack of communication, it's probably too little too late to inform other bee Poo suffers about the submission. I have passed it on to the ones I know of.

FYI- here is a shot of just a small part of what we have been dealing with for the last 8 years!!

I have also tried a leaflet drop, and approached the local beekeepers to ask them to come and have a look, to see if we could work something out. But it is NEVER 'their' bees that are the problem!

I will attempt to put a VERY STRONG case forward for the limitations of bee hives in urban areas. Plus the registration of hives. One of the major factors being the council or anyone else knowing where the bee hives are??

You can't address the problem if you do not know where the problem is coming from?

I find it a bit of a contradiction that there is an initiative to rid Whangaparaoa peninsula of introduced pests while allowing introduced European honeybees into the area.

I have attached my submission, I also would like to attach the following relevant photos and some of the research information that has been carried out by experts here and abroad that should be taken into consideration.

Kind Regards,

The honeybee is an introduced invasive species. So are the four species of bumblebees here.

Despite the worldwide perception that the bees are in trouble, it might be a good idea to point out that the number of hives on the planet are growing by the day.

In New Zealand, the growth is particularly staggering: we have more than doubled our registered hives in the past 10 years, arguably due to the desire to get onto that "amazing" bandwagon we call manuka honey.

We must remember that honey and bumblebees are not the only pollinators that service Aotearoa. We have two dozen or so native bee species as well, plus birds, lizards, flies, beetles, thrips and heaps of other small, native organisms, all doing what they've done for a million or more years.

Scientists are also now starting to get the uneasy feeling that bees compete for floral

resources

and give our native pollinators a serious run for their money. The mere presence of managed

honeybees also reduces the native species' abundance through spatial displacement – perhaps

bullying is a better description.

The truth is, we know very little about our native pollinators and their ecology as well as their

response to urbanisation pressures and habitat destruction.

On top of all that, the honeybee seems to be a mediocre pollinator of many native plants,

preferring to work with exotic flowers and especially those that can be labelled weeds.

Some entomologists have even raised questions about bees acting as vectors for plant diseases.

It shows you that we know little about our favourite insects, the bees.

But the impressions I get are of an invasive species that competes with natives and creates a

weedy landscape, altering the environment and changing ecological health.

(Ruud Kleinpaste. Aug 29 2017)

The crisis in global pollinator decline has been associated with one species above all, the western honeybee.

Yet this is one of the few pollinator species that is continually replenished through breeding and agriculture, Saving the honeybee does not help wildlife,

Western honeybees are a commercially managed species that can actually have negative effects on their immediate environment through the massive numbers in which they are introduced.

So what to do? Domesticated honeybees should be treated like livestock, not wildlife, and should be managed accordingly.

Honeybees may be necessary for crop pollination, but beekeeping is an agrarian activity that should not be confused with wildlife conservation,

(Jonas Geldmann from Cambridge University's Department of Zoology.)





Bee considerate

Dear neighbour,

We have lived in Roberts Road for 15 years, but for the last 5 years ours and our neighbour's homes, gardens, cars, decks, washing and ourselves have had a daily bombardment of thousands of yellow to dark brown splats.
.... BEE POO!

One bee isn't a problem, but a healthy hive can contain 30,000 bees so the volume quickly adds up, especially if you are unlucky enough to live in a bee flight path.

This daily yellow rain and the difficulty to remove bee poo, has made us raise the issue with the local council, who have in turn done a site visit and have also contacted the 8 'known' bee keepers within a 1kl radius to enquire how many hives they are keeping and in which direction the hives are facing?

The massive increase in the introduced European honey bee (*Apis mellifera*) is also having an effect on the 28 indigenous species of NZ bees. Eminent entomologist Rudd Kleinpaste and DOC science advisor Dr. Catherine Beard agree the honey bee is probably a threat to our indigenous biodiversity.

If you have a problem with bee poo, our case officer at Orewa Council, Sue Howard, has the following 6 points to action a plan.

1. Firstly, and MOST IMPORTANTLY! Lodge your concern with the council directly by phone. They should give you a case Ref. No. Orewa Council Offices- 09 301 0101
2. Take photos of the extent of the bee poo effecting you and send images to sue.howard@aucklandcouncil.govt
3. Try to figure out which direction the bee poo is hitting your property and also add this info to be sent to Sue Howard.
4. Contact our local MP to lodge your concern. MP Mark Mitchel, mark.mitchell@national.org.nz 048176842. 094266215
5. Contact our Mayor Phil Goff- phil.goff@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
6. Contact our local ward – John Watson, john.watson@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
(John Watson was at a meeting we attended at the council offices 2 years ago to address this problem, but NOTHING has been done!)

PTO

If you are a Bee keeper- ITS NOT PERSONAL!
Some of you may not realise how your hobby is affecting your neighbours, as bees don't poo within 100mts of their own hives.
It is a really bad problem if you have to constantly live with the bombardment, but we would love to resolve this issue with your input too.

Animal Management Bylaw 2015 The Animal Management Bylaw 2015 requires every person keeping bees

- to ensure their bees do not cause a nuisance to any other person;
- to ensure their bees do not cause a risk to public health and safety;
- to obtain a licence to keep bees in a public place;
- to comply with any keeping of bees control made by the council.

Bee excrement management (4)

Every person keeping bees in an urban area must take all reasonable steps to minimise nuisance to any other person from bee excrement.

Some district councils in NZ have bylaws that prohibit urban beekeeping or require beekeepers to apply for council permit before acquiring hives.
JUST SAYING!!

We are totally in support of sensible, considerate bee keeping, but with the Manuka honey boom which creates big profits from the sale of honey, the commercial keepers are now targeting residential property owners that are within reach of the reserves that have a manuka tree source, that they would not be able to access otherwise.

Thank you for your time.



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Improving the rules about animal ownership and interaction

We recently checked how the rules are working and identified potential improvements.

Our main proposals are to:

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- incorporate rules from another bylaw about feeding animals on private property
- update the definitions, structure, format and wording of the Bylaw and controls to make them easier to read and understand.

Other aspects of the Bylaw, controls and their implementation remain unchanged, for example:

- the Bylaw continues to focus on the impact of animals on people
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Submitter details

Organisation (if applicable):

Your local board: Hibiscus and Bays

Proposal 1: Require an approval to keep more than two beehives on urban premises 2000 square meters or less

We have heard a range of views about limits on beehives in urban areas. We are seeking feedback on:

- allowing more or less beehives without an approval than the proposed two (for example, retaining the current no limit)
- limits for different sized urban premises than the proposed 2000 square metres (for example, requiring an approval for any beehive on urban premises less than 600 square metres, or in an apartment).

To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Hello

can I please add my support to the need for reducing the number of bee hives on a property to two or less. we have considerable difficulty in cleaning windows as we have a house built on a sloping section. Not forgetting that we are in our 70s and have tank water. The latter means we have not sufficient pressure to remove the very sticky mess.

we thank you for consideration of the problems that urban bees bring.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why:

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

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- aligning definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
- aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format, and wording with current drafting practices.

What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why:

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6 October 2021

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why:

1. Ecological impact: Exotic bees compete with our native bees. The council encourages the use of native trees rather than exotic, the same should apply for bees.
2. Compulsory register: Just as there are with animals such as dogs and rosters, there should be a compulsory register of bee hives so limits can be followed and enforced by council when complaints come in from the councils rate payers. Council should take ownership for making claims against the owner of the hives, provided that the poo damage is documented with photo's, a cleaning bill, and located within 100m of the location of the hives.
3. Hive Limits: I feel that exotic bees ideally should be limited to rural areas, however if hives are allowed in residential areas then I believe it should be for hobby use only, and therefore strictly limited to 1 small hive per property. I understand that the council is considering limiting the hive numbers to 2 hives per property. The average individual hive has 30,000 bees so 60,000 bees from 2 hives just doubles the problem to surrounding residents.

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These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why:

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October 8 2021

Hi Kerri,

We live in a residential area of Auckland at 91 Roberts Road, Matakatia, Whangaparaoa and have had ongoing issues with neighbours along the street bringing in large numbers of bee hives. We clean our windows and vehicles then the next day they are again covered in bee poo yet the owners of the bee hives are not prepared to take responsibility and cover the cleaning cost. This issue has become significantly worse over the last 5 or so years. I have been told that I can make a submission to you regarding new compliance rules?

If so my submission is as follows:

1. Ecological impact: Exotic bees compete with our native bees. The council encourages the use of native trees rather than exotic, the same should apply for bees.
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Regards,



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What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: Beekeepers are well regulated under current law to ensure good beekeeping practices are maintained. As a hobbyist beekeeper it is good practice to keep at least two hives. This is so that if one hive is failing other hives can be resourced to strengthen each other. E.g. swapping frames of brood if a queen lost. It is not unusual to have a call out to collect a swarm and if this happens then the beekeeper could end up with more than two hives once the swarm is collected. For some this would be a temporary situation until they find a new home for the collected swarm once it has passed a period of quarantine. For this reason I believe the maximum number of hives should be increased to THREE.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: I agree that it would be simpler to have rules and regulations pertaining to animals within one bylaw, be they wild or domesticated.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Keep it simple. Lessen possibility of duplication and or ambiguity. There should be consistency and uniformity between acts and bylaws so that any cross referencing makes logical sense.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be more rules

Tell us why: Our neighbour got a hive last year and our cars and windows were covered in bee poo for months. It is not easy to was away and needs scraping off. They have a section about 1000 sqm

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: I don't mind which by law it is under as long as it's a good rule and enforceable

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: I have an English degree and you're not making the wording easy either way

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

I believe people can keep beehives but Mets remove them if there's are any objections from neighbours, that way everyone can be happy

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: On small urban properties, more than 2 beehives could be a nuisance to neighbours

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Make it easier for animal control officers

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Organisation (if applicable):

Your local board: Howick

Your feedback

Proposal 1: Require an approval to keep more than two beehives on urban premises 2000 square meters or less

We have heard a range of views about limits on beehives in urban areas. We are seeking feedback on:

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- limits for different sized urban premises than the proposed 2000 square metres (for example, requiring an approval for any beehive on urban premises less than 600 square metres, or in an apartment).

To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: Bees are crucial for our ecosystem. Council should make it easier for people to keep bees, not harder.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

We have done this to make the Bylaw and controls easier to read and understand, for example by:

- aligning definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
- aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format, and wording with current drafting practices.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

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Animal Management Bylaw Review 2021

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Sometimes the way people interact with animals causes a problem. For example, a poorly maintained chicken coop may create an odour nuisance, or the feeding of wild animals may attract pests.

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We recently checked how the rules are working and identified potential improvements.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: There are already in place Asure quality govt rules. Yearly reports, subscriptions, inspections and trainings. It is well managed. Council or local powers can close down an apairy if complaints are made and not responded to by the bee keeper to the satisfaction of the council inspector. You already have those powers.

I think hobby bee keepers need supporting not limiting, the council should pay them for looking after all the gardens and trees the bees do, it's hard work.

It's also very impractical, for example, spring time bees swarm, to prevent this keepers split the hives, to make this possible keepers need 2 locations 5km appart, they take their splits to the other location. During this time a keeper may have several colanies on each site until the bees are strong enough to go to new bee keepers. This may go on through summer. Also if there is known spraying happening, or other reasons, bees have to all be moved to new locations thus also increasing numbers for a period.

It is also commonly understood in the bee keeping world that a size of a property makes no difference, the bees leave the location then visit the trees and gardens in the area, you could have a balcony hive.

As for flight path, all I did was put up a tall garden shade screen, it lifts the bees high then they disperse.

The short answer is you actually need more bees and flying insects, your cutting trees down in Auckland at a staggering rate, now you wish to reduce bees, flying insects are normal and assensual for humans, even cities, insects poo, yes that's why we wash down cars and so on. Most insect poo is removed with methilated spirits, simple. What will be next the birds?

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I do not agree

Tell us why: Current laws are good enough, it's domesticated cats that are a problem, pooing in gardens killing birds.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I do not agree

Tell us why: Does not need redefining

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

Please support bee keepers, they need it, it's hard work, painful, expensive, ralready well regulated, council already have powers to close down a problem bee keeper, they are problems to us too, they don't register, they don't look after hives, they are

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: I strongly disagree with your proposal to restrict the number of beehives to two without needing an approval. This proposal has clearly been made by someone with no beekeeping experience, and any issues that the general public has with a neighbour's bees causing a "nuisance" can be addressed through the normal complaints system. The main source of complaints seems to be "bee poo" - if anyone has a problem with bee poo, then this can easily be addressed by having a chat with the local beekeeper who will most likely be more than happy to do their best to remedy the situation and move the hive or make adjustments within their garden, so that the bee's flight path is away from the neighbour who is affected. A simple conversation is all that is needed here.

The proposal to require approval to keep more than two hives on an urban section of less than 2000m² will not allow better management, in fact it will have the opposite effect. A good beekeeper will usually have two hives, so that they can adjust things as needed to make sure the bees are healthy and happy. For example, if one hive is weak it can then be merged with the other hive so that there is one strong healthy hive on site. However, hives can also rapidly increase in numbers and need splitting. Therefore if you only have one very strong hive, you will need to split it into two separate hives so that the bees will not swarm (which would be considered a public nuisance). Automatically then you are that limit of the proposed two beehives, and this will not allow good beehive management at all. If you have two beehives, you may need to temporarily have four beehives on site in order to prevent bees from swarming. By restricting the number of hives to two, you will be causing more problems than there currently are, and you risk increased swarms and therefore an increased risk of diseases spreading across the Auckland area.

The current bylaw is perfectly adequate and does not need to be changed. Beekeeping is already highly regulated, and any nuisance issues can and should be dealt with amicably between the two parties concerned. Every beekeeper I have met has been courteous and will generally go out of their way to make sure their bees are not considered a nuisance. It is also worth bearing in mind that other wildlife such as cats and birds frequently cause more problems (especially in terms of poop in the gardens!) than bees, yet they are not regulated to anywhere near the same extent as bees.

Education of the public is key here – without bees, we wouldn't have food. If you felt like restricting numbers of beehives, at least make it a more reasonable number such as six hives or change it so that only commercial beekeepers (not hobbyists) need to have a permit for more than x amount of hives – there are very few hobby beekeepers who would consistently have over six hives, but the flexibility to be able to make splits as needed, in order to manage the beehives appropriately is an absolute must. The objective here should be responsible beekeeping – one beehive which is perhaps poorly situated can cause a nuisance but four well-sited beehives that are managed well can remain unnoticed and cause zero problems.

Wasps are without doubt more of a nuisance than bees (and they don't have the same pollination value that honey bees do), and beekeepers will actively work to control the wasp population (which the council currently does not do enough to control). There are so many factors already working against beekeeping (eg. wasps, varroa, colony collapse disorder, American Foulbrood) that we need to be working together to highlight their value and encourage beekeeping, rather than risk ill-informed bureaucracy and revenue-gathering having the opposite effect.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I do not agree

Tell us why: I don't agree with the restrictions on the number of beehives. Beekeeping is already highly regulated.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: I don't think I agree with this part, but you are making this an extremely difficult document to give feedback on, and the fact you are making people register to do this means you will lose a lot of the elderly population who can struggle with filling in

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

You clearly haven't consulted beekeepers on this proposal otherwise you would have immediately realised that restricting numbers to two hives on less than 2000m² (which realistically is pretty much every section in Auckland!) is not going to promote good

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You clearly haven't consulted beekeepers on this proposal otherwise you would have immediately realised that restricting numbers to two hives on less than 2000m² (which realistically is pretty much every section in Auckland!) is not going to promote good beekeeping management. You will get more swarms, more disease spreading and perhaps less honest beekeeping practices (your fee will automatically put a lot of people significantly out of pocket) which will put the honest beekeepers at risk. Please, please reconsider your proposed changes, and at the very least make the maximum number of hives up to five or six to allow beekeepers to maintain good beekeeping practices yet still retain a cap on hives in urban areas.

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Tell us why: As above.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: Because each community has different needs and wants

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: But these rules need to apply to everyone, ie people who feed wasps thinking they are bees and people who feed rats need to be educated first not the easy target of good environmentally active people or communities.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: no, we all own the public space and yes there needs to be limits but applying for a licence because you can afford one will restrict and eliminate others from community efforts and the focus will be blurred to profit over community.

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

not at this stage, need to control other Nuisance issues like the uncontrolled discharge of water.

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How Auckland Council helps maintain human-animal bonds

We make rules about animal ownership and interaction to minimise risks to public health and safety, nuisance, offensive behaviour and misuse of council-controlled public places.

The current rules are set in Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / the Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls.

Improving the rules about animal ownership and interaction

We recently checked how the rules are working and identified potential improvements.

Our main proposals are to:

- require an approval to keep more than two standard beehives on urban premises with a land area less than 2000 square metres (no approval currently required).
- incorporate rules from another bylaw about feeding animals on private property
- update the definitions, structure, format and wording of the Bylaw and controls to make them easier to read and understand.

Other aspects of the Bylaw, controls and their implementation remain unchanged, for example:

- the Bylaw continues to focus on the impact of animals on people
- matters already covered in existing legislation are not addressed in the Bylaw, for example animal welfare in the Animal Welfare Act, pest control in the Biosecurity Act and Auckland Regional Pest Management Plan and dogs in the Dog Management Bylaw
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Submitter details

Organisation (if applicable):

Your local board: Howick

Your feedback

Proposal 1: Require an approval to keep more than two beehives on urban premises 2000 square meters or less

We have heard a range of views about limits on beehives in urban areas. We are seeking feedback on:

- allowing more or less beehives without an approval than the proposed two (for example, retaining the current no limit)
- limits for different sized urban premises than the proposed 2000 square metres (for example, requiring an approval for any beehive on urban premises less than 600 square metres, or in an apartment).

To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: 1. Bees are essential for our life and health. They pollinate stuff, so we can eat.

2. This city fortunately has many successful bee keepers, and for no good reason you want to wipe them out. I strongly object to your proposed Draconian and nonsensical rules.

3. For example: your meagre dimensions for a legal city hive is as good as an outright ban, because no such hive is viable.

4. A healthy hive has to have enough box layers to accommodate all its essential activities.

5. Bee-poo on someone's washing is no reason to ban all hives - bee-poo is only when bees are sick.

6. In our urban environment, bees enable hundreds of kg's of fruit and veges to be given away to charities like the City Mission every year, and in these tough times even small urban gardens can feed families.

7. Please follow the Thames-Coromandel DC rules for beehives and section sizes:

Thames-Coromandel District Council - Animal Nuisance bylaw (tcdc.govt.nz)

8. Auckland Council: I think you have not the slightest idea of the havoc you will wreak.

9. This is someone's pet ideological project, slipping through without scrutiny.

10. Leave well alone: if the system ain't broke, don't fix it.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why:

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

We have done this to make the Bylaw and controls easier to read and understand, for example by:

- aligning definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
- aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format, and wording with current drafting practices.

What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: From my wide observation, those people who choose to keep and care for bees do so on properties which are suitable to support their activities. There ought to be no discouragement of this noble and increasingly critically important activity, by those who chose to practice it.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I do not agree

Tell us why: I would have to be convinced that this is absolutely necessary, and not just fussy bureaucracy which MY RATES are paying for? I feed wild native birds with commercial feed to assist them in winter, but I definitely do not agree that this ought be categor

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: It's not reasonable to comment on this without sighting the documentation which will be impacted.

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

While there have been improvements, I would very much like to live in a city which is increasingly dog-friendly. Dogs are truly extraordinary companion animals, and few would deny their status as members of their human families. There remains too much i

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: While there is a need to have some control over the number of hives (as it is with the numbers of dogs and cats per house), 2 hives is a number that is too low and does not conform with how bees work.

For example, in spring it is common for hives to be "split", where a beekeeper makes another hive from an existing one. If a beekeeper has two existing hives and splits then, now there are 4 - but the number of bees remains the same, until about a month later when the hives begin to expand in numbers.

Spring is also the time when hives swarm. Essentially half the hive departs, leaving the remaining hive to grow, and the swarming bees make another hive. When this happens, and 2 hives becomes 3, is the beekeeper at fault.

While the idea of limiting the number of hives is well-intended, the number of 2 hives is too low and the logistics of how bees operate naturally means that this number is unrealistic and unable to be maintained.

If there is a limit to be imposed then this should be raised to 5-6 hives so that the number is realistic to be able to operate within.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: It is beneficial for all to have all rules in one place.

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

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- aligning definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: It is beneficial for all to have all rules uniform and in one place.

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: The existing rules were well-reviewed only a short time ago, and don't require changing.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

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Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be more rules

Tell us why: As a hobbyist registered beekeeper I believe that having only 2 beehives is an inappropriate number, I believe it should be no more than 6 hives per apiary to be managed effectively, for me personally I find 4 hives a good number to manage and produces a reasonable amount of honey. if you limit to only 2 hives I'm sure the beekeepers will find other multiple sites to use which will make the spread of disease such as AFB and varroa more easily spread, bees can fly 5kms - there are 2 beekeepers in my street that I know of, there are 5 beekeepers in my area that I know of, imagine what could happen if they all started spreading out and finding other sites to try and beat the new proposed bylaw. There is already a bee management organisation in place called the AFB Management Agency that already have a record of registered beekeepers, give them the power to police the amount of hives. There are a lot of unregistered hives out there as well that we never hear about that need to be regulated.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: It makes sense to include them rather than keep separate for purposes of ease of finding them.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: We have lots of beehives nearby in an urban area. Has never caused a problem.

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We recently checked how the rules are working and identified potential improvements.

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Other aspects of the Bylaw, controls and their implementation remain unchanged, for example:

- the Bylaw continues to focus on the impact of animals on people
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Your feedback

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: But I also wonder about the 600 m2 rule. There are more and more houses being built on smaller areas so I think this square metre measure could be smaller - like 500 or even 400 m2. I totally agree that approval should be needed if you are living in an apartment and wanting a beehive. I agree with the other limits - 2 beehives are sufficient for a residential property.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Bees are animals so it is more logical to include any legislation/policy under animal management.

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

We have done this to make the Bylaw and controls easier to read and understand, for example by:

- aligning definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be more rules

Tell us why: Beekeepers should be able to keep up to 10 beehives - neighbors written approval if more. In spring bees multiply by swarming. These swarms would ordinarily die if not recued by local bee keepers. Swarm hives are generally unproductive in the first year and a recued by the beekeeper for ecological reasons. If the limit was set at 2 per beekeeper they wouldn't be able to rescue the bees that would otherwise die. The swarm would eventually find nesting spaces in cavities of houses and create a nuisance. In late autumn and winter, up to 40% of hives die through disease or pest related stress. Losing two beehives from a single site is common and would mean that many beekeepers would lose all their stock of breeding queen bees.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

Bees are an important for the environment and world wide under stress. Due to the prevalence of Varoa and AFB it is important that we allow beekeepers to assist with their ecological success. Any changes made must take into account the natural lifecycle o

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: I think the location of beehives should be looked at more holistically, which would likely be through a permit process, but not necessarily through more rules. It could look at how many beehives are in a suburb and the ability for bees to find enough food to support the hive. If increasing hive numbers across Auckland would this lead to more swarms? Will the bees compete with native bees and pollinators? Would there be a buffer around public spaces such as playgrounds, (is this even a risk?)?

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: I agree as there should be a welfare aspect of any animals that are being managed by people.

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: 1. Your 'Problem Definition' as described does not cite any issues from urban beekeeping. That suggests that in terms of beekeeping, the existing bylaw is working well and does not need to be changed.

2. Your proposal to require approval to keep more than 2 hives on an urban section of 2000m² or less will have the opposite of the intended effect of better bee management. A good beekeeper should have two hives, so that they can best manage the colonies to ensure their continued good health. This means that they can merge the hives if one is not strong, or split the hive if it is needed. Also, one of the ways to manage swarming is to remove the old queen to a nuc box (small hive) with about half the bees. That way, she will think she has swarmed and then will not leave and cause a nuisance in the community. This means that there needs to be the ability for the number of hives to go up and down as good apiary management dictates. It should be careful beekeeping that is the objective, not a specified number of hives that will likely have perverse outcomes - i.e. let the old queen swarm rather than need to get an approval for another hive.

3. Nuisance factors already dictate hive management. This should be the key criteria. One hive, poorly sited can easily cause a nuisance, but 4 well-sited urban hives will be no problem at all.

4. I strongly advocate that you keep the current no limit system. Beekeeping is already highly regulated, and by adding more bureaucracy you risk losing a large number of urban bees which would be an environmental disaster. It could lead to a massive explosion in the wasp population which urban beekeepers currently work to control. Wasps are inarguably a much bigger nuisance than bees, without the pollination value that bees offer.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Pigeons are a major pest. They spread avian disease, cause noise pollution on our roof and poop everywhere. I would love people to stop feeding them.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: I agree with a plain english approach. But I do not agree with the proposed modifications to urban beekeeping.

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: I like to keep my car clean and I have spent many hours rubbing bee poo off my car's paintwork. That is unfair on citizens and clearly unreasonable.

It seems obvious to me we have too many beehives within densely populated areas.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Although it does create a nuisance, excessive private feeding of pest animals, such as cats, pigeons and sparrows, is clearly an animal management problem.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: The bylaws need to be more explainable be easily understood by citizens.

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

No.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

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You need to sort out cats. I do not want my neighbours cats wandering on my property and disturbing me and killing the native birds.

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- the Bylaw continues to focus on the impact of animals on people
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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: Responsible hive management should be promoted through the offering of hive management courses.

The vast majority of people who keep bees like their bees and respect their neighbours/community and wish to do no harm to either.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

Management of cats needs to be addressed, particularly around native reserves.

Our property backs on to Rangatira reserve in Beach Haven and I have seen a number of cats, both domesticated and feral roaming the bush.

There is evidence that cats can be

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: We are beekeepers in on an urban property of 675m2. Bee keepers are recommended to keep a minimum of two hives at any one time to help with assessing the health of each hive. We feel that 3 hives per section of this size is a comfortable number and more than adequate, plus you must make allowances for two Nuc's also, as you need to be encouraging more breeding for more hives across Auckland.

We have two hives that do not cause any impact on neighbours but this is mostly about correct placement of the hive entrances rather than the numbers. My key suggestion would be making your rules focus more on placement and flight path, not quantity. There are some small sections that would easily handle more hives, and others that would handle none. The location needs to receive good morning sun and not have a flight path that will go directly into pedestrians on foot path, it needs to have consideration given to where people's washing lines are and where they park there cars, and potentially where they access their front doors.

I think you need to be making beekeeping easier not harder for the few people that do it.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: You need to include something about people feeding cat colonies in industrial parks, catch Snip chip but do not return the cats to go on causing nuisance

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

If the public is being adversely affected by cat nuisance factors, then why are you not seeking feedback on the lack of changes in the bylaw?

Cats cause many residents a great deal of nuisance, but residents are victimized by cat fanatics when we speak

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: we need more hives to have more bees to pollinate the flowers, fruits, vegetables. Need more biodiversity

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: logical

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: Bee keeping should be encouraged. Council could provide courses as they do for composting. Beehives have to be registered with the NZ Beekeepers. <https://afb.org.nz/new-to-beekeeping-apiary-registration-form/>

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I do not agree

Tell us why: What is this? Which animals, what food? I searched documents, no success.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Makes sense

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

No but cats need to be registered and microchipped and Council needs to treat stray cats the same as stray dogs.

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What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

The current bylaw does not go far enough with regard to roosters. Ownership is currently restricted due to the nuisance they can cause. However, when the owner can't be identified, or the rooster is classed as feral, then Animal Management are powerless in

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: Allowing more or less beehives without an approval than the proposed two

There are probably a lot of variables you need to consider when deciding whether to go ahead with this new limit. For example:

-There may be more than one beekeeper living on the same property and each beekeeper may wish to have their own hives.

-The property may back onto an empty reserve or lot which the bees mostly frequent.

-The property may be in a non-built-up suburb where the keeping of bees wouldn't be as in close proximity to neighbours.

-During spring the hives will swarm, a good beekeeper will do a "forced split", creating two hives from one. This will stop the bees swarming somewhere like the neighbour's tree for example.

-At this time of year, you would double and sometimes triple the hives you have making it impossible to keep to the 2 hive maximum.

-I think you need to consider the area the hives are in. Someone that lives in the bush end or farm, in a large lot zone, should have a different limit or no limit compared to someone living in more built-up areas in terraced house and apartment zones.

You need to consider how many beekeepers live on the property.

In my 10 years of experience as a hobbyist beekeeper, I've found it best practice to have at least 3-4 hives in the same location, the reason being is if one hive is not healthy, you can use the other hives to help keep the health up. Things like transferring brood frames, adding a new Queen or combining hives. Limiting a beekeeper to two hives will restrict this and possibly cause a lot more hives to fail/die.

Rules:

I'd recommend needing a permit for anyone living in built-up areas such as terraced/ apartments zones with the property under 600sqm

I'd recommend people living in less built-up areas such as single housed zones should only need a permit for more than 4 hives with a property of 600sqm or more

I'd recommend anyone with property over 1000sqm in a large lot zone to require a permit for more than 4 hives

You'd need to allow leniency in spring when beekeepers "split" their hives, creating two or more hives from one (doubling or tripling their quantity of hives). Allowing time to sell or move these hives if necessary.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: I have no opinion

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: I think 2 hives in a residential area is enough to not disturb neighbours and wider community.

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Other aspects of the Bylaw, controls and their implementation remain unchanged, for example:

- the Bylaw continues to focus on the impact of animals on people
- matters already covered in existing legislation are not addressed in the Bylaw, for example animal welfare in the Animal Welfare Act, pest control in the Biosecurity Act and Auckland Regional Pest Management Plan and dogs in the Dog Management Bylaw
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Organisation (if applicable):

Your local board: Māngere-Ōtāhuhu

Your feedback

Proposal 1: Require an approval to keep more than two beehives on urban premises 2000 square meters or less

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- limits for different sized urban premises than the proposed 2000 square metres (for example, requiring an approval for any beehive on urban premises less than 600 square metres, or in an apartment).

To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: We know that bees contributed a lot to the ecosystem. If we are going to limit the bee keeping in the city it will be more detrimental to environment. Besides beekeepers specially those registered are already regulated by MPI and there are rules and penalties in place. Responsible beekeepers know the limit of their property on how many they keep into it that will not be a nuisance to their neighbours. I can't fathom the logic... the govt is encouraging us to take care the environment by planting more trees but here we are trying to limit the bees that have major role in pollenating these trees

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why:

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

We have done this to make the Bylaw and controls easier to read and understand, for example by:

- aligning definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
- aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format, and wording with current drafting practices.

What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

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Animal Management Bylaw Review 2021

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Improving the rules about animal ownership and interaction

We recently checked how the rules are working and identified potential improvements.

Our main proposals are to:

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Organisation (if applicable):

Your local board: Manurewa

Your feedback

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Have been having problems with neighbours multiple beehives, bee swarming, bee excrement on home and multiple neighbours homes, washing, outdoor furniture cars for approx 3 years.

-urban beehives should not be on small sections with no flight paths available for bees.

-Takes hours to clean off windows and outer home as excrement so thick due to volume of bees. Swarming dangerous for people and pets fills backyard and culdesac and fly indoors if windows are open.

-Unsolicited beekeepers then roam streets and properties to gather swarming bees.

- If urban bees are allowed council should be responsible for suitable location and proximity allowed to neighbours, cleaning of houses affected should be paid for by council or owners of the bees as this is a BIG and CONSTANT job.

-Swarms should be controlled and owners should have proper knowledge of bee keeping.

Have been in contact with council to sort issues with neighbour with bees, meeting with council with multiple neighbours with no result - neighbour knew council workers that were sent to deal with issue as they work for the council. This is a conflict of interest that was not addressed and we as a neighbourhood are completely disappointed in how this issue has been handled.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: To the Bylaw panel reviewing feedback submissions,

To start, I would like to focus on your problem statement.

"Beekeeping is growing in popularity in Auckland and sometimes bees can cause a nuisance to other people. The restrictions seek to find a balance between enabling urban beekeeping and minimising the nuisance caused by bees both now and in the future. The proposed restrictions will still allow Aucklanders to keep up to two standard beehives without needing an approval (license)."

Source - <https://akhaveyoursay.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/animal-management-bylaw/widgets/340424/faqs#question78645>

The proposal you have put forward to restrict the number of beehives on a section smaller than 2000 square meters will not fix the underlying cause of bees being a "nuisance to other people". The other issue here is that most housing in Auckland is smaller than the proposed size; therefore, you are punishing all beekeepers irrespective of whether they follow good beekeeping practices because of the few who are not.

I have read the existing Bylaw and believe that it already contains the needed rigour to hold beekeepers accountable for non-compliance. The Bylaw is well written and covers all the core control elements you would teach a new beekeeper, including many best practice guidelines.

1. Flightpath management
2. Bee management
3. Provision of water
4. Bee excrement management

The core purpose and penalties for breaching the Bylaw are unambiguous, as shown in its introduction.

"Introduction

The purpose of these controls is to provide for the keeping of bees, the keeping of stock in urban areas, and horse riding in public places, in a way that –

- (a) protects the public from nuisance;
- (b) maintains and promotes public health and safety;
- (c) minimises the potential for offensive behaviour in public places, and
- (d) manages animals on land owned or controlled by Auckland Council.

The controls are intended to promote responsible animal ownership and set minimum standards of best practice related to public health, safety and nuisance.

The controls are made under the Animal Management Bylaw 2015. A person who fails to comply with these controls is in breach of the Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and is liable to a penalty under the Local Government Act 2002 and/or the Health Act 1956. Penalties may include cancellation or suspension of an animal management licence or a court fine of up to \$20,000. "

In my opinion, the council needs to start making use of and enforcing the current Bylaw to hold non-complying beekeepers accountable. I would recommend that skilled beekeepers be employed or contracted to investigate any complaints and provide recommendations to both the beekeeper and the council. If the issue is not resolved and non-compliance continues, further enforcement action can be taken as stipulated in the Bylaw.

A property's location next to an open area, park or city fringes is considered the same as a section in a subdivided area, townhouse or apartment setting.

I am a large scale hobbyist beekeeper and have been keeping bees for several years. I have apiaries throughout the urban Auckland area, most of which have 3 to 4 hives yearly. I have up to 20 hives sited on two of my apiaries during the honey flow. Those two property sizes are approximately 650 square meters, with no housing in front or behind them. Neighbours on either side of these apiaries support my beekeeping, and I also have sighted hives on their properties. All my apiaries would fall under the proposal, and it would not be financially sustainable to have to seek a licence for each of my apiaries. I have never had any complaints from my neighbours, and nor have they caused a nuisance. I have been responsible for ensuring that best practice is being followed, showing that keeping more than two hives on a small apiary is possible if sited and managed correctly.

Throughout the early season, hive numbers can increase quite quickly and decrease with the movement of bees. Swarms will need to be caught and managed, and hives split. The new proposal does not allow for these natural bee lifecycle occurrences to happen without the risk of non-compliance.

Another issue, I also believe that you will force more "non-compliance" with the Biosecurity Act 1993 where beekeepers will not register their hives due to the imposed licencing cost. Currently, honey prices are at an all-time low, and many beekeepers struggle to make ends meet. Testing compliance costs, apiary registration costs and general management costs are already high and adding another "hive registration" cost will put unwarranted, excessive pressure on a beekeeper.

To conclude with my key points, the proposed Bylaw change,

1. Will not fix the current issue of "nuisance to other people".
2. It is punishing all beekeepers for the sake of a few poor practised beekeepers.
3. The Bylaw is well written and covers all the core control elements.
4. The core purpose and penalties for breaching the Bylaw are unambiguous.
5. The council is not effective in investigating or enforcing its current Bylaw, which is clear, concise and empowered, and this proposal does not address this.
6. I recommend that skilled beekeepers are employed or contracted to investigate any complaints.
7. A property's location next to an open area, park or city fringes is considered the same as a section in a subdivided area, townhouse or apartment setting.
8. Additional fees to keep bees will cause non-compliance and increase American Foul Brood control risk.
9. There is no allocation for the increase and decrease of hives as per a natural colony lifecycle
10. It will disadvantage many small business operators (directly affecting my business model).
11. Additional fees and bureaucracy could force many beekeepers to stop beekeeping

I strongly advocate that No-Limits are included in the Bylaw.

I do not believe that the wording and intent of the existing Bylaw pertaining to keeping bees in urban settings needs to be changed!

Yours sincerely,

Dave Henricks

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: The existing Bylaw is clear

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

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Organisation (if applicable):

Your local board: Maungakiekie-Tāmaki

Your feedback

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: Should urban beekeeping not be encouraged, rather than discouraged? Due to varroa management, and countering the myriad of unforeseen issues that may arise, two hives per apiary is the minimum recommended for a successful season. As the saying goes "two is one, and one is none". Beekeeping often requires quick adaption to the changing needs of a hive, such as dividing a hive into two smaller colonies in order to prevent swarming (for example). If I have two hives and need to split one, I now have three... but this would require approval first, and I don't expect the bees to wait patiently. The number of hives a beekeeper keeps is often dictated by the space they have available, and the amount of food available to the bees. In this way it is self-regulating. Simply increasing the number of hives I have won't increase the number of bees housed within if there isn't enough food to support their colonies' development. Poor-performing hives either die out or are consolidated; combining many into one. Again, self-regulating. I would think for most people, two hives already are the maximum they can host in their gardens. For others with more space available, the simple fact they have the space will equate to less nuisance to neighbours and the public (was this even an issue? I'm not so sure). Regulating the number of hives per property seems entirely unnecessary, only acting to discourage hobbyist beekeeping. Common sense and neighbourly communication are all that is required.

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What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: the current buy law with no limit on beehive number should be retained.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I do not agree

Tell us why: The current bylaw on beekeeping in urban area has a 'catch all' phrase in the existing buylaw which can be used at any point when someone's activity is causing a nuisance to the others. The existing buylaw already does a very good job.

Also I underst

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I do not agree

Tell us why: Existing provisions adequate.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I do not agree

Tell us why: It appears to me that you are trying to make it easier to change rules in future without consultation or process.

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Submitter details

Organisation (if applicable):

Your local board: Maungakiekie-Tāmaki

Your feedback

Proposal 1: Require an approval to keep more than two beehives on urban premises 2000 square meters or less

We have heard a range of views about limits on beehives in urban areas. We are seeking feedback on:

- allowing more or less beehives without an approval than the proposed two (for example, retaining the current no limit)
- limits for different sized urban premises than the proposed 2000 square metres (for example, requiring an approval for any beehive on urban premises less than 600 square metres, or in an apartment).

To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Too many hives will lead to bees cannot get enough food

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: This is where it logically sits

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

We have done this to make the Bylaw and controls easier to read and understand, for example by:

- aligning definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
- aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format, and wording with current drafting practices.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: All law needs to be easy to follow and understand

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

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Animal Management Bylaw Review 2021

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The current rules are set in Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / the Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls.

Improving the rules about animal ownership and interaction

We recently checked how the rules are working and identified potential improvements.

Our main proposals are to:

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- incorporate rules from another bylaw about feeding animals on private property
- update the definitions, structure, format and wording of the Bylaw and controls to make them easier to read and understand.

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be more rules

Tell us why: Over the last couple of years the total number of bees in the area has increase so much the damage to vehicles in their flight path has increase at an astronomical proportion. There needs to be more control on the total number of hives in the suburb.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Rule should be under Animal Management Bylaw

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why:

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I do not agree

Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: If people can have as many beehives as they like in any regular sized urban garden, this can quickly turn into a nuisance. I do hope that regulators will carefully look at licenses they grant, and consider neighbours who also have licenses when they make their deliberations. Large developments with many closely knit gardens should be considered as a whole.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Having animals which give you a product should be kept together. Chickens give eggs. Bees give honey. Also both chickens and bees create mess, ie bees poop is a really problem, as well as safety concerns for people who have bee allergies.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

If there are limits to the number of hives you can have in an urban area, and this is under the nuisance by laws, I was not aware of it.

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Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: I believe the current beekeeping rules are sufficient. The law has powers to ensure bees are not a "nuisance".

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: I neither agree or disagree .

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

The beekeeping rules should be left as is .Too many rules will only lead to more non compliance.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: I think more information should be shared regarding the importance of keeping bees in urban areas. Every hive and more should be encouraged, and bee poo and pollen are every small price to pay for the benefits of having bees in our environment. More spaces should be utilized for bee keeping as since the arrival of diseases and mites, the main survival of bees in nz are down to the hobbyist beekeeper. The importance of this should be shared and encouraged as the benefits are countless and essential. It would be a devastation for those who are trying to make a positive environmental difference to be discouraged by law and hives distructed in the process. Thank you

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I do not agree

Tell us why: I think more information should be shared regarding the importance of keeping bees in urban areas. Every hive and more should be encouraged, and bee poo and pollen are every small price to pay for the benefits of having bees in our environment. More space

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Are there any other comments you wish to make?

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Animal Management Bylaw Review 2021

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Sometimes the way people interact with animals causes a problem. For example, a poorly maintained chicken coop may create an odour nuisance, or the feeding of wild animals may attract pests.

How Auckland Council helps maintain human-animal bonds

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Improving the rules about animal ownership and interaction

We recently checked how the rules are working and identified potential improvements.

Our main proposals are to:

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Submitter details

Organisation (if applicable):

Your local board: Not supplied

Your feedback

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: less than 500 sq no hives

500-1000 1 hive

2 hives up to 1000 sq meters

1000 - 2000 2 allowed and can apply for a license to increase and define a max limit

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why:

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

We have done this to make the Bylaw and controls easier to read and understand, for example by:

- aligning definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
- aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format, and wording with current drafting practices.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: I see the logic

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: The rules proposed for the reduction of bee hives in an urban area to two and to have to seek approval to place them on urban premises less than 600m2 would destroy the urban bee keeping industry.

I have kept bees on my property in Mt Roskill for 10 years and have at times had up to six hives without any issues. Whoever has proposed this rule obviously has no knowledge of bee keeping. Bee hives have to be split every year or they will swarm so each season you start off with one hive and it becomes two and two become four. What do you expect beekeepers to do with the hives when they exceed the two allowed. Swarming bees are far more dangerous to neighbours than the hives themselves and unless you stand right in front of the hive entrance its unlikely that "neighbours" would be affected.

Hives can be orientated and flight paths managed to avoid neighbours - I do this regularly and have never received any complaints.

As a registered bee keeper I already pay fees to MPI and have my hives regularly inspected. It is not fair that I should have to pay yet another fee to council just for the privilege of keeping bees in my own property

Bees are essential to our existence, the proposed rule doesn't fit with council's clean green image or climate change policy. and I am strongly opposed to any restrictions on the keeping of bees, their numbers or paying another fee.

If council wants to have some control when hives are causing problems, then work with MPI to crack down on the unregistered beekeepers who as a result of their ignorance make it harder for the rest of us.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: not any significant change

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: makes it easier to understand

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

I would urge the decision makers to make no changes in respect to the keeping of bees. What you are proposing is unworkable for bee management.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: 2 hives is too strict

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I do not agree

Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: I think you should absolutely require a license to have more than 2 hives on less than 2000sqm

There should also be property checks done to make sure people comply. Our neighbor has so many hives and it has caused us huge problems over the years. The bee poo the swarming and the lack of care for the bees. The council have not been helpful at all due to the existing bylaw

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Because currently it's ambiguous

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Your feedback

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: I dont agree with the proposed land size / hive ratio. (2000sqm 2 hives).

Maximum number of hives allowed, (if any) should be at LEAST 5 hives.

Section size needs to be smaller as well maybe 800sqm+?

Beehive also need to be defined, summer hive has approx 50000 bees - winter hive has approx 5000 tops. Queen breeding hives have approx 5000 bees. Nuc box has fewer again. 1 summer hive = 20 nuc boxes.

Some areas of auckland subdivisions etc with smaller sections and more houses should have less hives. Areas with 1/4 acre / bigger sections can accommodate more hives.

A "bracketed" system (if any) would be fairer 2 hives per 200sqm or similar.

My preference would be to leave as it. No limit as long as the bees aren't being a nuisance to immediate neighbours.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I do not agree

Tell us why: How are you going to police people feeding pigeons/ ducks?

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why:

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Unless it impedes or is causing a nuisance to neighbors people should be able to harvest honey.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Management of animals

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Clarity is paramount

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Number limit is important for bee hive survival and also to help limit spread of disease between hives.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Easier everything is in one place

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Stops people arguing on interpretation of language used

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- the Bylaw continues to focus on the impact of animals on people
- matters already covered in existing legislation are not addressed in the Bylaw, for example animal welfare in the Animal Welfare Act, pest control in the Biosecurity Act and Auckland Regional Pest Management Plan and dogs in the Dog Management Bylaw
- existing rules in the Bylaw and controls for which changes are not proposed remain, for example the restrictions on the ownership of stock in urban areas and conditions for riding horses on certain beaches in Auckland.

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Organisation (if applicable):

Your local board: Not supplied

Your feedback

Proposal 1: Require an approval to keep more than two beehives on urban premises 2000 square meters or less

We have heard a range of views about limits on beehives in urban areas. We are seeking feedback on:

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- limits for different sized urban premises than the proposed 2000 square metres (for example, requiring an approval for any beehive on urban premises less than 600 square metres, or in an apartment).

To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: Please don't make any restrictions for beekeepers. There have been no rules so far, and Auckland doesn't need them now. Making new restrictions will only make more unnecessary work for Auckland Council. As with other councils, most beekeepers just ignore rules anyway, with zero detrimental effects for the council.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Making easy is good

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

We have done this to make the Bylaw and controls easier to read and understand, for example by:

- aligning definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
- aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format, and wording with current drafting practices.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Miakebit consistant

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

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Animal Management Bylaw Review 2021

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Sometimes the way people interact with animals causes a problem. For example, a poorly maintained chicken coop may create an odour nuisance, or the feeding of wild animals may attract pests.

How Auckland Council helps maintain human-animal bonds

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The current rules are set in Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / the Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls.

Improving the rules about animal ownership and interaction

We recently checked how the rules are working and identified potential improvements.

Our main proposals are to:

- require an approval to keep more than two standard beehives on urban premises with a land area less than 2000 square metres (no approval currently required).
- incorporate rules from another bylaw about feeding animals on private property
- update the definitions, structure, format and wording of the Bylaw and controls to make them easier to read and understand.

Other aspects of the Bylaw, controls and their implementation remain unchanged, for example:

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why:

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I do not agree

Tell us why: Dear Auckland Council

Once again Auckland dog and cat owners/lovers have to justify their companion animals being able to live in Auckland.

I've been sent an email from you regarding feedback for yet another revision to the Animal Management Bylaw ... t

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

We have done this to make the Bylaw and controls easier to read and understand, for example by:

- aligning definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
- aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format, and wording with current drafting practices.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: From previous experience I find Auckland Council very much against companion animals in Auckland and I don't have great expectations of revised policies and bylaws being in favour of companion animals.

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: I think that bees are very important for the eco system and pollinating vegetables and fruit plants which can be particularly hard in urban areas. Therefore if there are restrictions it should be for smaller plots of land

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Easier to find all the animal info in one place.

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

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- aligning definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
- aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format, and wording with current drafting practices.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

Wasting time and money on the relatively minor issue and hobby of bee keeping which helps the environment when the much larger issue of too many cats isn't even allowed to be discussed. This is totally backwards and in conflict with all the environmental

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: A limit of 2 hives per urban section sounds reasonable.

Requiring approval on any urban property that is less than 600m2 sounds reasonable.

Glad to hear rural area's would not be affected.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: Can't say without reading the changes intended.

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

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Improving the rules about animal ownership and interaction

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: Hive numbers on a property

I agree with the proposal that an approval should be required to keep more than a specific number of beehives on an urban property. This proposal is appropriate with regards to the management of effects on neighbouring property owners and occupiers. It is also appropriate with regards to the health of the bee population in the neighbourhood, taking into account the seasonal availability of food. However, it is important to consider the sustainability of each apiary when assessing this proposal. For a number of reasons, a significant number of beehives die or are abandoned through swarming every year. Through no fault of the beekeeper, there is a significant risk that any single hive will not survive the winter (refer to the data from MPI presented in Table 1 below). It should be noted that MPI also indicated in 2015 that commercial beekeepers lost fewer hives than non-commercial beekeepers. Although I have not been through all of the MPI data, it seems reasonable to assume that this balance applies every year. Therefore, it is critical for any beekeeper to maintain at least two hives throughout the year to safeguard their operation against the risk of failure. This issue is reflected in the in current wording of Proposal 1 permitting up to two hives to be kept on properties of less than 2,000 m2.

Table 1: Winter hive losses in New Zealand (MPI bee colony loss survey from the MPI).

Year Hive losses Estimated percentage loss rate (1,2)

2020 99,150 11.30% (11.07%)

2019 81,960 10.46% (10.68%)

2018 10.21% (12.82%)

2017 9.84% (9.90%)

2016 9.78% (8.19%)

2015 10.73%

Notes: 1) Values in brackets are estimates for the Auckland Region only.

2) The statistical methodology changed in 2018 and the previous year's results were recalculated. The values provided here are from the original annual reports.

I note that many urban beekeepers only maintain a single hive. These beekeepers have accepted the risk of hive loss or have not actually considered the matter. Naturally, there is a significant financial cost to replace a lost hive if the owner does not have a second viable hive available to split. As a good beekeeper who wants to manage hives well and minimise risk of swarming, you split each existing hive in early spring. This minimises the risk of early spring swarming as you create an environment of controlled artificial swarming. New queen rearing in the new hive can take up to two months to be sure of success. During that time the new hive is not opened and should not be disturbed, due to greatly increased risk of queen rearing failure. This queen rearing process means that during spring even hobby beekeepers may necessarily be operating with up to four hives, two old hives and two new hives. This practice greatly reduces the risk of early spring swarming. Once the new queen has been successfully raised, two fully functional hives are either taken off the property or can be merged back with the old hives, reducing the total number of hives on the property to two. When merging the hives, the old queen is removed. This widely used practice helps to ensure the sustainability of the beekeeping operation and provides healthy replacement hives for beekeepers who have lost their hives over the winter. The above description of a healthy, widely used beekeeping operation demonstrates the reasonable

need for:

1. Maintaining two hives on a property year-round, and
2. Keeping up to four hives on a property during the period while new queens are raised.

The current proposal does not appear to permit the keeping of more than one hive through the year as the splitting of this hive will result in two hives being on the property during the queen rearing period. This proposal therefore endangers the natural replenishment of queen and hive stocks within the Auckland urban area. It should be noted that the loss of a queen from a property holding only a single hive means the complete loss of the hive or the purchase of a queen from another beekeeper or a commercially raised queen. If beekeepers inside Auckland are limited in the number of hives they keep, the only remaining option is a commercial source. Issues that arise here are: 1. The purchaser has no control over the genetics of the queen and the behaviour of her offspring, with the possibility that this queen may raise more aggressive offspring. 2. The potential for introducing disease to the area. 3. The significant financial costs involved.

Standard Beehive Size

The size of the standard beehive as described in Section 6 of the proposed amended Animal Management Bylaw is defined as:

Standard Beehive means a hive that has inner assembled dimensions up to and no greater than:

- (i) length: 465mm
- (ii) width: 365mm; and
- (iii) depth: 238mm.

These dimensions do not reflect the size of a normal beehive. They are the internal dimensions of a single full size brood box, or a super, belonging to the type of hive referred to as a Langstroth hive. Langstroth hives, the most commonly used in New Zealand, are made up of a vertical stack of wooden boxes called supers. Supers come in three standard depths: deep, medium, and shallow. These supers are sometimes referred to as full-depth, $\frac{3}{4}$ depth, and half depth. The super internal dimensions are provided below.

- Full depth 465 x 365 x 238 mm
- $\frac{3}{4}$ depth 485 x 405 x 185 mm
- Half depth 485 x 405 x 133 mm

A Langstroth hive consists of several supers stacked on top of each other. The lowest super tends to be a full depth box and higher supers tend to consist of $\frac{3}{4}$ or half depth boxes, although full depth boxes may also be used. The lowest super tends to be the brood box for the hive, with the upper supers containing additional brood and stores of honey and pollen. A functioning beehive cannot consist of one full depth super alone although a single super with a viable colony core is often sold as a starter for a new beehive.

A healthy Langstroth hive in late summer of a good honey producing year could easily consist of one full depth brood box and five to six $\frac{3}{4}$ depth supers. This increase in hive size is necessary to accommodate the natural increase in bee numbers during the peak nectar supply season of late spring and early summer. The additional super boxes provide enough space for the bees to gather nectar and pollen to support the increasing population. This increase in space is also necessary to avoid swarming as a result of the queen running out of space to lay eggs and leaving the hive to find a new home. In late summer a beekeeper will normally reduce the size of the hive to a brood box plus perhaps two additional supers to help the colony control its internal temperature through the winter. At the same time the queen will have reduced laying and the older bees will be dying off. Consequently, the bee count in the hive decreases naturally. These additional supers contain the food stores required to enable the hive to survive the winter. A natural beekeeper will ensure their bees have sufficient capped honey stores in these supers to support the hive through the winter, without the need to provide supplementary sugar feed. Once established, a fully functional "standard beehive" will never consist of only a single brood box as proposed in the current version of the bylaw. It should also be noted that bee hives do not necessarily have to follow the Langstroth design, although components of the internal dimensions tend to be similar due to the use of standardised frames within the beehive. For example, a Long-Bench Hive design recently introduced to Auckland has all of the honey and brood frames inserted in a single level hive, which is approximately three times as wide as a Langstroth hive. This design is popular among hobby beekeepers as it reduces the risk of back injuries arising from lifting heavy supers full of honey. There is also no reason why other designs cannot be developed or used by beekeepers within the Auckland urban area. Many different designs have been used historically throughout the world.

In summary, the definition of the “standard beehive” as presented in the proposed bylaw does not represent a viable hive.

Recommendations

My recommendations with regards to amended rules for the proposed bylaw are as follows:

Section 6

Standard Beehive means a hive that has inner assembled dimensions up to and no greater than:

- (i) length: 465mm
- (ii) width: 365mm; and
- (iii) depth: 238mm.

Section 8

An approval is required to keep bees in some circumstances

(1) A person on premises in an urban area may keep two standard beehives in premises less than 2000 square metres in size.

I submit: The word “standard” should be removed and not replaced.

I submit: Up to two beehives may be kept on a property less than 2,000 square metres in size except through the queen rearing period from September to December inclusive, during which time up to four beehives may be kept on a property.

I submit: The wording of Section 8 (1) should be changed to:

An approval is required to keep bees in some circumstances

(1) A person may keep up to two beehives on premises less than 2000 square metres in size in an urban area during the period from January to August and up to four beehives on these premises through the queen rearing period from September to December.

I submit: This description of a “standard beehive” should be removed and not replaced. The bylaw should simply refer to the word “beehive” which is also defined under Section 6.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why:

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

We have done this to make the Bylaw and controls easier to read and understand, for example by:

- aligning definitions of ‘nuisance’ and ‘public place’ with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
- aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format, and wording with current drafting practices.

What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

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14 July 2021

Auckland Council

Dear Sir

I wish to make a submission regarding the proposed changes to the Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015.

I wish to submit on Proposal 1 of the changes only.

Proposal 1:

Require an approval to keep more than two beehives on urban premises 2000 square meters or less

We have heard a range of views about limits on beehives in urban areas. We are seeking feedback on:

- allowing more or less beehives without an approval than the proposed two (for example, retaining the current no limit)
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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal?

Other

Please tell us why (and what rules you think should apply):

Hive numbers on a property

I agree with the proposal that an approval should be required to keep more than a specific number of beehives on an urban property. This proposal is appropriate with regards to the management of effects on neighbouring property owners and occupiers. It is also appropriate with regards to the health of the bee population in the neighbourhood, taking into account the seasonal availability of food.

However, it is important to consider the sustainability of each apiary when assessing this proposal.

For a number of reasons, a significant number of beehives die or are abandoned through swarming every year. Through no fault of the beekeeper, there is a significant risk that any single hive will not survive the winter (refer to the data from MPI presented in Table 1 below). It should be noted that MPI also indicated in 2015 that commercial beekeepers lost fewer hives than non-commercial beekeepers. Although I have not been through all of the MPI data, it seems reasonable to assume that this balance applies every year. Therefore, it is critical for any beekeeper to maintain at least two hives throughout the year to safeguard their operation against the risk of failure. This issue is reflected in the in current wording of Proposal 1 permitting up to two hives to be kept on properties of less than 2,000 m².

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Notes: 1) Values in brackets are estimates for the Auckland Region only.

2) The statistical methodology changed in 2018 and the previous year's results were recalculated. The values provided here are from the original annual reports.

I note that many urban beekeepers only maintain a single hive. These beekeepers have accepted the risk of hive loss or have not actually considered the matter. Naturally, there is a significant financial cost to replace a lost hive if the owner does not have a second viable hive available to split.

As a good beekeeper who wants to manage hives well and minimise risk of swarming, you split each existing hive in early spring. This minimises the risk of early spring swarming as you create an environment of controlled artificial swarming. New queen rearing in the new hive can take up to two months to be sure of success. During that time the new hive is not opened and should not be disturbed, due to greatly increased risk of queen rearing failure.

This queen rearing process means that during spring even hobby beekeepers may necessarily be operating with up to four hives, two old hives and two new hives. This practice greatly reduces the risk of early spring swarming. Once the new queen has been successfully raised, two fully functional hives are either taken off the property or can be merged back with the old hives, reducing the total number of hives on the property to two. When merging the hives, the old queen is removed. This widely used practice helps to ensure the sustainability of the beekeeping operation and provides healthy replacement hives for beekeepers who have lost their hives over the winter.

The above description of a healthy, widely used beekeeping operation demonstrates the reasonable need for:

1. Maintaining two hives on a property year-round, and
2. Keeping up to four hives on a property during the period while new queens are raised.

The current proposal does not appear to permit the keeping of more than one hive through the year as the splitting of this hive will result in two hives being on the property during the queen rearing period. This proposal therefore endangers the natural replenishment of queen and hive stocks within the Auckland urban area.

It should be noted that the loss of a queen from a property holding only a single hive means the complete loss of the hive or the purchase of a queen from another beekeeper or a commercially raised queen. If beekeepers inside Auckland are limited in the number of hives they keep, the only remaining option is a commercial source. Issues that arise here are:

1. The purchaser has no control over the genetics of the queen and the behaviour of her offspring, with the possibility that this queen may raise more aggressive offspring.
2. The potential for introducing disease to the area.
3. The significant financial costs involved.

Standard Beehive Size

The size of the standard beehive as described in Section 6 of the proposed amended Animal Management Bylaw is defined as:

Standard Beehive means a hive that has inner assembled dimensions up to and no greater than:

- (i) length: 465mm
- (ii) width: 365mm; and
- (iii) depth: 238mm.

These dimensions do not reflect the size of a normal beehive. They are the internal dimensions of a single full size brood box, or a super, belonging to the type of hive referred to as a Langstroth hive.

Langstroth hives, the most commonly used in New Zealand, are made up of a vertical stack of wooden boxes called supers. Supers come in three standard depths: deep, medium, and shallow. These supers are sometimes referred to as full-depth, $\frac{3}{4}$ depth, and half depth. The super internal dimensions are provided below.

- Full depth 465 x 365 x 238 mm
- $\frac{3}{4}$ depth 485 x 405 x 185 mm
- Half depth 485 x 405 x 133 mm

A Langstroth hive consists of several supers stacked on top of each other. The lowest super tends to be a full depth box and higher supers tend to consist of $\frac{3}{4}$ or half depth boxes, although full depth boxes may also be used. The lowest super tends to be the brood box for the hive, with the upper supers containing additional brood and stores of honey and pollen. A functioning beehive cannot consist of

one full depth super alone although a single super with a viable colony core is often sold as a starter for a new beehive.

A healthy Langstroth hive in late summer of a good honey producing year could easily consist of one full depth brood box and five to six $\frac{3}{4}$ depth supers. This increase in hive size is necessary to accommodate the natural increase in bee numbers during the peak nectar supply season of late spring and early summer. The additional super boxes provide enough space for the bees to gather nectar and pollen to support the increasing population. This increase in space is also necessary to avoid swarming as a result of the queen running out of space to lay eggs and leaving the hive to find a new home.

In late summer a beekeeper will normally reduce the size of the hive to a brood box plus perhaps two additional supers to help the colony control its internal temperature through the winter. At the same time the queen will have reduced laying and the older bees will be dying off. Consequently, the bee count in the hive decreases naturally. These additional supers contain the food stores required to enable the hive to survive the winter. A natural beekeeper will ensure their bees have sufficient capped honey stores in these supers to support the hive through the winter, without the need to provide supplementary sugar feed. Once established, a fully functional “standard beehive” will never consist of only a single brood box as proposed in the current version of the bylaw.

It should also be noted that bee hives do not necessarily have to follow the Langstroth design, although components of the internal dimensions tend to be similar due to the use of standardised frames within the beehive. For example, a Long-Bench Hive design recently introduced to Auckland has all of the honey and brood frames inserted in a single level hive, which is approximately three times as wide as a Langstroth hive. This design is popular among hobby beekeepers as it reduces the risk of back injuries arising from lifting heavy supers full of honey.

There is also no reason why other designs cannot be developed or used by beekeepers within the Auckland urban area. Many different designs have been used historically throughout the world.

In summary, the definition of the “standard beehive” as presented in the proposed bylaw does not represent a viable hive.

Recommendations

My recommendations with regards to amended rules for the proposed bylaw are as follows:

Section 6

Standard Beehive means a hive that has inner assembled dimensions up to and no greater than:

(i) length: 465mm

(ii) width: 365mm; and

(iii) depth: 238mm.

I submit: This description of a “standard beehive” should be removed and not replaced. The bylaw should simply refer to the word “beehive” which is also defined under Section 6.

Section 8

An approval is required to keep bees in some circumstances

- (1) A person on premises in an urban area may keep two standard beehives in premises less than 2000 square metres in size.

I submit: The word “standard” should be removed and not replaced.

I submit: Up to two beehives may be kept on a property less than 2,000 square metres in size except through the queen rearing period from September to December inclusive, during which time up to four beehives may be kept on a property.

I submit: The wording of Section 8 (1) should be changed to:

An approval is required to keep bees in some circumstances

- (1) A person may keep up to two beehives on premises less than 2000 square metres in size in an urban area during the period from January to August and up to four beehives on these premises through the queen rearing period from September to December.

Yours Sincerely,



Animal Management Bylaw Review 2021

Every day Aucklanders interact with animals in ways that benefit their mental and physical wellbeing: with their pets at home for companionship, with animals in public to connect with nature, or for recreation such as horse riding.

Sometimes the way people interact with animals causes a problem. For example, a poorly maintained chicken coop may create an odour nuisance, or the feeding of wild animals may attract pests.

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The current rules are set in Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / the Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls.

Improving the rules about animal ownership and interaction

We recently checked how the rules are working and identified potential improvements.

Our main proposals are to:

- require an approval to keep more than two standard beehives on urban premises with a land area less than 2000 square metres (no approval currently required).
- incorporate rules from another bylaw about feeding animals on private property
- update the definitions, structure, format and wording of the Bylaw and controls to make them easier to read and understand.

Other aspects of the Bylaw, controls and their implementation remain unchanged, for example:

- the Bylaw continues to focus on the impact of animals on people
- matters already covered in existing legislation are not addressed in the Bylaw, for example animal welfare in the Animal Welfare Act, pest control in the Biosecurity Act and Auckland Regional Pest Management Plan and dogs in the Dog Management Bylaw
- existing rules in the Bylaw and controls for which changes are not proposed remain, for example the restrictions on the ownership of stock in urban areas and conditions for riding horses on certain beaches in Auckland.

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Submitter details

Organisation (if applicable):

Your local board: Not supplied

Your feedback

Proposal 1: Require an approval to keep more than two beehives on urban premises 2000 square meters or less

We have heard a range of views about limits on beehives in urban areas. We are seeking feedback on:

- allowing more or less beehives without an approval than the proposed two (for example, retaining the current no limit)
- limits for different sized urban premises than the proposed 2000 square metres (for example, requiring an approval for any beehive on urban premises less than 600 square metres, or in an apartment).

To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: Certainty and to avoid perverse incentives (for example owning mega hives). But the definition of a beehive needs to fit in with the national standard for beehives across the country. There is no need to reinvent a successful wheel. These tiny dimensions are utterly impossible. A restrictive rule such as proposed will damage the industry, even on larger sites, as people risk breaking rules in order to manage the hives to contain diseases. A best practise and disease focused scheme need to be at the centre of all decisions. The definition should be like the Thames-Coromandel DC bylaw, as attached: Thames-Coromandel District Council - Animal Nuisance bylaw (tcdc.govt.nz) And I quote: Beehive and hive means any receptacle housing a honey bee colony for the purposes of honey production, and includes 1 receptacle per colony used solely for the purposes of queen breeding, hive maintenance and swarm prevention purposes. health and safety: if council want people to be engaged in bees then maybe set up a community space as I suggested a few years ago. There are much larger H and S issues in the community than bees. Bees offer a vector to all to engage in the bigger social and community and environmental issues we all face. Nuisance: bee poo will only become an issue if the bees are sick, and the proposed rule of one box will hinder the management of the colony. Offensive behaviour: by what or who? The bee or the beekeeper? These issues already fall into the other acts and should not be part of this bylaw. And if you are referring to the bee then that maybe covered by the Nuisance: line above. misuse of council-controlled public places. How is this possible? What about the council Ngahere tree coverage? In Howick's Crawford reserve there are magnolia trees that produce huge amounts of pollen, if these trees are removed as the community want then the bee issue in that area will be removed. Also magnolia pollen is not that good for bees either native of for the Italian honey bees. How can council get people to engage with nature and as the opening heading states with bees if bees are not allowed? See attachment for more info

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why:

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

We have done this to make the Bylaw and controls easier to read and understand, for example by:

- aligning definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
- aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format, and wording with current drafting practices.

What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

The personal information that you provide

in this form will be held and protected by Auckland Council in accordance with our privacy policy (available at aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/privacy and at our libraries and service centres) and with the Privacy Act 1993. The privacy policy explains how we can use and share your personal information in relation to any interaction you have with the council, and how you can access and correct that information. You should familiarise yourself with this policy before submitting this form.

Animal Management Bylaw Review

How Auckland Council helps maintain human-animal bonds

We make rules about animal ownership and interaction to minimise risks to public health and safety, nuisance, offensive behaviour and misuse of council-controlled public places.

We are proposing changes to the Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls to help improve the rules about animal ownership and interaction and make these rules easier to read and understand.

The main proposals are to:

- incorporate rules from another bylaw about the feeding of animals on private property
- update the definitions, structure, format and wording of the Bylaw and controls to make them easier to read and understand.
- Require approval to keep more than two standard beehives on urban premises with a land area less than 2000 square metres (no approval currently required). Note: Council has heard a range of views about limits on beehives in urban areas and is seeking feedback:
 1. on allowing more or fewer beehives without approval than the proposed two
 2. on limits for different sized urban premises than the proposed 2000 square metres

What we want your feedback on

We want you to tell us what you think about the proposed changes to the Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls.

Your input will help us improve how we minimise animal-related risks to public health and safety, nuisance, offensive behaviour and misuse of council-controlled public places.

The above is a summary of what Council want to manage, I do not believe Council actually fully understand the issues and causation of the perceived issues and the solutions. IE wasps cause more issues and nuisance than bees, and a huge health risk. Flooding causes more risk to life and the community.

One basic and dangerous move in the proposed regulation is to re-define a beehive:

Standard Beehive means a hive that has inner assembled dimensions up to and no greater than: (i) length: 465mm (ii) width: 365mm; and (iii) depth:238mm.

Reason given: Certainty and to avoid perverse incentives (for example owning mega hives).

But the definition of a beehive needs to fit in with the national standard for beehives across the country. There is no need to reinvent a successful wheel. These tiny dimensions are utterly impossible.

A restrictive rule such as proposed will damage the industry, even on larger sites, as people risk breaking rules in order to manage the hives to contain diseases. A best practise and disease focused scheme need to be at the centre of all decisions.

The definition should be like the Thames-Coromandel DC bylaw, as attached:

[Thames-Coromandel District Council - Animal Nuisance bylaw \(tcdc.govt.nz\)](http://tcdc.govt.nz)

And I quote:

Beehive and hive means any receptacle housing a honey bee colony for the purposes of honey production, and includes 1 receptacle per colony used solely for the purposes of queen breeding, hive maintenance and swarm prevention purposes.

If the above definition is not adopted, all the issues Council wish to make better will be made worse. It's as simple as that. See attached photo of open feeding by NON BEEKEEPERS this needs to be in the bylaw and BANDED outright as this causes so many issues being a vector for the spread of so many bee related issues.



Over wintering a Long coffin box hive with one Langstroth on top to allow for reduced swarming in spring and for biosecurity reason to contain AFB, as all hives in the Howick area are so close to AFB. AFB must be a focus of the BYLAW. This method is also excellent in eliminating swarms all season as it is so easy to expand and control the

queen space, slowing the rate of growth, ie reducing the peak population or spikes in the population, flattens the growth curve. Also allows for better use by people with a saw back.



Over wintered 3 box hive to allow for reduced swarming in spring and for biosecurity reason to contain AFB, as all hives in the Howick area are so close to AFB, and heavily affected by commercial migratory hives in the hundreds that are dropped in the area causing the most of the issues.

Other issues, not founded by council.

Your input will help us improve how we minimise animal-related risks to public health and safety, nuisance, offensive behaviour and misuse of council-controlled public places.

Health and safety: if council want people to be engaged in bees then maybe set up a community space as I suggested a few years ago. There are much larger H and S issues in the community than bees. Bees offer a vector to all to engage in the bigger social and community and environmental issues we all face.

Nuisance: bee poo will only become an issue if the bees are sick, and the proposed rule of one box will hinder the management of the colony.

Offensive behaviour: by what or who? The bee or the beekeeper? These issues already fall into the other acts and should not be part of this bylaw. And if you are referring to the bee then that maybe covered by the **Nuisance: line above.**

misuse of council-controlled public places. How is this possible? What about the council Ngahere tree coverage? In Howick's Crawford reserve there are magnolia trees that produce huge amounts of pollen, if these trees are removed as the community want then the bee issue in that area will be removed. Also magnolia pollen is not that good for bees either native of for the Italian honey bees.

How can council get people to engage with nature and as the opening heading states with bees if bees are not allowed?

I am happy to take council staff thru the hives as needed, as I already run bees in school program and many neighbours love the free honey and the engage and excitement they see on the kid's faces.



Mr B's Honey

Matthew Brajkovich is a local Bee man located in Cockle Bay. This term he came to Riverina to talk to the students about the importance of Bees. After a walk around the school, **Matthew** also arranged for a large donation of trees from a company called "Trees that Count". These trees will help to create a native forest for our students to continue to enjoy in years to come. **Matthew** collected and delivered the trees from up north, and he has been instrumental in the planning and planting of the trees. We very much appreciate all the work and ongoing support that **Matthew** has given to us here at for Riverina.

Trees that Count - Every year this organisation count New Zealand native trees which are planted by community groups, government agencies, schools and individuals.
<https://www.treesthatcount.co.nz>





Extra boxes are added during the honey season to reduce swarming and allow the bees to store the nectar for drying, as the drying process takes so long. These extra boxes to NOT allow for extra brood but all the nurse bees to become foragers and collect nectar for bee food and honey for us to harvest. If these boxes are not added soon enough issue with swarming will become a real issue.

#111



This hive has never swarmed if I add boxes and run it like this, there are no more bees in this than the smaller hive, but this allows honey to be dried by the bees, which is then used to engage community in environmental work saving Council money and hard work.



Coffin Hive assembly, this allows much easier manipulation for me to reduce swarming even more, I can take brood away, kill any swarm cells and then place the frame back in the main area. (see the partition).



Swarm of bees removed from the road by myself, and another keeper stopped to help, to reduce road hazard, he ended up taking the bees. This will get worse with the proposed new rules.



Friendly Bees, box change over day. No complaints from these neighbours. Urban fruit trees get pollinated for free. These fruit trees if not pollinated will reduce the amount of food sent to the food banks and City Mission in Auckland.

NON BEEKEEPERS trying to SO CALLED help BEES by mass feeding causing the diseases to spread,

DISEASES

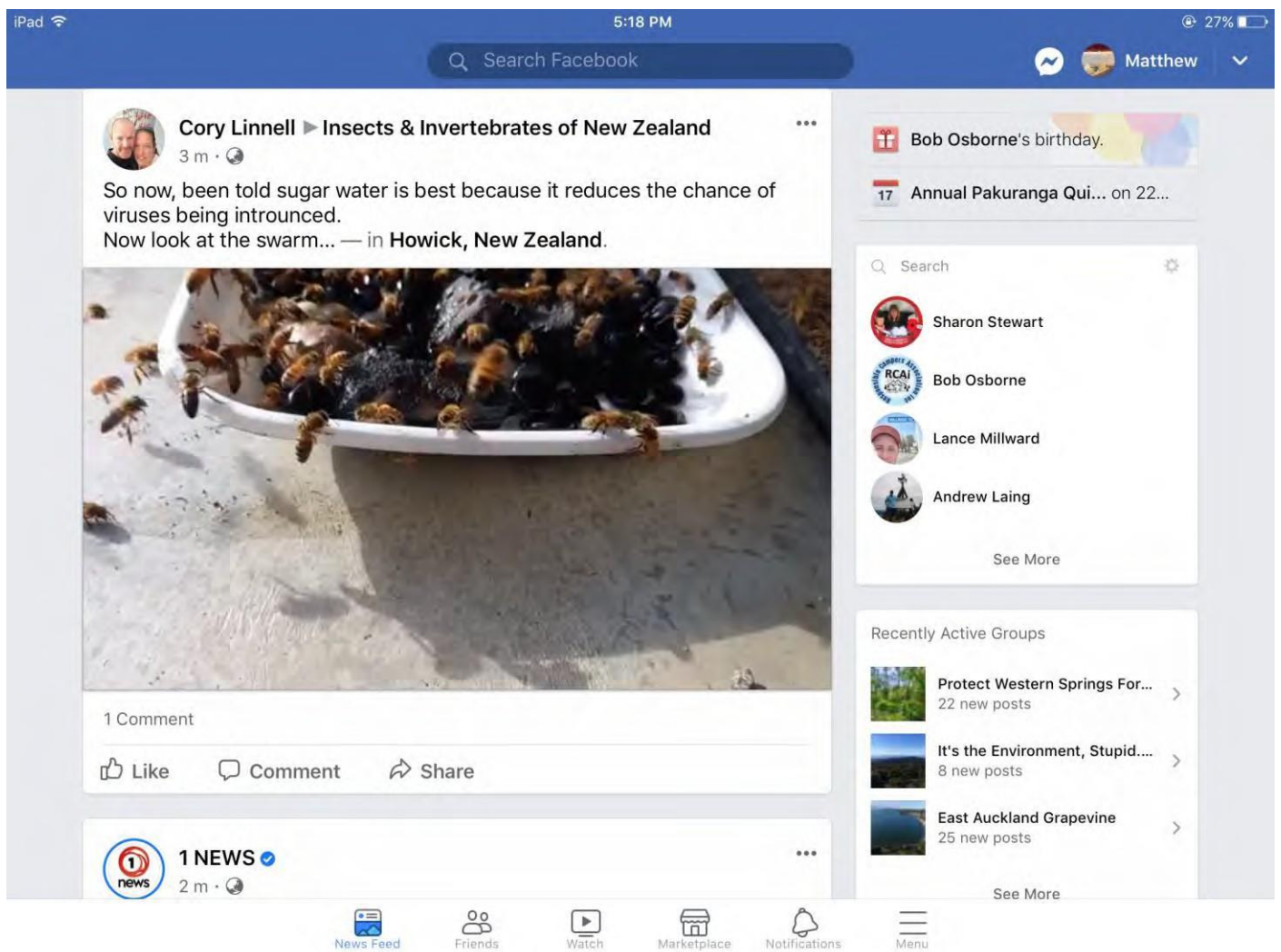
AFB

INTESTINAL ISSUE

EXCESSIVE BEE POO

This is against The Management Agency rules.

This open feeding needs to stop and is not the FAULT of any beekeeper.





I stress once again that Council needs to examine its goals, and the specific outcomes they wish to achieve, before making these unnatural moves to restrict bees in built-up areas by responsible beekeepers.

Section size is only one piece of the issue: management is the other; and the health of both our community and the bees needs to come first in each of these matters and education of the community re open feeding.

The ignorant, ill-thought-out changes instigated by this bylaw will not provide a pathway to health and wellbeing for the community or its environment. I have personally invested an enormous number of hours over many years into supporting the community, funded by myself and with no help from Council. On this vital matter. It would be good to establish a sound, fully-informed and collaborative approach, linking up with pest-free initiatives and having at its root the common goal of a healthy life.

Therefore, remove the proposed restrictions, follow /Coromandel's lead, and trust our communities to achieve this on their own initiatives, as they wish to do thru education and goals.



Animal Management Bylaw Review 2021

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Improving the rules about animal ownership and interaction

We recently checked how the rules are working and identified potential improvements.

Our main proposals are to:

- require an approval to keep more than two standard beehives on urban premises with a land area less than 2000 square metres (no approval currently required).
- incorporate rules from another bylaw about feeding animals on private property
- update the definitions, structure, format and wording of the Bylaw and controls to make them easier to read and understand.

Other aspects of the Bylaw, controls and their implementation remain unchanged, for example:

- the Bylaw continues to focus on the impact of animals on people
- matters already covered in existing legislation are not addressed in the Bylaw, for example animal welfare in the Animal Welfare Act, pest control in the Biosecurity Act and Auckland Regional Pest Management Plan and dogs in the Dog Management Bylaw
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Submitter details

Organisation (if applicable):

Your local board: Not supplied

Your feedback

Proposal 1: Require an approval to keep more than two beehives on urban premises 2000 square meters or less

We have heard a range of views about limits on beehives in urban areas. We are seeking feedback on:

- allowing more or less beehives without an approval than the proposed two (for example, retaining the current no limit)
- limits for different sized urban premises than the proposed 2000 square metres (for example, requiring an approval for any beehive on urban premises less than 600 square metres, or in an apartment).

To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why: My position on this is as a beekeeper, but also as a beekeeper with 18 years' experience beekeeping in urban Auckland. I teach beekeeping for the Auckland Beekeepers Club, Otago Polytech, Northtec, contract to the AFB PMP. (American Foulbrood Pest management program under the biosecurity act) contract for the Exotics surveillance in beehives and been involved in Bee Pathogen research. I was involved in the current by-laws written around 2014. While some changes have been seen in both beekeeping growth, and operation management NZ can be proud that we have some of the healthiest honeybees in the world.

The proposal below: -

- require an approval to keep more than two standard beehives on urban premises with a land area less than 2000 square metres (no approval is currently required). Note: Council has heard a range of views about limits on beehives in urban areas and is seeking feedback:
 - o on allowing more or less beehives without an approval than the proposed two
 - o on limits for different sized urban premises than the proposed 2000 square metres

Currently in the bylaws you will read it is a legal requirement to register beehives under the biosecurity acts. This is now done through HiveHub still with the AFB PMP.

1. My first concern is your proposal to require approval to keep more than 2 hives on an urban section of 2000m² or less. If you make beekeepers register their beehives with the council NZ could face people hiding their beehives and non-registered if they are paying for 2 registrations, this could be a disaster for AFB management.
2. Your proposal to require approval to keep more than 2 hives on an urban section of 2000m² or less will have the opposite of the intended effect of better bee management. A good beekeeper should have a minimum of two hives, so that they can best manage the colonies to ensure their continued good health. This means that they can merge the hives if one is not strong or split the hive if it is needed. Also, one of the ways to manage swarming is to remove the old queen to a nuc box (small hive) with about half the bees. That way, she will think she has swarmed and then will not leave and cause a nuisance in the community. This means that there needs to be the ability for the number of hives to go up and down as good apiary management dictates. It should be careful beekeeping that is the objective, not a specified number of hives that will likely have perverse outcomes - i.e., let the old queen swarm rather than need to get an approval for another hive.
3. I strongly advocate that you keep the current no limit system. Beekeeping is already highly regulated, you risk losing urban bees which would be an environmental disaster. It could lead to a massive explosion in the wasp population which urban beekeepers currently work to control. Wasps are inarguably a much bigger nuisance than bees, without the pollination value that bees offer. Responsible beehive management is key to minimizing the occurrence of bee swarms and nuisance from excrement. A first step should be to establish that the problem is honeybees and not wasps, as the public can often confuse the two.
4. Your 'Problem Definition' as described does not cite any issues from urban beekeeping. That suggests that in terms of beekeeping, the existing bylaw is working well and does not need to be changed. They is already the Management Agency which could be utilized.
5. Nuisance factors already dictate hive management. This should be the key criteria. One hive, poorly sited can easily cause a nuisance, but 4 well-sited urban hives will be no problem at all. Currently- Establish what management practice is not being applied and negotiate with the beekeeper to change their management practice to comply with the

bylaw and to mitigate the problem. If negotiation is unsuccessful, arrange for a beekeeper listed in section 2.2.3 to meet on-site and negotiate with the beekeeper. I do not believe the council has used this resource, people like myself can give a balanced outcome for all parties.

I would like to be informed when you will be analyzing all feedback received and providing a summary to the public for view, and when all feedback will be considered by a Bylaw Panel at a public meeting in October 2021.

I note: - Any person is welcome to attend and listen to the Bylaw Panel and Governing Body proceedings, but there will not be an opportunity to have your say at either meeting. I am surprised by this statement as ratepayers we must be able to have our say.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why:

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

We have done this to make the Bylaw and controls easier to read and understand, for example by:

- aligning definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
- aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format, and wording with current drafting practices.

What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

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Submitter details

Organisation (if applicable): Apiculture New Zealand

Your local board: Not supplied

Your feedback

Proposal 1: Require an approval to keep more than two beehives on urban premises 2000 square meters or less

We have heard a range of views about limits on beehives in urban areas. We are seeking feedback on:

- allowing more or less beehives without an approval than the proposed two (for example, retaining the current no limit)
- limits for different sized urban premises than the proposed 2000 square metres (for example, requiring an approval for any beehive on urban premises less than 600 square metres, or in an apartment).

To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: Overall, ApiNZ does not agree with the proposal and think that there should be less rules. The main reasons we disagree with the proposal are given below.

Bylaw definitions

The proposed bylaw contains a new definition that relates to beekeeping:

- Standard Beehive means a hive that has inner assembled dimensions up to and no greater than: (i) length: 465mm (ii) width: 365mm; and (iii) depth: 238mm.

ApiNZ does not support the proposed definition of a standard beehive as it only allows one box per beehive. This does not allow beekeepers to add additional boxes to support the growth of the colony in situations where the bees need more space. Beekeepers often need to use several boxes to house a bee colony.

Limit of two beehives per premise under 2,000m² unless approval is granted

ApiNZ does not support this proposal in section 8 of the proposed bylaw. A standard beehive is defined as a hive that has inner assembled dimensions up to and no greater than: (i) length: 465mm (ii) width: 365mm; and (iii) depth: 238mm.

This proposal would have the effect of meaning that every urban beekeeper would need to apply for approval as the limit is too restrictive. Beekeepers need flexibility with the number of boxes per hive, so that they can manage their colonies to ensure their continued good health.

ApiNZ believes the key animal management criteria should be nuisance factor (as is the case in the 2015 bylaw). One poorly sited hive can cause much more of a problem than four well sited hives.

ApiNZ supports the current policy of having compulsory minimum standards for responsible beekeeping in urban areas so that concerns related to public health, safety and nuisance can be managed.

ApiNZ supports the additional guidelines that were introduced in the 2015 Bylaw that we understand the Auckland Beekeeping Club had input into developing. These include managing flight paths, minimising the occurrence of swarming, collecting swarms and providing a water source for bees.

Many predominantly urban councils, including Hamilton City Council, Tauranga City Council, Wellington City Council, and Hutt City Council do not have any stipulations on how many hives can be kept by land area of the premises, but instead use guidelines on how hives should be managed. ApiNZ believes this is a more pragmatic approach to ensure best practice beekeeping in line with the public's expectations around safety and nuisance.

Approval process

The proposed bylaw contains the following a provision: "those with more than two standard hives in an urban area will need to apply for an animal management licence, pay a fee and include a scaled site plan showing where the hives would be contained on the property. When an application is submitted, compliance officers would consider matters including:

- Beehive location and the size and suitability of the site Flight path of bees when foraging
- Housing for the bees and potential nuisance to neighbours

Section 8(3) of the proposed bylaw sets a six-month phase in period for existing urban beekeepers who have more than the permitted two hives to apply for approval for any additional hives.”

If a maximum number of hives is to be set, ApiNZ supports a higher number of hives than two to give beekeepers greater flexibility to manage swarms. If an approval process is introduced, ApiNZ supports having a phase-in period as this gives beekeepers time to comply with the proposed new provisions. There is, however, a risk that beekeepers could abandon additional hives rather than applying for consent. These abandoned hives could spread bee diseases such as varroa and American foulbrood (AFB).

General feedback

ApiNZ is concerned that Auckland Council’s proposal under Proposal 1 could become so restrictive and costly that the Council could lose the benefits of keeping bees in the urban environment, notably the benefits in pollinating plants from flowers, native trees and bush to vegetable and fruit crops. Beekeeping is a worthwhile and rewarding hobby and while it needs to be managed, particularly in the urban environment, we would encourage greater flexibility overall.

Comments on the responsible beekeeping information

ApiNZ has identified incorrect or outdated information that should be amended:

- Registrations of beehives for the purposes of controlling AFB are no longer managed by AsureQuality. These registrations are now managed by The Management Agency, National American Foulbrood Pest Management Plan through its online platform Hive Hub (see www.afb.org.nz/hivehub for more information).
- The National Beekeepers Association of New Zealand (NBA) no longer exists and beekeepers should be directed to Apiculture New Zealand (ApiNZ) instead.

It may be helpful to include a link to Apiculture New Zealand’s Beekeeper Code of Conduct (<https://apinz.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/ApiNZ-Beekeeper-Code-of-Conduct.pdf>) which aims to promote the keeping of bees in a manner compatible with the environment they are located in, and to encourage the keeping of bees in such a way as to be acceptable to the relevant regulatory authorities, the general public, landowners and other apiarists, and considers the sustainability of the bees and the environment that supports them.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why:

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

We have done this to make the Bylaw and controls easier to read and understand, for example by:

- aligning definitions of ‘nuisance’ and ‘public place’ with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
- aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format, and wording with current drafting practices.

What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

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SUBMISSION

TO: Auckland Council
FROM: Apiculture New Zealand
SUBMISSION ON: Animal Management Bylaw Review 2021

DATE: 16 July 2021

CONTACT DETAILS: Apiculture New Zealand
PO Box 10-414
Wellington 6143
04 471 6254
Email: ceo@apinz.org.nz



Submission to Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw Review 2021

Introduction

Apiculture New Zealand (ApiNZ) welcomes the opportunity to make this submission to Auckland Council on the Animal Management Bylaw Review.

ApiNZ is the national body representing the apiculture industry in New Zealand representing the full range of sectors in the industry, from hobbyist and commercial beekeepers to honey exporters and suppliers. ApiNZ aims to support and deliver benefit to the New Zealand apiculture industry by creating a positive industry profile, business environment and opportunities for members. ApiNZ was established in 2016 after a restructure of the National Beekeepers Association of New Zealand (NBA) to better meet the needs of its members.

ApiNZ's comments are restricted to Council's Proposal 1 which states:

Proposal 1:

Require an approval to keep more than two beehives on urban premises 2000 square meters or less. Council has heard a range of views about limits on beehives in urban areas. We are seeking feedback on:

- allowing more or less beehives without an approval than the proposed two (for example, retaining the current no limit)
- limits for different sized urban premises than the proposed 2000 square metres (for example, requiring *an approval for any beehive on urban premises less than 600 square metres, or in an apartment*).

To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

ApiNZ feedback on proposed changes

Overall, ApiNZ does not agree with the proposal and think that there should be less rules. The main reasons we disagree with the proposal are given below.

Bylaw definitions

The proposed bylaw contains a new definition that relates to beekeeping:

- Standard Beehive means a hive that has inner assembled dimensions up to and no greater than: (i) length: 465mm (ii) width: 365mm; and (iii) depth: 238mm.



ApiNZ does not support the proposed definition of a standard beehive as it only allows one box per beehive. This does not allow beekeepers to add additional boxes to support the growth of the colony in situations where the bees need more space. Beekeepers often need to use several boxes to house a bee colony.

Limit of two beehives per premise under 2,000m² unless approval is granted

ApiNZ does not support this proposal in section 8 of the proposed bylaw. A standard beehive is defined as a hive that has inner assembled dimensions up to and no greater than: (i) length: 465mm (ii) width: 365mm; and (iii) depth: 238mm.

This proposal would have the effect of meaning that every urban beekeeper would need to apply for approval as the limit is too restrictive. Beekeepers need flexibility with the number of boxes per hive, so that they can manage their colonies to ensure their continued good health.

ApiNZ believes the key animal management criteria should be nuisance factor (as is the case in the 2015 bylaw). One poorly sited hive can cause much more of a problem than four well sited hives.

ApiNZ supports the current policy of having compulsory minimum standards for responsible beekeeping in urban areas so that concerns related to public health, safety and nuisance can be managed.

ApiNZ supports the additional guidelines that were introduced in the 2015 Bylaw that we understand the Auckland Beekeeping Club had input into developing. These include managing flight paths, minimising the occurrence of swarming, collecting swarms and providing a water source for bees.

Many predominantly urban councils, including Hamilton City Council, Tauranga City Council, Wellington City Council, and Hutt City Council do not have any stipulations on how many hives can be kept by land area of the premises, but instead use guidelines on how hives should be managed. ApiNZ believes this is a more pragmatic approach to ensure best practice beekeeping in line with the public's expectations around safety and nuisance.

Approval process

The proposed bylaw contains the following a provision:

“those with more than two standard hives in an urban area will need to apply for an animal management licence, pay a fee and include a scaled site plan showing where the hives would be contained on the property. When an application is submitted, compliance officers would consider matters including:

- *Beehive location and the size and suitability of the site*



- *Flight path of bees when foraging*
- *Housing for the bees and potential nuisance to neighbours*

Section 8(3) of the proposed bylaw sets a six-month phase in period for existing urban beekeepers who have more than the permitted two hives to apply for approval for any additional hives.”

If a maximum number of hives is to be set, ApiNZ supports a higher number of hives than two to give beekeepers greater flexibility to manage swarms. If an approval process is introduced, ApiNZ supports having a phase-in period as this gives beekeepers time to comply with the proposed new provisions. There is, however, a risk that beekeepers could abandon additional hives rather than applying for consent. These abandoned hives could spread bee diseases such as varroa and American foulbrood (AFB).

General feedback

ApiNZ is concerned that Auckland Council’s proposal under Proposal 1 could become so restrictive and costly that the Council could lose the benefits of keeping bees in the urban environment, notably the benefits in pollinating plants from flowers, native trees and bush to vegetable and fruit crops. Beekeeping is a worthwhile and rewarding hobby and while it needs to be managed, particularly in the urban environment, we would encourage greater flexibility overall.

Comments on the responsible beekeeping information

ApiNZ has identified incorrect or outdated information that should be amended:

- Registrations of beehives for the purposes of controlling AFB are no longer managed by AsureQuality. These registrations are now managed by The Management Agency, National American Foulbrood Pest Management Plan through its online platform Hive Hub (see www.afb.org.nz/hivehub for more information).
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Animal Management Bylaw Review 2021

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Sometimes the way people interact with animals causes a problem. For example, a poorly maintained chicken coop may create an odour nuisance, or the feeding of wild animals may attract pests.

How Auckland Council helps maintain human-animal bonds

We make rules about animal ownership and interaction to minimise risks to public health and safety, nuisance, offensive behaviour and misuse of council-controlled public places.

The current rules are set in Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / the Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls.

Improving the rules about animal ownership and interaction

We recently checked how the rules are working and identified potential improvements.

Our main proposals are to:

- require an approval to keep more than two standard beehives on urban premises with a land area less than 2000 square metres (no approval currently required).
- incorporate rules from another bylaw about feeding animals on private property
- update the definitions, structure, format and wording of the Bylaw and controls to make them easier to read and understand.

Other aspects of the Bylaw, controls and their implementation remain unchanged, for example:

- the Bylaw continues to focus on the impact of animals on people
- matters already covered in existing legislation are not addressed in the Bylaw, for example animal welfare in the Animal Welfare Act, pest control in the Biosecurity Act and Auckland Regional Pest Management Plan and dogs in the Dog Management Bylaw
- existing rules in the Bylaw and controls for which changes are not proposed remain, for example the restrictions on the ownership of stock in urban areas and conditions for riding horses on certain beaches in Auckland.

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Submitter details

Organisation (if applicable): New Zealand Beekeeping Inc

Your local board: Not supplied

Your feedback

Proposal 1: Require an approval to keep more than two beehives on urban premises 2000 square meters or less

We have heard a range of views about limits on beehives in urban areas. We are seeking feedback on:

- allowing more or less beehives without an approval than the proposed two (for example, retaining the current no limit)
- limits for different sized urban premises than the proposed 2000 square metres (for example, requiring an approval for any beehive on urban premises less than 600 square metres, or in an apartment).

To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: NZ Beekeeping have considered the changes that relate to the number of beehives a person may keep in an urban area. As beekeeping in urban environments has become popular there have been an increase in issues that have resulted. NZ Beekeeping Inc recognise the desirability to allow hobby beekeeping to operate in an urban environment. The need has been established for some control of beekeeping activities in order that a nuisance is not caused to nearby residents. Site density of hives. As a general comment, for a hobby beekeeper to sustain his beekeeping it is necessary to maintain a minimum of 2 beehives. This allows for the interchange of equipment sometimes necessary should one colony become compromised. There will also be times when hives become too populous and a small colony needs to be split from a parent hive.

NZ Beekeeping recognise the practical aspects and in trying to come up with conditions that could be written into bylaws. We consider it appropriate for hive density to be limited to 2 standard beehives. Management will need to allow for swarming and we support there may need to be a nucleus colony to be on the site as a temporary measure. This is highlighted in the guidance box under Minimise the occurrence of swarming. NZ Beekeeping acknowledges provision has been made for an approval process to allow greater colony density on parcels of land that exceed 2,000 sq m. We envisage this provides for use of bees as maybe needed for pollination of lifestyle or horticultural land use. The definition of a standard beehive. Although there is a standard for beehives in NZ, some beekeepers build their own 'non-standard' beehive sometimes with a different configuration to a traditional beehive. NZ Beekeeping consider the bylaws do not need to specify the size or configuration of a beehive that is able to be placed on an urban section. This provides for those beekeepers that operate - a coffin like structure on legs. Beekeeping in this type of hive suits those with decreased mobility and strength to lift heavy boxes to expose and manage the brood nest. Bees do not always act as man's other pets' do where we provide food and water on a daily basis. Even 'domesticated' bees do not need daily maintenance as other animals do. They foraging range is a circle generally up to 2km from their hive, that's a rough area of 11sq km. Sometimes despite our best efforts as pet owners to put a bowl of water out for our beehives the bees prefer to drink from a nearby creek NZ Beekeeping Inc has a membership of beekeepers including those that have been associated with bees for 60 or more years. As an organisation of practical beekeepers we do not see the same need as those writing the bylaws for the beekeeper to ensure a water source is provided on the property where the bees are kept. If there are issues with bees drinking in a place that is causing nuisance then this is better dealt with by the council and the beekeeper at the time.

Guidance block in bylaws.

NZ Beekeeping appreciate the general information provided in the guidance box can be considered sound advice, some of that information is outdated and other information is misleading. With the increase of beekeeping in NZ and particularly with increases in hobby beekeeping many of the undesirable aspects associated with beekeeping are becoming a concern within the beekeeping industry. Overstocking and associated spread of bee diseases and pests continues to impact on the beekeeping industry. NZ Beekeeping supports limited beekeeping in the urban environment where neighbours are not impacted by actions of the urban beekeepers.

Conclusion and Recommendation.

NZ Beekeeping Inc members have been made aware of the proposal and the Executive have provided comment where we see fit. In all the major change is the limitation of beekeeping activity by proposing a 2 colony limit.

1. NZ Beekeeping support the proposal with use of an associated nucleus colony on a temporary basis.

2. NZ Beekeeping do not consider the provision of water needs to be a bylaw as it may not actually address any perceived 'problem'.

3. NZ Beekeeping hive do not consider there needs to be a specific definition for a 'standard' hive.

NZ Beekeeping recommend the council adopt the proposal in principle and consider there may need to be minor changes to clarify the points we identify.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why:

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

We have done this to make the Bylaw and controls easier to read and understand, for example by:

- aligning definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
- aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format, and wording with current drafting practices.

What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

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**SUBMISSION:
FROM NEW ZEALAND BEEKEEPING INCORPORATED.**



RD 1, Ashburton 7771
Email info@nzbeekeeping.co.nz
www.nzbeekeeping.co.nz

**TO THE CONSULTATION: Auckland Council
Animal Management Bylaw Review**

NZ Beekeeping Inc submits the following with respect to current consultation for Animal Management Bylaw Review relevant to Bees.

Overview.

NZ Beekeeping have considered the changes that relate to the number of beehives a person may keep in an urban area. As beekeeping in urban environments has become popular there have been an increase in issues that have resulted. NZ Beekeeping Inc recognise the desirability to allow hobby beekeeping to operate in an urban environment. The need has been established for some control of beekeeping activities in order that a nuisance is not caused to nearby residents.

Site density of hives.

As a general comment, for a hobby beekeeper to sustain his beekeeping it is necessary to maintain a minimum of 2 beehives. This allows for the interchange of equipment sometimes necessary should one colony become compromised. There will also be times when hives become too populous and a small colony needs to be split from a parent hive.

NZ Beekeeping recognise the practical aspects and in trying to come up with conditions that could be written into bylaws. We consider it appropriate for hive density to be limited to 2 standard beehives.

Management will need to allow for swarming and we support there may need to be a nucleus colony to be on the site as a temporary measure. This is highlighted in the guidance box under Minimise the occurrence of swarming.

NZ Beekeeping acknowledges provision has been made for an approval process to allow greater colony density on parcels of land that exceed 2,000 sq m. We envisage this provides for use of bees as maybe needed for pollination of lifestyle or horticultural land use.

The definition of a standard beehive.

Although there is a standard size for beehives in NZ, some beekeepers build their own 'non-standard' beehive sometimes with a different configuration to a traditional beehive. NZ Beekeeping consider the bylaws do not need to specify the size or configuration of a beehive that is able to be placed on an urban section. This provides for those beekeepers that operate 'top bar hives' - a coffin like structure on legs. Beekeeping in this type of hive suits those with decreased mobility and strength to lift heavy boxes to expose and manage the brood nest.



Water source requirements.

Bees do not always act as man's other pets' do where we provide food and water on a daily basis. Even 'domesticated' bees do not need daily maintenance as other animals do. They forage for their needs depending on the time of the year. Their foraging range is a circle generally up to 2km from their hive, that's a rough area of 11sq km. Sometimes despite our best efforts as pet owners to put a bowl of water out for our beehives the bees prefer to drink from a nearby creek or a neighbour's swimming pool. NZ Beekeeping Inc has a membership of beekeepers including those that have been associated with bees for 60 or more years. As an organisation of practical beekeepers we do not see the same need as those writing the bylaws for the beekeeper to ensure a water source is provided on the property where the bees are kept. If there are issues with bees drinking in a place that is causing nuisance then this is better dealt with by the council and the beekeeper at the time.

Guidance block in bylaws.

NZ Beekeeping appreciate the general information provided in the guidance box can be considered sound advice, some of that information is outdated and other information is misleading. With the increase of beekeeping in NZ and particularly with increases in hobby beekeeping many of the undesirable aspects associated with beekeeping are becoming a concern within the beekeeping industry. Overstocking and associated spread of bee diseases and pests continues to impact on the beekeeping industry. NZ Beekeeping supports limited beekeeping in the urban environment where neighbours are not impacted by actions of the urban beekeepers.

Conclusion and Recommendation.

NZ Beekeeping Inc members have been made aware of the proposal and the Executive have provided comment where we see fit. In all the major change is the limitation of beekeeping activity by proposing a 2 colony limit.

1. NZ Beekeeping support the proposal with use of an associated nucleus colony on a temporary basis.
2. NZ Beekeeping do not consider the provision of water needs to be a bylaw as it may not actually address any perceived 'problem'.
3. NZ Beekeeping do not consider there needs to be a specific definition for a 'standard' hive.

NZ Beekeeping recommend the council adopt the proposal in principle and consider there may need to be minor changes to clarify the points we identify.

Thank you for your consideration.

**JANE LORIMER
PRESIDENT**



Animal Management Bylaw Review 2021

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Sometimes the way people interact with animals causes a problem. For example, a poorly maintained chicken coop may create an odour nuisance, or the feeding of wild animals may attract pests.

How Auckland Council helps maintain human-animal bonds

We make rules about animal ownership and interaction to minimise risks to public health and safety, nuisance, offensive behaviour and misuse of council-controlled public places.

The current rules are set in Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / the Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls.

Improving the rules about animal ownership and interaction

We recently checked how the rules are working and identified potential improvements.

Our main proposals are to:

- require an approval to keep more than two standard beehives on urban premises with a land area less than 2000 square metres (no approval currently required).
- incorporate rules from another bylaw about feeding animals on private property
- update the definitions, structure, format and wording of the Bylaw and controls to make them easier to read and understand.

Other aspects of the Bylaw, controls and their implementation remain unchanged, for example:

- the Bylaw continues to focus on the impact of animals on people
- matters already covered in existing legislation are not addressed in the Bylaw, for example animal welfare in the Animal Welfare Act, pest control in the Biosecurity Act and Auckland Regional Pest Management Plan and dogs in the Dog Management Bylaw
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Submitter details

Organisation (if applicable):

Your local board: Not supplied

Your feedback

Proposal 1: Require an approval to keep more than two beehives on urban premises 2000 square meters or less

We have heard a range of views about limits on beehives in urban areas. We are seeking feedback on:

- allowing more or less beehives without an approval than the proposed two (for example, retaining the current no limit)
- limits for different sized urban premises than the proposed 2000 square metres (for example, requiring an approval for any beehive on urban premises less than 600 square metres, or in an apartment).

To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: i agree with the limit but the definition of what a hive is is wrong.

if you only allow hives in 1 bee box they will swarm and make bigger nuisances. The hives need to grow seasonally and so should be allowed as many boxes as required in the summer nectar flow.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

We have done this to make the Bylaw and controls easier to read and understand, for example by:

- aligning definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
- aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format, and wording with current drafting practices.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: We need more pollinators and less moaners. Will affect people's livelihood's/hobbies and is just more bureaucracy and paperwork.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why:

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

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- existing rules in the Bylaw and controls for which changes are not proposed remain, for example the restrictions on the ownership of stock in urban areas and conditions for riding horses on certain beaches in Auckland.

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Submitter details

Organisation (if applicable): Forest & Bird

Your local board: Not supplied

Your feedback

Proposal 1: Require an approval to keep more than two beehives on urban premises 2000 square meters or less

We have heard a range of views about limits on beehives in urban areas. We are seeking feedback on:

- allowing more or less beehives without an approval than the proposed two (for example, retaining the current no limit)
- limits for different sized urban premises than the proposed 2000 square metres (for example, requiring an approval for any beehive on urban premises less than 600 square metres, or in an apartment).

To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why:

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: We support the inclusion of rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015.

3. We suggest Auckland Council considers similar bylaws relating to feeding ani

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

We have done this to make the Bylaw and controls easier to read and understand, for example by:

- aligning definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
- aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format, and wording with current drafting practices.

What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

We use this opportunity to strongly advocate that controls around cats are included in the Animal Management Bylaw. Forest & Bird encourages Auckland Council to adopt meaningful cat management policies and regulations to support responsible domestic cat o

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Animal Management Bylaw Review

Date: 16 July 2021

To: Auckland Council, Private Bag 92300, Auckland 1142
E-mail: animalmanagementbylaw@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

From: Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society of New Zealand Inc. (Forest & Bird), PO Box 631, Wellington 6011
Attention: Lissy Fehnker-Heather, Regional Conservation Manager – Auckland/Coromandel

E-mail: l.fehnker-heather@forestandbird.org.nz, Telephone: 022 460 8478

Introduction

The Royal Forest & Bird Protection Society of New Zealand Inc (Forest & Bird) is New Zealand's longest running independent conservation organisation. Its constitutional purpose is to take all reasonable steps within its power for the preservation and protection of the indigenous flora and fauna and the natural features of New Zealand.

Forest & Bird has for many years had a strong interest and involvement in the greater Auckland area and has a long-standing interest in improving biodiversity and protecting and enhancing landscapes in the region. We have 47 branches throughout the country, seven of which, are in the Auckland region. All branches are involved in a wide range of conservation and advocacy activities.

Submission

1. We would like to provide feedback on feeding of animals on private property, and the inclusion of cat controls in the Animal Management Bylaw.

Feeding of animals on private property

2. We support the inclusion of rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015.
3. We suggest Auckland Council considers similar bylaws relating to feeding animals on public land. We highlight that the feeding of unmanaged stray or feral animal populations has huge ramifications for not only the species being fed but also the people that feed or come into contact with those animals. For example, the feeding of a large population of wild chickens in West Auckland attracted huge rats to the area which scavenged the same food¹. Similarly, stray and feral cats carry high loads of zoonotic disease² which then exposes the people feeding those cats but also people that may inadvertently come into contact with those cats e.g. children in sandpits where a cat may have defecated.

Inclusion of cat controls in the Animal Management Bylaw

¹ <https://www.stuff.co.nz/auckland/auckland-top-stories/116766117/famed-titirangi-chickens-removed-after-infesting-west-auckland-village-with-rats>

² New Zealand National Cat Management Strategy Report 2020.

4. We use this opportunity to strongly advocate that controls around cats are included in the Animal Management Bylaw. Forest & Bird encourages Auckland Council 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.
5. We acknowledge that Auckland Council's concerns about wildlife protection are addressed through Biosecurity Act 1993, specifically Auckland Council's Auckland Regional Pest Management Plan and not a Bylaw. However, that Plan specifically regulates feral cats and is silent on strays and nuisance cats. The fact that Auckland Council has determined that registration and microchipping of cats should require central government legislation similar to the Dog Control Act 1996 is simply unacceptable. We do not disagree that a Cat Management Act is long overdue but it will take examples of leadership from councils such as the Auckland Council to demonstrate to central government that regulation is not only necessary, it is supported by the public. Whanganui District and Palmerston North City councils passed their bylaws with compulsory microchipping, desexing and a three cat limit recently and there was little to no negative public reaction. Now it is Auckland Council's turn to lead.
6. Forest & Bird are pleased to see that Auckland Council has non-regulatory advice relating to responsible cat ownership in Auckland³ which is aligned to Forest & Bird's views around desexing and microchipping. However, considerable leadership has been demonstrated in many district and city councils around the country in recent years to address the stray and nuisance cat issues in a regulatory manner. We urge Auckland Council, to be part of this leadership approach for Aucklanders and Auckland's natural environment.
7. 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^{4,5} 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.⁶
8. Domestic cats are also carriers of zoonotic diseases. This includes toxoplasmosis said to now be present in a high percentage of New Zealanders⁷ and a contributing factor in the death of a number of native species^{8,9,10}. 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 sector¹¹.
9. 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.
10. When poorly managed, irresponsible owners of domestic cats contribute to the growth of stray and feral cats, which have even more devastating impacts.¹²

³ <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/dogs-animals/keeping-other-animals/keeping-cats/Documents/guidelines-cat-ownership-welfare.pdf>

⁴ <https://zslpublications.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1017/S095283690200328X>

⁵ <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0006320709004133>

⁶ <https://www.stuff.co.nz/national/117263362/lone-tabby-on-its-way-to-wiping-out-second-generation-of-dotterels>

⁷ <http://www.stuff.co.nz/national/10056562/Cats-will-damage-your-mind-Morgan>

⁸ <https://www.doc.govt.nz/nature/pests-and-threats/diseases/toxoplasmosis-and-hercules-and-maui-dolphin/>

⁹ https://www.researchgate.net/publication/261836844_Four_Cases_of_Fatal_Toxoplasmosis_in_Three_Species_of_Endemic_New_Zealand_Birds

¹⁰ <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00480169.2016.1230526>

¹¹ <https://www.rnz.co.nz/national/programmes/sunday/audio/2018770798/cats-costing-billions-each-year-by-spreading-diseases>

¹² <https://www.doc.govt.nz/nature/pests-and-threats/animal-pests/feral-cats/>

11. 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

12. New Zealanders show a high level (>65%) of support for limits to be placed on the number of cats owned per household¹³. We note that in the pre-engagement undertaken by Council, a number of residents specifically noted the need for tougher limits on pet numbers. In Whanganui last year, 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 number¹⁴.
13. Forest & Bird requests a limit on the number of cats per household across Auckland to three. Over 50% of councils that regulate cat numbers 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.

Table 1. Authorities that currently limit cat numbers in their bylaws.

Cat limits per household	Council
Three cats	Buller District Council ¹⁵ Palmerston North City Council ²⁰
	Carterton District Council ¹⁶ Rangitikei District Council ²¹
	Invercargill City Council ¹⁷ South Wairarapa District Council ²²
	Masterton District Council ¹⁸ Tararua District Council ²³
	New Plymouth District Council ¹⁹ Whanganui District Council ²⁴

¹³ 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/>

¹⁴ <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>

¹⁵ <https://bullerdc.govt.nz/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Keeping-of-Cats.pdf>

¹⁶ https://www.swdc.govt.nz/sites/default/files/Part%206%20Keeping%20of%20Animals%20Poultry%20and%20Bees%20Bylaw_Current_0.pdf

¹⁷ <https://icc.govt.nz/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Keeping-of-Animals-Poultry-and-Bees-Bylaw-2013.pdf>

¹⁸ See Footnote 17.

¹⁹ <https://www.newplymouthnz.com/-/media/NPDC/Documents/Council/Council%20Documents/Bylaws/Animals%20Bylaw%202020.ashx?1a=en&hash=A677A7CBBBA6FDC4E908A526DFC6A5DE7C136DFC>

²⁰ <https://www.pncc.govt.nz/media/3130963/animals-and-bees-bylaw-2018.pdf>

²¹ <https://www.rangitikei.govt.nz/files/forms/Animal-Control-Bylaw-2019.pdf>

²² See Footnote 17.

²³ <https://www.tararuaadc.govt.nz/Publications/Policies-Bylaws>

²⁴ <https://www.whanganui.govt.nz/files/assets/public/bylaws/keeping-of-animals-poultry-and-bees-bylaw-2020.pdf>

Four cats	Hastings District Council ²⁵	Manawatū District Council ²⁷
	Marlborough District Council ²⁶	Ruapehu District Council ²⁸
Five cats	Far North District Council ²⁹	South Waikato District Council ³¹
	Southland District Council ³⁰	

Forest & Bird proposes that microchipping and registering is compulsory

14. 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.
15. In this context, catching microchipped cats allows 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 Auckland Council in line with recent bylaws enacted by Whanganui, Palmerston North, Wellington City³² and more recently, Selwyn District Council³³.
16. 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)³⁴. The Ministry for Primary Industry's Code of Welfare: Companion Cats 2018's Recommended Best Practice is that cats should be identified with a microchip³⁵. Given microchipping is compulsory for dog owners, few cat owners will be put off by the imposition of the cost of microchipping to ensure the protection of their companion animal.

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

²⁵ <https://www.hastingsdc.govt.nz/assets/Document-Library/Bylaws/Hastings-District-Council-Consolidated-Bylaw/hastings-district-council-consolidated-bylaws-october-2016.pdf>

²⁶

<https://www.marlborough.govt.nz/repository/libraries/id:1w1mps0ir17q9sgxanf9/hierarchy/Documents/Your%20Council/AnimalsBylaw2017.pdf>

²⁷ <https://www.mdc.govt.nz/Documents/Bylaws>

²⁸ <https://www.ruapehudc.govt.nz/SiteCollectionDocuments/Policies%20and%20Bylaws/Bylaws/The%20Ruapehu%20Bylaw/The%20Ruapehu%20Bylaw%202018.pdf>

²⁹ <https://www.fndc.govt.nz/files/assets/public/objectivedocuments/governance-and-executive-management-gem/bylaws/keeping-animals-poultry-and-bees/keeping-of-animals-poultry-and-bees-2007.pdf>

³⁰ <https://www.southlanddc.govt.nz/assets/bylawspolicies/Keeping-of-Animals-Poultry-and-Bees-Bylaw-come-into-effect-12-October-2020.pdf>

³¹ <https://www.southwaikato.govt.nz/repository/libraries/id:24rtvarkd17q9s3wxfn/hierarchy/our-council/strategies-plans-policies-bylaws/bylaws/documents/Keeping%20of%20Animals%2C%20Poultry%20and%20Bees%20Bylaw%202017.pdf>

³² https://wellington.govt.nz/your-council/plans-policies-and-bylaws/bylaws/wellington-consolidated-bylaw-2008/part-2_-animals#four4

³³ <https://www.selwyn.govt.nz/news-And-events/news/new-rules-agreed-for-keeping-animals-in-selwyn-towns>

³⁴ 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/>

³⁵ <https://www.agriculture.govt.nz/dmsdocument/1413-Companion-Cats-Animal-Welfare-Code-of-Welfare>

17. Forest & Bird suggests Auckland Council would be lagging behind other councils if it did not 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. If council officers have any further questions about the contents of this submission, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Nāku noa iti, nā,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'lfh', written in a cursive style.

Lissy Fehnker-Heather, Regional Manager – Auckland/Coromandel, Forest & Bird
l.fehnker-heather@forestandbird.org.nz
ph: 022 460 8478



Animal Management Bylaw Review 2021

Every day Aucklanders interact with animals in ways that benefit their mental and physical wellbeing: with their pets at home for companionship, with animals in public to connect with nature, or for recreation such as horse riding.

Sometimes the way people interact with animals causes a problem. For example, a poorly maintained chicken coop may create an odour nuisance, or the feeding of wild animals may attract pests.

How Auckland Council helps maintain human-animal bonds

We make rules about animal ownership and interaction to minimise risks to public health and safety, nuisance, offensive behaviour and misuse of council-controlled public places.

The current rules are set in Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / the Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls.

Improving the rules about animal ownership and interaction

We recently checked how the rules are working and identified potential improvements.

Our main proposals are to:

- require an approval to keep more than two standard beehives on urban premises with a land area less than 2000 square metres (no approval currently required).
- incorporate rules from another bylaw about feeding animals on private property
- update the definitions, structure, format and wording of the Bylaw and controls to make them easier to read and understand.

Other aspects of the Bylaw, controls and their implementation remain unchanged, for example:

- the Bylaw continues to focus on the impact of animals on people
- matters already covered in existing legislation are not addressed in the Bylaw, for example animal welfare in the Animal Welfare Act, pest control in the Biosecurity Act and Auckland Regional Pest Management Plan and dogs in the Dog Management Bylaw
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Submitter details

Organisation (if applicable):

Your local board: Not supplied

Your feedback

Proposal 1: Require an approval to keep more than two beehives on urban premises 2000 square meters or less

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- allowing more or less beehives without an approval than the proposed two (for example, retaining the current no limit)
- limits for different sized urban premises than the proposed 2000 square metres (for example, requiring an approval for any beehive on urban premises less than 600 square metres, or in an apartment).

To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why:

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

We have done this to make the Bylaw and controls easier to read and understand, for example by:

- aligning definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
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We recently checked how the rules are working and identified potential improvements.

Our main proposals are to:

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Tell us why:

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Proposal 1: Require an approval to keep more than two beehives on urban premises 2000 square meters or less

We have heard a range of views about limits on beehives in urban areas. We are seeking feedback on:

- allowing more or less beehives without an approval than the proposed two (for example, retaining the current no limit)
- limits for different sized urban premises than the proposed 2000 square metres (for example, requiring an approval for any beehive on urban premises less than 600 square metres, or in an apartment).

To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

We have done this to make the Bylaw and controls easier to read and understand, for example by:

- aligning definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

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Animal Management Bylaw Review 2021

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Improving the rules about animal ownership and interaction

We recently checked how the rules are working and identified potential improvements.

Our main proposals are to:

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: Does not support the proposal to limit beehives in urban areas as this will not reduce bee-related nuisance and create tension between neighbours through increased complaints. Notes that the approval system will be inconvenient and costly for beekeepers and council. Advocates for retaining existing rules and encouraging people experiencing nuisance to contact their neighbours with beehives to resolve issues.

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What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

Notes that increased urbanisation impacts the amount of farmland in Auckland and advocates for the protection of farmland

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Our experience over 38 years of neighbours keeping animals and insects on their property is that they do not seem to understand that other property holders have a right to be free of intrusion by pets etc. Nor does the Auckland council appear to accept that also.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Neighbourhood chooks were not kept in by neighbours in spite of our continued polite requests, and in spite of our complaints to Auckland Council. We had to place temporary fencing up from time to time. Our grandchildren could not enjoy our section as the

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Residents need to understand that they are obligated to be responsible for their animals.

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- limits for different sized urban premises than the proposed 2000 square metres (for example, requiring an approval for any beehive on urban premises less than 600 square metres, or in an apartment).

To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why: Urban areas people are more likely to be allergic to bee stings. Having no more than two hives reduces the risk.

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

We have done this to make the Bylaw and controls easier to read and understand, for example by:

- aligning definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
- aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format, and wording with current drafting practices.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

Ensure there are parks that allow dogs to be off lead throughout the country.

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Animal Management Bylaw Review 2021

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Improving the rules about animal ownership and interaction

We recently checked how the rules are working and identified potential improvements.

Our main proposals are to:

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Other aspects of the Bylaw, controls and their implementation remain unchanged, for example:

- the Bylaw continues to focus on the impact of animals on people
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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: The more urban beehives the better. Obviously safety first.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I do not agree

Tell us why: I don't understand what you are saying. It's private property. How many animals are you talking, you need to give more info to get a better response.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: The simple the better. Control barking dogs, what about making walking g your animla that lives in a small space, is unit, mandatory or have consequences.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: Leave things as they are

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Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

Bees colonies are notorious for dying very easily due to varroa destructor - a keeper normally makes numbers back up by splitting new colonies from back up hives - small keepers usually need a minimum of 5 colonies to maintain balance. As hives can no lon

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: Council is already intervening in our private lives way too much. Beekeeping need to be encouraged not controlled while we are trying to foster a more natural habitat.

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Tell us why: They are fine as is. Stop your persistent fiddling with things that work ok already.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: Bees are less of a problem than dogs, and in fact beneficial to the environment around them so to come up with more unnecessary red tape seems pointless. Why change something that isn't a problem to start with?!

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: If it's already there then having them more accessible to people by making them easier to find when looking up makes sense.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: makes sense

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

control dog ownership better and spend time and resources changing dog ownership rules, because the damage to property and people and mess that dogs cause due to poor ownership and management is far greater than those caused by bee ownership.

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- matters already covered in existing legislation are not addressed in the Bylaw, for example animal welfare in the Animal Welfare Act, pest control in the Biosecurity Act and Auckland Regional Pest Management Plan and dogs in the Dog Management Bylaw
- existing rules in the Bylaw and controls for which changes are not proposed remain, for example the restrictions on the ownership of stock in urban areas and conditions for riding horses on certain beaches in Auckland.

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Submitter details

Organisation (if applicable):

Your local board: Ōtara-Papatoetoe

Your feedback

Proposal 1: Require an approval to keep more than two beehives on urban premises 2000 square meters or less

We have heard a range of views about limits on beehives in urban areas. We are seeking feedback on:

- allowing more or less beehives without an approval than the proposed two (for example, retaining the current no limit)
- limits for different sized urban premises than the proposed 2000 square metres (for example, requiring an approval for any beehive on urban premises less than 600 square metres, or in an apartment).

To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: The proposed rules as outlined above seem about right

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: The proposed move seem appropriate

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

We have done this to make the Bylaw and controls easier to read and understand, for example by:

- aligning definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
- aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format, and wording with current drafting practices.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Seems logical and appropriate

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

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Animal Management Bylaw Review 2021

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Sometimes the way people interact with animals causes a problem. For example, a poorly maintained chicken coop may create an odour nuisance, or the feeding of wild animals may attract pests.

How Auckland Council helps maintain human-animal bonds

We make rules about animal ownership and interaction to minimise risks to public health and safety, nuisance, offensive behaviour and misuse of council-controlled public places.

The current rules are set in Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / the Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls.

Improving the rules about animal ownership and interaction

We recently checked how the rules are working and identified potential improvements.

Our main proposals are to:

- require an approval to keep more than two standard beehives on urban premises with a land area less than 2000 square metres (no approval currently required).
- incorporate rules from another bylaw about feeding animals on private property
- update the definitions, structure, format and wording of the Bylaw and controls to make them easier to read and understand.

Other aspects of the Bylaw, controls and their implementation remain unchanged, for example:

- the Bylaw continues to focus on the impact of animals on people
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Submitter details

Organisation (if applicable):

Your local board: Outside Auckland

Your feedback

Proposal 1: Require an approval to keep more than two beehives on urban premises 2000 square meters or less

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- allowing more or less beehives without an approval than the proposed two (for example, retaining the current no limit)
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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: Please do not impose any restrictions on beehives. They are not necessary, and compliance will be virtually zero, and found in all other Councils that have restrictions. It serves absolutely no purpose to restrict hive numbers, locations on properties, distance from dwellings etc, EXCEPT where a significant complaint is made, and we all know they are very rare.

Hamilton has about 3-6 complaints about bees each year, and ALL are resolved with a discussion between the complainant and the beekeeper. Education is all that is usually needed, and maybe a jar of honey to sweeten the deal.

Most towns and cities have no rules at all, except where a nuisance occurs, and these are managed on a case by case basis.

Auckland Council has had no rules, with no issues, so why impose restrictions when it has not been required in the past, and there is insufficient justification for them.

If Auckland Council does impose restrictions for keeping bees, they will be ignored, unless significant resources are created to hunt down every hives for compliance. It would be better for Auckland Council to undertake Council business, and leave beekeeping to beekeepers.

The only remedy should a nuisance complaint be found to exist is to erect a 1.8 meter high fence between the hives and the neighbour.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: N/A

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

We have done this to make the Bylaw and controls easier to read and understand, for example by:

- aligning definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
- aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format, and wording with current drafting practices.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

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Animal Management Bylaw Review 2021

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Improving the rules about animal ownership and interaction

We recently checked how the rules are working and identified potential improvements.

Our main proposals are to:

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Submitter details

Organisation (if applicable):

Your local board: Puketāpapa

Your feedback

Proposal 1: Require an approval to keep more than two beehives on urban premises 2000 square meters or less

We have heard a range of views about limits on beehives in urban areas. We are seeking feedback on:

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- limits for different sized urban premises than the proposed 2000 square metres (for example, requiring an approval for any beehive on urban premises less than 600 square metres, or in an apartment).

To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

We have done this to make the Bylaw and controls easier to read and understand, for example by:

- aligning definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
- aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format, and wording with current drafting practices.

What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

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Animal Management Bylaw Review 2021

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How Auckland Council helps maintain human-animal bonds

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The current rules are set in Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / the Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls.

Improving the rules about animal ownership and interaction

We recently checked how the rules are working and identified potential improvements.

Our main proposals are to:

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- incorporate rules from another bylaw about feeding animals on private property
- update the definitions, structure, format and wording of the Bylaw and controls to make them easier to read and understand.

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Submitter details

Organisation (if applicable):

Your local board: Rodney

Your feedback

Proposal 1: Require an approval to keep more than two beehives on urban premises 2000 square meters or less

We have heard a range of views about limits on beehives in urban areas. We are seeking feedback on:

- allowing more or less beehives without an approval than the proposed two (for example, retaining the current no limit)
- limits for different sized urban premises than the proposed 2000 square metres (for example, requiring an approval for any beehive on urban premises less than 600 square metres, or in an apartment).

To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be more rules

Tell us why: Who is going to manage this? Anyone but an experienced apiarist will not understand a bees behavior. Every hive is different and behaves differently across different seasons so a one set of rules will not work.

What is a standard bee hive? The number of boxes changes throughout the year particularly in urban areas where bees thrive the best. Are 2 8 box hives okay in early summer? They cost of a license seems unnecessary and prohibitive in a hobby where already you can not make money. It is poor management which causes a nuisance rather than hive numbers. Help strengthen laws and penalties around poor bee management rather than creating a pointless and unmanageable license for everyone

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

See my first comment. Restricting hive numbers will not solve anything. Penalizing people on smaller sections by making them pay for a license that will not fix anything other than put people off beekeeping is just wrong. We should be encouraging bees, pa

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What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why:

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

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Animal Management Bylaw Review 2021

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Submitter details

Organisation (if applicable):

Your local board: Rodney

Your feedback

Proposal 1: Require an approval to keep more than two beehives on urban premises 2000 square meters or less

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

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Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

That Urban Residents are not allowed to complain about Rural life if they are not aware of farm live. Just because an animal is resting in a field doesn't mean they are being ill treated. Seen so much of wasted council time traveling for nothing

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Your feedback

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

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Tell us why:

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Organisation (if applicable):

Your local board: Rodney

Your feedback

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: Leave it as it is, council should stick to core services and stop finding ever increasing reasons to monitor us & charge more rates Bees are essential pollinators, Council has no business interfering.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I do not agree

Tell us why: Our rates are already ridiculous, any new thing Council comes up with means more staff, more rates, stick to core services, rate payers are sick of the over reach of nana state

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I do not agree

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

Stop finding ever increasing reasons to charge more rates and take away peoples rights!

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Animal Management Bylaw Review 2021

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Sometimes the way people interact with animals causes a problem. For example, a poorly maintained chicken coop may create an odour nuisance, or the feeding of wild animals may attract pests.

How Auckland Council helps maintain human-animal bonds

We make rules about animal ownership and interaction to minimise risks to public health and safety, nuisance, offensive behaviour and misuse of council-controlled public places.

The current rules are set in Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / the Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls.

Improving the rules about animal ownership and interaction

We recently checked how the rules are working and identified potential improvements.

Our main proposals are to:

- require an approval to keep more than two standard beehives on urban premises with a land area less than 2000 square metres (no approval currently required).
- incorporate rules from another bylaw about feeding animals on private property
- update the definitions, structure, format and wording of the Bylaw and controls to make them easier to read and understand.

Other aspects of the Bylaw, controls and their implementation remain unchanged, for example:

- the Bylaw continues to focus on the impact of animals on people
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Submitter details

Organisation (if applicable):

Your local board: Rodney

Your feedback

Proposal 1: Require an approval to keep more than two beehives on urban premises 2000 square meters or less

We have heard a range of views about limits on beehives in urban areas. We are seeking feedback on:

- allowing more or less beehives without an approval than the proposed two (for example, retaining the current no limit)
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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: Bees are an absolute necessity to pollinate the plants, so for our survival.

A limit could be helpful if there would be too many bees but that's far from the case.

Limiting the number of beehives reduces the number of bees, so make a threat to our life!!!!

Stop playing with mother earth!

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

We have done this to make the Bylaw and controls easier to read and understand, for example by:

- aligning definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
- aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format, and wording with current drafting practices.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: The space and bee ratio seem right. I imagine allowing greater numbers of bees could become a nuisance factor.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: why not

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: Council is getting altogether far too controlling and the more bee hives the better Bees are much needed for the country let alone the world and I think Council is being very short sighted putting any rules at all on beehives.... Bees are in danger and need all the help we can give

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I do not agree

Tell us why: As above too many rules and regulations as a person I can make sensible decisions and don't need a Council to tell me what to do with beehives....

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I do not agree

Tell us why: as above

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

Nope just that Council seems to be trying to control basic human common sense and people in general are smart and able to make their own sensible decisions about this issue

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: 1, Not all hives are the same design or size so simply relying on a number might itself be difficult to adjudicate.

2, bees range widely and their behaviour is not related to simple distance from the hive so I wonder if section-size is a useful determinant of safety for neighbours. eg should elevation be taken into account or related to the flight-path of the bees thus a hive on a 9th floor balcony in a block of flats might be quite safe.

3, because of the threats which bees are under and the essential services they provide to crops, these regulations should endeavour to encourage beekeeping not merely to control it as a nuisance.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: routine adjustment in legal taxonomy

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: consistency and ease of access by amateurs is important in local government

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: Unless there are substantiated reasons to uphold a complaint, these types of issue should offer greater freedom for the user.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: Not familiar with this bylaw

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: Not familiar with this.

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

Generally find rules and regulations are too restrictive. Allow for greater freedom, not less.

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Organisation (if applicable):

Your local board: Rodney

Your feedback

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: I don't know anything about this.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

We want better bylaws about cat ownership and the requirement to contain cats on your own property. There should be similar restrictions for cat ownership to those already in place for dogs. Domesticated cats are killing our native birds threatening many

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Organisation (if applicable): Omaha Shorebird Protection Trust

Your local board: Rodney

Your feedback

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

We have done this to make the Bylaw and controls easier to read and understand, for example by:

- aligning definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
- aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format, and wording with current drafting practices.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

At Omaha Beach we urgently need to control predation by cats at the Omaha Shorebird Sanctuary where endangered NZ dotterels and variable oyster catchers nest and other protected species roost. These cats must be kept indoors at night. The FAQ "Cats can k

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Animal Management Bylaw Review 2021

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Improving the rules about animal ownership and interaction

We recently checked how the rules are working and identified potential improvements.

Our main proposals are to:

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- incorporate rules from another bylaw about feeding animals on private property
- update the definitions, structure, format and wording of the Bylaw and controls to make them easier to read and understand.

Other aspects of the Bylaw, controls and their implementation remain unchanged, for example:

- the Bylaw continues to focus on the impact of animals on people
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Organisation (if applicable):

Your local board: Rodney

Your feedback

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: The existing rules work very well and should not be changed

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I do not agree

Tell us why: The current rules are good where they are

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I do not agree

Tell us why: The existing laws cover this well

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to participate in our democracy at a local level with my submission on your proposed Animal Management Bylaw Review.

I think that all right-minded people, including beekeepers, don't want to be negatively affected b

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: The rules give a balance between allowing people to keep animals and animal welfare

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These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: People need to be informed of there obligations clearly and easily when keeping animals including cats and dogs too

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

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- aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format, and wording with current drafting practices.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: It is important that people are aware of there obligations to others when keeping animals

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Your local board: Upper Harbour

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: no amendment necessary. bees will only thrive when plants available. Bee keepers will only keep hives that are viable - thus it is self regulating

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

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Submitter details

Organisation (if applicable):

Your local board: Upper Harbour

Your feedback

Proposal 1: Require an approval to keep more than two beehives on urban premises 2000 square meters or less

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: There are national laws with respect to keeping bees, also levies and fees. Adding an additional animal management license fee on top of the other levies and fees would make it prohibitively expensive. I see duplication and unnecessary bureaucracy.

All sites "apiary's" where bees are kept by NZ law must be registered. You should request access to the database kept by APINZ (<https://apinz.org.nz>), there is no need to duplicate that work. I see duplication and unnecessary bureaucracy.

This change needs to align better with NZ Law and Apiculture at a national level. I see duplication and unnecessary bureaucracy.

Keeping 2 hives is too low, the beekeeper needs to allow for winter losses etc. So an upper limit of 4/6 would be more reasonable.

Define hive, is that any "box" that has bees in it, or is it a "box" of the NZ standard full hive size ? Keeping 2-4 hives with a few (say 2) small nucleus colonies would be best practice for a small hobby beekeeper.

Please don't make any restrictions for beekeepers. There have been no rules so far, and Auckland doesn't need them now. Making new restrictions will only make more unnecessary work for Auckland Council and is a duplication of activities that take place at a national level.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: Bees need to be "fed" for good husbandry. So that they don't starve they can require sugar-syrup or pollen substitute. Good practice is to provide this inside the hive, open feeding is very bad practice (unless you are a large commercial bee keeper in a r

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I do not agree

Tell us why: What nuisance do bees cause.

I am aware that people complain about "bee poo". Are they against birds in the urban environment as well ? I keep bee's and I see far more bird poo on my vehicles than bee poo, it's easily washed off. Might get the odd spot

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

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Animal Management Bylaw Review 2021

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Organisation (if applicable):

Your local board: Upper Harbour

Your feedback

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Given the threat to bees, I support this as an initiative - but a rule is only relevant if the resource to enforce it.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Consolidating laws and topics by type is efficient and logical.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Language is currently ambiguous and in some cases out of date.

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

When laws are made and published, the contact details of the department for information and complaints, should be listed with it.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Bees don't require much space, we should be encouraging people to grow their own food including honey. 600m³ is plenty of space shouldn't require site inspection. 1 hive for every 500m³ of space is fair.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Have it in both, made it easy for people to comply.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Clearer is better.

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

Dog barking is a big issue in urban areas and owners seem to think it's their right for dogs to bark and harass people from private property.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: Up to two beehives should be registered (not approved) on any size urban properties - keep it simple and have a pre-learning requirement to ensure safe and considerate practices.

Between 2-5 beehives should have a minimum land area taking into account location, neighbours & animal safety etc.

Animal management licences should only apply to commercial practices or more than five beehives.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I do not agree

Tell us why: What are these rules? Can't comment on unknowns

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

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Animal Management Bylaw Review 2021

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Improving the rules about animal ownership and interaction

We recently checked how the rules are working and identified potential improvements.

Our main proposals are to:

- require an approval to keep more than two standard beehives on urban premises with a land area less than 2000 square metres (no approval currently required).
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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: But If a person or business wants to have more than two hives on a residential property all effected parties including neighbours should be consulted - Bee pooh effects surrounding area effecting outdoor furniture, drying of clothes on washing lines, windows, etc -

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

We have done this to make the Bylaw and controls easier to read and understand, for example by:

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: Bees are important pollinators and we need them

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Domestic animals should be fed on the owners' properties. This especially applies to cats - all of which wander over neighbouring properties and predate on native wildlife. Part of cats' feeding is preying on native wildlife outside of their owners' prope

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

The Bylaw rules about cats must be changed; and as public servants, people at Auckland council are obligated to listen to community feedback. The specific exemption in the laws about containing domestic animals, that allow cats to roam freely, must be add

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: How many 2000sqm properties are there in Auckland? I doubt there are any! It is ludicrous to apply usual Auckland Council One-Size-Fits-All policy making to bee hives. Each hive, bee keeper, situation is so different to each other. Some areas have fruit trees (something I know Auckland Council hate) and appreciate the contribution made by bees and beekeepers. The current nuisance rules well cover where bees are a problem. I suspect there are a lot more people happy to have bees in their neighbourhood than not!

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I do not agree

Tell us why: It wouldn't surprise me if this extends to not being able to feed pets - therefore not being able to keep pets. It might not be the plan now. But you can bet, in future, some whack job will get hold of it and demand no Aucklanders can have a pet!

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I do not agree

Tell us why: "Aligning" is just a weasel word to implement total bans in the future. The current nuisance bylaw works just fine.

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

How many bee keepers are there in the Auckland region? How many complaints do you get? Do nothing about the German wasp invasion but restrict bee keeping? Madness!

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: Of all the animals that people keep and cause nuisance to neighbours bees have to rate as one of the lowest nuisance levels. Why are you looking at tightening rules on bees? Is there a person at Auckland Council with a personal grudge against the professionals who maintain bees on private land?

Why did you use a wasp nest to promote this question? This smacks of attempting to influence the outcome of the questionnaire.

Auckland Council hasn't stopped the chicken lady in Titirangi from keeping an extensive flock of chickens and non-native pigeons on public land in and around the village despite the risk to Kauri Dieback, the cruelty to the animals involved in not providing proper housing and veterinary care... but is looking to limit bee hives..?!!!

Unlike chickens, pigeons, chained dogs and caged animals that are treated with gut wrenching disrespect bees just leave when they are not being treated properly. They don't attack.

This smells extraordinarily like someone at Council has a personal grudge against the professional bee keepers. They want an in on the fees being paid. It is absolutely disgraceful.

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What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be more rules

Tell us why: I think people should be able to have up to 5 hives if their flight path does not affect any neighbours. For example if hives are on a rooftop of a building in Auckland city they do not affect any neighbours with bee poo or flight paths. Bees in the city create an awareness to mass people about the importance of bees and pollination to people that don't live in rural areas where there are a lot of bees.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Makes sense

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I do not agree

Tell us why: Bees are by far a nuisance. They are the reason humans exists on earth. The word nuisance does not sit right.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: While I think that hives are important to the survival of our existence I believe that is important to review the number of hives in Urban locations however I believe to restrict to two hives & 2000 square metres is excessive, especially in Auckland's environment, I would suggest that the number of properties that fit into the 2000 square metres is extremely limited unless they are semi rural.

I suggest that this should be <600 square metres properties & lift the number of hives from 2 to 4.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: You don't want a lot of bees in a small area.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Annoying the neighbours.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: About time.

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- require an approval to keep more than two standard beehives on urban premises with a land area less than 2000 square metres (no approval currently required).
- incorporate rules from another bylaw about feeding animals on private property
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Your local board: Waitākere Ranges

Your feedback

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: Bees are under threat globally from a variety factors. They are critical to the planets ecology, as global citizens we should be doing everything we can to support bee populations. Locally, bee's are critical to supporting Auckland' environmental strategy.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I do not agree

Tell us why: Current structure provides greater ability for property services to apply appropriate control rather split responsibility across two departments

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

We have done this to make the Bylaw and controls easier to read and understand, for example by:

- aligning definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

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Animal Management Bylaw Review 2021

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Control of number of hives on property less that 1000 square meters

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: makes sense

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: see above

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

No

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: Beehives are very important to the environment and ecology. Limiting them to two achieves nothing. If they are well managed beehives have no negative affects in urban areas.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: Two beehives is an unrealistic number for proper beehive management. During a season, it is pivotal to be able to scale up or down the number of hives on a property to suit the health of the colony, especially in swarming season. A hobbyist beekeeper is working towards best practice and optimum health of a colony and to put restrictions on that would either jeopardize the well-being of the colony or force the beekeeper into underground/unregulated beekeeping practices. Beekeeping in NZ is already so well regulated with an open declaration of hive numbers, that putting a limit on it will stop beekeepers from declaring their hives, which could ultimately cause issues with the spread of bee diseases in NZ. Current rules seem to work well for hobbyist beekeepers. I strongly advocate that you keep the current no-limit system. Beekeeping is already highly regulated, and by adding more bureaucracy you risk losing a large number of urban bees which would be an environmental disaster. It could lead to a massive explosion in the wasp population which urban beekeepers currently work to control. Wasps are inarguably a much bigger nuisance than bees, without the pollination value that bees offer.

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What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: There is a major bee poo problem in our area (Mangere bridge). It is resulting in damage to my property (staining car, deck, outdoor furniture and clothing on my washing line). Clearly the number of hives in the area is too high. Low limit restrictions are needed.

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

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Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Preventing a nuisance

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: It is animal welfare not property

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: BEES:

mpi provide enough legislation on beekeeping/afb control.

A good beekeeper knows the amount of hives an area can maintain and will ensure that the flight path will not disrupt the neighbours. 2000m is a number that is higher than the average auckland property, this restricts beekeeping out of reach of many beekeepers who look after their bees correctly.

They do not compete with native bees, if anything they compliment the environment

Pest control should be more with wasps as these cause more issues and compete with native bird life

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I do not agree

Tell us why: mpi provide enough legislation on beekeeping/afb control. Beekeepers have to register and adhere to these rules. A second set is not necessary as all beekeepers have to follow these.

A good beekeeper knows the amount of hives an area can maintain and wil

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

We have done this to make the Bylaw and controls easier to read and understand, for example by:

- aligning definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
- aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format, and wording with current drafting practices.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I do not agree

Tell us why: Did not need this

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

Refer to chaos of Waipa District Council bee rules

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Animal Management Bylaw Review 2021

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Sometimes the way people interact with animals causes a problem. For example, a poorly maintained chicken coop may create an odour nuisance, or the feeding of wild animals may attract pests.

How Auckland Council helps maintain human-animal bonds

We make rules about animal ownership and interaction to minimise risks to public health and safety, nuisance, offensive behaviour and misuse of council-controlled public places.

The current rules are set in Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / the Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls.

Improving the rules about animal ownership and interaction

We recently checked how the rules are working and identified potential improvements.

Our main proposals are to:

- require an approval to keep more than two standard beehives on urban premises with a land area less than 2000 square metres (no approval currently required).
- incorporate rules from another bylaw about feeding animals on private property
- update the definitions, structure, format and wording of the Bylaw and controls to make them easier to read and understand.

Other aspects of the Bylaw, controls and their implementation remain unchanged, for example:

- the Bylaw continues to focus on the impact of animals on people
- matters already covered in existing legislation are not addressed in the Bylaw, for example animal welfare in the Animal Welfare Act, pest control in the Biosecurity Act and Auckland Regional Pest Management Plan and dogs in the Dog Management Bylaw
- existing rules in the Bylaw and controls for which changes are not proposed remain, for example the restrictions on the ownership of stock in urban areas and conditions for riding horses on certain beaches in Auckland.

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Submitter details

Organisation (if applicable): Titirangi Residents & Ratepayers Association

Your local board: Waitākere Ranges

Your feedback

Proposal 1: Require an approval to keep more than two beehives on urban premises 2000 square meters or less

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- allowing more or less beehives without an approval than the proposed two (for example, retaining the current no limit)
- limits for different sized urban premises than the proposed 2000 square metres (for example, requiring an approval for any beehive on urban premises less than 600 square metres, or in an apartment).

To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why: This submission is made by The Titirangi Residents and Ratepayers Association, a non-profit incorporated society formed in 1987 to promote and represent the interests of ratepayers and residents in the Titirangi area. The Association can be traced back to the 1920s when an unincorporated society is recorded as lobbying Council regarding roads.

Key Points:

1. Beekeeping - landowners should be encouraged to keep bees as they provide an enormous public service of fertilising native, fruit and vegetable plants.
 - a. Auckland Council struggles to enforce those regulations that it already has that cause a real nuisance eg dog control. Why impose additional regulation on an activity that is minimal in its degree of nuisance? Bees are at their least dangerous when swarming, despite the common misconceptions. The rest of the time they are imperceptible as they live their lives.
 - b. The TRRA considers that the keeping of bee hives in apartments or for urban sections less than 600 sqm should require approval.
 - c. The TRRA considers that for other situations there should be no limit.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: 2. Feeding animals on private property - We support the inclusion of rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015.

3. We suggest Auckland Council consider

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

We have done this to make the Bylaw and controls easier to read and understand, for example by:

- aligning definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
- aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format, and wording with current drafting practices.

What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why:

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Submission: Animal Management Bylaw

15 July 2021

From: Titirangi Residents & Ratepayers Association

Contact: Dr Mels Barton, Chair

PO Box 60-203, Titirangi, Auckland 0642

09 816 8337 / 021 213 7779

melsbarton@gmail.com

Thank you for the opportunity to present the Titirangi Residents & Ratepayers Association (TRRA)'s submission on **Animal Management Bylaw**.

This submission is made by The Titirangi Residents and Ratepayers Association, a non-profit incorporated society formed in 1987 to promote and represent the interests of ratepayers and residents in the Titirangi area. The Association can be traced back to the 1920s when an unincorporated society is recorded as lobbying Council regarding roads.

Key Points:

1. **Beekeeping** - landowners should be encouraged to keep bees as they provide an enormous public service of fertilising native, fruit and vegetable plants.
 - a. Auckland Council struggles to enforce those regulations that it already has that cause a real nuisance eg dog control. Why impose additional regulation on an

activity that is minimal in its degree of nuisance? Bees are at their least dangerous when swarming, despite the common misconceptions. The rest of the time they are imperceptible as they live their lives.

- b. The TRRA considers that the keeping of bee hives in apartments or for urban sections less than 600 sqm should require approval.
 - c. The TRRA considers that for other situations there should be no limit.
2. **Feeding animals on private property** - We support the inclusion of rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015.
 3. We suggest Auckland Council considers similar bylaws relating to **feeding animals on public land**. The feeding of unmanaged stray or feral animal populations has huge ramifications for not only the species being fed but also the people that feed or come into contact with those animals.
 - a. The feeding of feral chickens in Titirangi led to a proliferation of rats in public areas and private land that required significant council investment to control. This continues to be a problem in Titirangi.
 - b. Stray and feral cats carry high loads of zoonotic disease which then exposes the people feeding those cats but also people that may inadvertently come into contact with those cats e.g. children in sandpits where a cat may have defecated
 4. **Inclusion of cat controls in the Animal Management Bylaw** - the TRRA strongly advocates that controls around cats are included in the Animal Management Bylaw. We encourage Auckland Council 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.
 - a. 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.
 - b. Domestic cats are also carriers of zoonotic diseases. This includes toxoplasmosis, said to now be present in a high percentage of New Zealanders and a contributing factor in the death of a number of native species.
 - c. Toxoplasmosis is a parasitic disease that is spread by cat faeces and transported into the coastal environment through runoff from land. It can infect dolphins when they ingest contaminated food or water and is a confirmed cause of death in Hector's and Māui dolphins. The risk assessment indicates that this disease is a significant human-caused threat to Māui and Hector's dolphins.
 - d. 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.

- e. When poorly managed, irresponsible owners of domestic cats contribute to the growth of stray and feral cats, which have even more devastating impacts.
- f. The TRRA 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.
- g. 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. The TRRA supports the provision of targeted funding towards voluntary de-sexing and the establishment of an education programme teaching responsible cat ownership.
- h. The TRRA supports Forest & Bird's proposal of a **maximum of 3 cats per household**.
- i. The TRRA supports Forest & Bird's proposal that **microchipping and registering of cats is compulsory**.
- j. The TRRA supports Forest & Bird's proposal for the **compulsory requirement to de-sex cats**.



Animal Management Bylaw Review 2021

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Improving the rules about animal ownership and interaction

We recently checked how the rules are working and identified potential improvements.

Our main proposals are to:

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Other aspects of the Bylaw, controls and their implementation remain unchanged, for example:

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Submitter details

Organisation (if applicable):

Your local board: Waitemata

Your feedback

Proposal 1: Require an approval to keep more than two beehives on urban premises 2000 square meters or less

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: We need more bees! They fly up and away and should have no nuisance impact on neighbours. Existing nuisance rules should be enough to deal with any case on its merits / circumstances. Also, what is the definition of a beehive?

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I do not agree

Tell us why: Same comments as before

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

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- aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format, and wording with current drafting practices.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I do not agree

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

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Improving the rules about animal ownership and interaction

We recently checked how the rules are working and identified potential improvements.

Our main proposals are to:

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Submitter details

Organisation (if applicable):

Your local board: Waitematā

Your feedback

Proposal 1: Require an approval to keep more than two beehives on urban premises 2000 square meters or less

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: We want to encourage as many beehives as possible due to the declining number of bees and the vital role they play in the environment

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

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- aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format, and wording with current drafting practices.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

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Improving the rules about animal ownership and interaction

We recently checked how the rules are working and identified potential improvements.

Our main proposals are to:

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Submitter details

Organisation (if applicable): Te Tai-awa o te Ora

Your local board: Waitemātā

Your feedback

Proposal 1: Require an approval to keep more than two beehives on urban premises 2000 square meters or less

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To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: we need more bees; people who set up hives are unlikely to mismanage their care; people nearby need to learn to live with bees; my neighbors have had two hives on our boundary which is about 3 m from my front door and I've never had any problem

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal?

Tell us why:

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: it's hard enough to follow regulations without having inconsistencies

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

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Your feedback

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: 3 or more hives

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I do not agree

Tell us why: Too many rules apply

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- aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format, and wording with current drafting practices.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: No opinion as too little info given

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

Cats are a pest, invading private property, defecating in food gardens and why are they not controlled? Neuter and release is crazy as that just returns them to kill, defecate and posters landowners

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Submitter details

Organisation (if applicable):

Your local board: Whau

Your feedback

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What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be fewer rules.

Tell us why: 2000m2 is too large. Less than 1000m2, and more than 5 hives. Hives dont take up much space, and even hobby beekeepr will generally have more than 2 hives. Current proposal will essentially mean everyone beekeeping in urban area needs to apply.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

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What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

Consider increasing density of hives, but have set back distance from boundary.

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The current rules are set in Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / the Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls.

Improving the rules about animal ownership and interaction

We recently checked how the rules are working and identified potential improvements.

Our main proposals are to:

- require an approval to keep more than two standard beehives on urban premises with a land area less than 2000 square metres (no approval currently required).
- incorporate rules from another bylaw about feeding animals on private property
- update the definitions, structure, format and wording of the Bylaw and controls to make them easier to read and understand.

Other aspects of the Bylaw, controls and their implementation remain unchanged, for example:

- the Bylaw continues to focus on the impact of animals on people
- matters already covered in existing legislation are not addressed in the Bylaw, for example animal welfare in the Animal Welfare Act, pest control in the Biosecurity Act and Auckland Regional Pest Management Plan and dogs in the Dog Management Bylaw
- existing rules in the Bylaw and controls for which changes are not proposed remain, for example the restrictions on the ownership of stock in urban areas and conditions for riding horses on certain beaches in Auckland.

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details

Organisation (if applicable):

Your local board: Whau

Your feedback

Proposal 1: Require an approval to keep more than two beehives on urban premises 2000 square meters or less

We have heard a range of views about limits on beehives in urban areas. We are seeking feedback on:

- allowing more or less beehives without an approval than the proposed two (for example, retaining the current no limit)
- limits for different sized urban premises than the proposed 2000 square metres (for example, requiring an approval for any beehive on urban premises less than 600 square metres, or in an apartment).

To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: As our urban communities become more populated due to housing infill and apartment building. more regulatory requirements will happen. bee hive management is but one.

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: Makes sense

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

We have done this to make the Bylaw and controls easier to read and understand, for example by:

- aligning definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
- aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format, and wording with current drafting practices.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why: We live in a multicultural society. The need to have Bylaws in the simplest format will be of benefit

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

Naturally all Councils Bylaws should be in Maori as well to meet our Treaty obligations

The personal information that you provide

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Animal Management Bylaw Review 2021

Every day Aucklanders interact with animals in ways that benefit their mental and physical wellbeing: with their pets at home for companionship, with animals in public to connect with nature, or for recreation such as horse riding.

Sometimes the way people interact with animals causes a problem. For example, a poorly maintained chicken coop may create an odour nuisance, or the feeding of wild animals may attract pests.

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Improving the rules about animal ownership and interaction

We recently checked how the rules are working and identified potential improvements.

Our main proposals are to:

- require an approval to keep more than two standard beehives on urban premises with a land area less than 2000 square metres (no approval currently required).
- incorporate rules from another bylaw about feeding animals on private property
- update the definitions, structure, format and wording of the Bylaw and controls to make them easier to read and understand.

Other aspects of the Bylaw, controls and their implementation remain unchanged, for example:

- the Bylaw continues to focus on the impact of animals on people
- matters already covered in existing legislation are not addressed in the Bylaw, for example animal welfare in the Animal Welfare Act, pest control in the Biosecurity Act and Auckland Regional Pest Management Plan and dogs in the Dog Management Bylaw
- existing rules in the Bylaw and controls for which changes are not proposed remain, for example the restrictions on the ownership of stock in urban areas and conditions for riding horses on certain beaches in Auckland.

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Submitter details

Organisation (if applicable):

Your local board: Whau

Your feedback

Proposal 1: Require an approval to keep more than two beehives on urban premises 2000 square meters or less

We have heard a range of views about limits on beehives in urban areas. We are seeking feedback on:

- allowing more or less beehives without an approval than the proposed two (for example, retaining the current no limit)
- limits for different sized urban premises than the proposed 2000 square metres (for example, requiring an approval for any beehive on urban premises less than 600 square metres, or in an apartment).

To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

We have done this to make the Bylaw and controls easier to read and understand, for example by:

- aligning definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
- aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format, and wording with current drafting practices.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

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Animal Management Bylaw Review 2021

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Sometimes the way people interact with animals causes a problem. For example, a poorly maintained chicken coop may create an odour nuisance, or the feeding of wild animals may attract pests.

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Improving the rules about animal ownership and interaction

We recently checked how the rules are working and identified potential improvements.

Our main proposals are to:

- require an approval to keep more than two standard beehives on urban premises with a land area less than 2000 square metres (no approval currently required).
- incorporate rules from another bylaw about feeding animals on private property
- update the definitions, structure, format and wording of the Bylaw and controls to make them easier to read and understand.

Other aspects of the Bylaw, controls and their implementation remain unchanged, for example:

- the Bylaw continues to focus on the impact of animals on people
- matters already covered in existing legislation are not addressed in the Bylaw, for example animal welfare in the Animal Welfare Act, pest control in the Biosecurity Act and Auckland Regional Pest Management Plan and dogs in the Dog Management Bylaw
- existing rules in the Bylaw and controls for which changes are not proposed remain, for example the restrictions on the ownership of stock in urban areas and conditions for riding horses on certain beaches in Auckland.

Note: this version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details

Organisation (if applicable):

Your local board: Whau

Your feedback

Proposal 1: Require an approval to keep more than two beehives on urban premises 2000 square meters or less

We have heard a range of views about limits on beehives in urban areas. We are seeking feedback on:

- allowing more or less beehives without an approval than the proposed two (for example, retaining the current no limit)
- limits for different sized urban premises than the proposed 2000 square metres (for example, requiring an approval for any beehive on urban premises less than 600 square metres, or in an apartment).

To own more than two hives, people would need to apply for an animal management license, which would consider factors like location and proximity to neighbours. These rules will not affect people living in rural areas.

What is your opinion on this proposal? No, I don't agree - there should be more rules

Tell us why: A rule about the placement of beehives (especially proximity to neighbours' dwellings) should also be considered e.g no beehives within 50-100metres of a neighbouring house. The current regulations regarding bee flight paths and creating nuisance (primarily damage from "bee poo") do not seem to be enforced, or are based on voluntary compliance? This is based on my experience of having a neighbour's beehives close to my house, located on top of their carport, when space is available in their garden, well away from neighbours' houses. (I support beehives in urban locations, just in the right places).

Proposal 2: Move rules about the feeding of animals on private property to the Animal Management Bylaw

These rules already exist but we are proposing to include them within the Animal Management Bylaw rather than the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015, so it is easier to find rules about animals.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Other

Tell us why: My key concern is about compliance with the by-laws - while education and improved awareness of the rules/policies is helpful, this may not be sufficient to ensure that owners of animals actually follow the rules and take adequate consideration of their i

Proposal 3: Update the Bylaw definitions, structure, format, and wording

We have done this to make the Bylaw and controls easier to read and understand, for example by:

- aligning definitions of 'nuisance' and 'public place' with those in the Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013
- aligning the Bylaw and control structure, format, and wording with current drafting practices.

What is your opinion on this proposal? Yes, I agree

Tell us why:

Are there any other comments you wish to make?

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in this form will be held and protected by Auckland Council in accordance with our privacy policy (available at aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/privacy and at our libraries and service centres) and with the Privacy Act 1993. The privacy policy explains how we can use and share your personal information in relation to any interaction you have with the council, and how you can access and correct that information. You should familiarise yourself with this policy before submitting this form.

ATTACHMENT E
STAKEHOLDER DAY FEEDBACK

Attachment E – ‘Stakeholder Day’ Feedback

This attachment contains a summary of feedback received at a ‘Stakeholder Day’ on the proposal to amend the Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and controls.

A ‘Stakeholder Day’ was held on Friday 11 June 2021

Stakeholders identified by council¹ were invited via email on 2 June 2021 to a ‘Stakeholder Day’ as part of council’s public consultation on the proposal.

This event provided an opportunity for stakeholders to give feedback on the proposal one-on-one to the Bylaw Panel² on 11 June 2021, at a time between 9am – 11:30am. Stakeholders were asked to register online by 5pm on Thursday, 10 June 2021.

One stakeholder registered their interest for the event. The stakeholder was allocated a 15-minute time slot (10 minutes for a presentation and 5 minutes for follow up questions).

The presentation was delivered in person by two representatives of the organisation.

Presentation	Organisation	Area of interest
11:15am (in-person)	Lion Apiaries	Limits on beehives

One stakeholder provided feedback directly to the Bylaw Panel about the proposals

Stakeholder	Feedback	
	Bylaw related	Non-Bylaw related
Lion Apiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not support the proposal to limit beehives in urban areas as this will not reduce bee-related nuisance and will create tension between neighbours from increased complaints. Notes that the approval system will be inconvenient and costly for both beekeepers and council. Advocates for retaining existing rules and encouraging people experiencing nuisance to contact their neighbours with beehives to resolve issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notes that increased urbanisation impacts the amount of farmland in Auckland and advocates for the protection of farmland.

¹ Beekeeper groups and associations, mana whenua and mataawaka.

² Cr Cooper, Cr Casey and Independent Māori Statutory Board Member Wilcox.

ATTACHMENT F
HAVE YOUR SAY EVENT FEEDBACK

Attachment F – ‘Have Your Say’ Event Feedback

This attachment contains a summary of the public feedback received at ‘Have Your Say’ events on a proposal to amend the Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and controls.

An in-person ‘Have Your Say’ event was held on Friday 2 July 2021

A public notice, the council “Have your Say” website and an email to key stakeholders invited the public to attend an in-person ‘Have Your Say’ event as part of council’s public consultation on the proposal.

This event provided a drop-in opportunity for the public to learn more about the proposal, ask questions and provide feedback in-person to staff and Bylaw Panel members¹ at the Central City Library on Friday, 2 July 2021, at a time between 1pm and 2pm.

A stall was set-up near the main entrance of the library. The stall consisted of:

- a table and chairs
- two vertical ‘Auckland Council’ banners
- a corflute board with three posters (each representing a main change of the proposal)
- hard copies of the Statement of Proposal, current Bylaw and proposed amended bylaw
- dot stickers and pens to record feedback on proposals
- online (two tablet computers) and hard copies of the feedback form.

A total of 17 members of the public attended the ‘Have Your Say’ event.

No members of the public came specifically to the event. All attendees were approached by Bylaw Panel members or staff. Not all attendees responded to all three proposals.

Proposals	Total number of responses	Number in agreement	Number in disagreement	Other	Comments
Proposal 1	17	10	7		Mixed responses.
Proposal 2	16	14		2	The two respondents who selected ‘Other’ did not feel that they had an opinion on the proposal.
Proposal 3	16	16			All respondents strongly agreed with making the Bylaw easier to read and understand.

A virtual ‘Have Your Say’ event was scheduled for Wednesday 16 June 2021

A public notice and the council “Have your Say” website invited the public to attend a virtual ‘Have Your Say’ event as part of council’s public consultation on the proposal. Key stakeholders were informed of the event via email.

This event provided an online drop-in opportunity for the public to learn more about the proposal, ask questions and give feedback virtually to staff and Bylaw Panel members on Wednesday, 16 June 2021.

The public were required to register beforehand on the council “[AK Have your Say](#)” webpage. The registration was open online until 5pm on Tuesday, 15 June 2021.

No registrations were received by the cut-off time, meaning the event was cancelled.

¹ Cr Cooper, Cr Casey and Independent Māori Statutory Board Member Wilcox.

ATTACHMENT G

OPERATIONAL AND NON-BYLAW RELATED PUBLIC FEEDBACK

Attachment G: Operational and non-Bylaw-related feedback

Feedback was received on operational and non-bylaw-related matters (summarised below) alongside feedback on the proposal. These matters will be shared with relevant council staff to consider as operational matters. Comments from local boards have also been included when they have expressed views on these matters.

Licensing



Public feedback:

Comments included recommendations about the design of an approval system for bees:

- Where possible, coordinate with the central beekeeping licensing system
- Approvals should not be expensive, as beekeeping is already an expensive hobby
- Requirements for an approval should not be too onerous, as bees are important and already heavily regulated.

Local board views:

- Two local boards endorse public feedback about the design of an approval system for bees (Devonport-Takapuna and Franklin)
- One local board recommended that approvals to keep beehives are assessed on the wider area and monitored for compliance (Ōtara-Papatoetoe).

Education



Public feedback:

Comments included recommendations that council engage in more education about bees, and how to minimise nuisance on all sides. For example, that information be provided on how best to remove bee excrement.

Local board views:

Two local boards endorse public feedback about encouraging education around responsible animal ownership, particularly for beekeeping (Māngere-Ōtāhuhu and Ōrākei).

Enforcement



Public feedback:

Comments included recommendations to provide consistent and greater enforcement of nuisance when animals are perceived to be causing a nuisance.

Local board views:

- Two local boards requested greater enforcement around 'unowned' animals such as roosters and chickens, which are managed by other regulations (Kaipātiki and Waitākere Ranges).

Community



Local board views:

One local board requested that Community Facilities explore opportunities to enable keeping bees on council-controlled public places as part of community gardening initiatives (Māngere-Ōtāhuhu).

Consultation process



Public feedback:

Comments included recommendations to:

- Not require registration for an online submission, as registration acted as a barrier to participating
- Allow for the attaching of documents when making an online submission.

Local board views:

One local board recommended further work to encourage more feedback in future public consultation (Maungakiekie-Tāmaki).

ATTACHMENT H

LOCAL BOARD VIEWS ON PUBLIC FEEDBACK

Attachment H – Views of local boards

This attachment contains the views of local boards on public feedback to the proposal to amend the Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls.

Note: Unless otherwise stated in ‘Staff Comments’ please refer to Attachment A – Deliberations Table for staff comments to local board views.

View of local board	Staff Comments
<p>AE/2021/151 – That the Albert-Eden Local Board:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) receive the public feedback on the proposal to amend Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Te Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls in this agenda report. b) provide the following views on how the Bylaw Panel should address matters raised in public feedback to the proposal in recommendation (a) to assist the Bylaw Panel in its deliberations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) do not support Proposal One - require an approval to keep more than two standard beehives on urban premises with a land area of less than 2000 square metres. ii) request that approval is needed to keep more than four standard beehives on urban premises with land area of less than 600 square metres (retaining the current provisions for premises with land area over 600 square metres) noting that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) splitting of hives is required as part of good management practice and so additional hives are often required for set periods of time B) community feedback indicates two is the minimum number of hives to ensure good bee management, and so requiring approval for additional hives would impact good hive management and may have unintended negative consequences such as less ability to assist with collecting swarms C) beekeepers must register hives and apiaries through the Ministry of Primary Industries D) it is appropriate to require approval for more hives on smaller sections given the possible impacts to neighbours in urban areas. iii) support Proposal Two – to incorporate rules from another bylaw about the feeding of animals on private property. iv) support Proposal Three – to update definitions, structure, format and wording of the bylaw and controls. c) appoint Member Robertson to present the local board views, outlined in resolution b), to the Bylaw Panel on 29 October 2021. d) delegate authority to the local board chairperson to appoint replacement(s) to the board member noted in resolution c) should the appointed member be unable to present to the Bylaw Panel on 29 October 2021. 	
<p>GBI/2021/115 – That the Aotea / Great Barrier Local Board:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) receive the report and note there was no public feedback from the Aotea / Great Barrier area on the proposal to amend Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Te Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls in this agenda report. b) note the local board’s interest in exploring how domestic cats may be managed in a more accountable manner through aspects such as microchipping and desexing. c) thank Saralee Gore - Policy Advisor for her work on the Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Te Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls. 	<p>Note in relation to (b) about domestic cats: The Regulatory Committee decided that matters such as microchipping and desexing are best dealt with by central government (REG/2020/78).</p>

View of local board	Staff Comments
<p>DT/2021/146 – That the Devonport-Takapuna Local Board:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) receive the public feedback on the proposal to amend Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Te Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls in this agenda report. <li>b) note that a total of 177 people and 12 organisations made submissions from across Auckland, of which 6 submitters were from the Devonport-Takapuna Local Board area. <li>c) partially support Proposal 1 – noting that 50% of local submitters favoured this proposal, 33% opposed, and 17% were ‘other’ – and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) recommend that approval be required to keep more than two permanent standard beehives on urban premises with a land area of less than 2000m²; <li>ii) recommend that the bylaw allow for the temporary keeping of additional ‘nucleus colonies’ to support swarm management and good hive management practices including splitting hives. <li>iii) recommend that consideration be given to introducing restrictions on beehives in multi-dwelling blocks such as apartments and terraced housing. <li>iv) note that bees are essential to the health of our natural environment, and this this must be carefully weighed and balanced in relation the nuisance factor in our intensifying urban areas; and <li>v) note concerns from submitters than onerous or expensive licensing requirements could lead to non-compliance and have the unintended effect of contributing to the spread of bee diseases such as American Foulbrood. <li>d) support Proposal 2 to incorporate rules from another bylaw about the feeding of animals on private property, noting that 50% of local submitters favoured this proposal, 33% opposed, and 17% did not respond. <li>e) support Proposal 3 to update the definitions, structure, format and wording of the Bylaw and controls, noting that 33% of local submitters favoured this proposal, 50% were ‘other’, and 17% did not respond. 	<p>Note in relation to (c)(v) about the cost of an approval: refer to Attachment G – Operational and non-bylaw-related feedback.</p>

View of local board	Staff Comments
<p>FR/2021/134 – That the Franklin Local Board:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) receive the public feedback on the proposal to amend Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Te Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls in this agenda report. b) endorse the proposed changes to Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Te Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015, noting that support is aligned with feedback from submitters within the Franklin Local Board area c) recommend that the detail of provisions relating to the management of bees is informed by bee management professionals, and note that provisions should favour bee welfare as determined by professionals over preferences of bee-keeping hobbyists d) recommend, when considering how council will manage licensing of beekeeping, that staff consider an approach that incentivises responsible bee management i.e. similar to the responsible dog-owner incentives programme. e) decline the opportunity to appoint one or more local board members to present the views in b) to the Bylaw Panel on 29 October 2021. 	<p>Note in relation to (d) about licensing and compliance: refer to Attachment G – Operational and non-bylaw related feedback.</p>
<p>HM/2021/144 – That the Henderson-Massey Local Board:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) receive the public feedback on the proposal to amend Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Te Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls in this agenda report. b) note that the proposed new restrictions on bee-keeping are not made with environmental considerations in mind for Proposal One in the amended bylaw (require an approval to keep more than two standard beehives on urban premises with a land area of less than 2000 square metres). c) support taking a graduated approach to regulations around the permitted number of beehives. 	
<p>HB/2021/109 – That the Hibiscus and Bays Local Board:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) receive the public feedback on the proposal to amend Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Te Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls in this agenda report b) endorse the proposal to improve the current Bylaw and controls to better minimise animal-related risks to public health and safety, nuisance, offensive behaviour, and misuse of council-controlled public places including updating the definitions, structure, format and wording of the Bylaw and controls, and incorporating rules from another bylaw about the feeding of animals on private property c) do not endorse the proposal to keep more than two standard beehives on urban premises with a land area of less than 2000 square metres (no approval currently required) d) recommend a new proposal to approve only one standard beehive on urban premises with a land area of less than 2000 square metres (no approval currently required) with a suitable minimum distance to the property boundary to avoid adverse effects on neighbouring properties and people including those using council reserves and walkways <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) note that the clauses b, c and d above only apply to changes with the way that beehives are controlled. 	
<p>HW/2021/144 – That the Howick Local Board:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) receive the public feedback on the proposal to amend Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Te Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls in this agenda report. b) provide the following feedback on how the Bylaw Panel should address matters raised in public feedback to the proposal in clause a) to assist the Bylaw Panel in its deliberations. 	

View of local board	Staff Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) support Proposal One, but increase the number of beehives from two to three, with no maximum internal dimensions requirements. ii) support both Proposals Two and Three and notes, with regards to Proposal Three, the need for clarity for those with English as a second language. c) appoint Member B Kendall to present the views in clause b) to the Bylaw Panel on 29 October 2021. d) delegate authority to the local board chair to appoint replacement(s) to the persons in clause c) should an appointed member be unable to present to the Bylaw Panel on 29 October 2021. 	
<p>KT/2021/157 – That the Kaipātiki Local Board:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) receive the public feedback on the proposal to amend Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Te Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls in this agenda report. b) do not support proposal 1, to require an approval to keep more than two standard beehives on urban premises with a land area of less than 2000 square metres. This is due to the unrealistic restriction on suburban beekeepers when they ‘rescue’ unwanted swarms from private properties, and when they split hives in Spring (effectively doubling the number of hives on the property to support a natural process). The local board would support a limited number of hives per property, but two is too few. We note 53% support and 40% opposition to the proposal from submitters from the Kaipātiki Local Board area. c) support proposal 2, to incorporate rules from another bylaw about the feeding of animals on private property, and note 93% support from submitters from the Kaipātiki Local Board area. d) support proposal 3, to Update the definitions, structure, format and wording of the Bylaw and controls, and note 80% support from submitters from the Kaipātiki Local Board area. e) request that council address the problem of ‘unowned’ roosters in suburban areas that are cause a nuisance with crowing in the early hours of the morning. Being unowned, they are not covered by current or proposed Animal Management Bylaw and remain a reoccurring issue. f) request that council investigate the management of the ‘bengal’ breed of cat due to local complaints about this breed attacking, and in some cases killing, other residents pets and wildlife due to it having a more ‘wild’ disposition compared to other cat breeds. 	<p>Note in relation to (d) about Bengal cats: all breeds of cat are included in the Bylaw under the general obligations of animal owners.</p> <p>Note in relation to (e) about ‘unowned’ roosters: refer to Attachment G – Operational and non-bylaw-related feedback.</p>
<p>MO/2021/124 - That the Māngere-Ōtāhuhu Local Board:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) receive the public feedback on the proposal to amend Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Te Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls in this agenda report b) support the amendments to the Animal Management Bylaw, thank the residents that made submissions to the bylaw and provide the following feedback on how the Bylaw Panel should address matters raised in public feedback to the proposal in recommendation (a) to assist the Bylaw Panel in its deliberations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) acknowledge that animals including bees are important to our environment's ecology cycle, and request council to provide education programmes to animal owners of the rules and responsibilities associated with keeping animals including bees on private properties. ii) request Community Facilities to explore opportunities to enable beehives to be located on council spaces, in tandem with growing food through our community gardening programmes iii) acknowledge that stray roosters and other fowl species are a local nuisance or risk to public health and safety, and request council to apply immediate intervention and strict enforcement to mitigate this problem 	<p>Note in relation to (b)(i) about education on animal ownership and (b)(ii) about beehives on council-controlled public places: refer to Attachment G – Operational and non-bylaw-related feedback.</p>

View of local board		Staff Comments															
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<p>MR/2021/155 – That the Manurewa Local Board:</p> <p>a) riro / receive the public feedback on the proposal to amend Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Te Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls in this agenda report</p> <p>b) mihi / thank those members of the public who took the time to provide their views on Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Te Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls in this agenda report</p> <p>c) provide the following views on how the Bylaw Panel should address matters raised in public feedback to the proposal in recommendation (a) to assist the Bylaw Panel in its deliberations:</p>																	
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View of local board	Staff Comments
<p>MT/2021/147 - That the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) receive the public feedback on the proposed amended Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Te Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls; b) endorse the proposed amendments to the bylaw, and provide the following points for input: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) acknowledge and note the nine submissions made from the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board area; ii) recommend further work is done to encourage more input from the community when requesting future public feedback; iii) note Auckland is becoming more densely populated and the bylaw must reflect this to minimise animal-related health and safety concerns. 	<p>Note in relation to (b)(ii) about public consultation: refer to Attachment G – Operational and non-bylaw related feedback.</p>
<p>OP/2021/146 - That the Ōtara-Papatoetoe Local Board:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) receive the public feedback on the proposal to amend Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Te Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls in this agenda report b) note only three respondents gave feedback from the local area c) in principle support “Proposal 1” - Require an approval to keep more than two standard beehives on urban premises with a land area of less than 2000 square metres (no approval currently required) and further request that the bylaw include the requirement to monitor the approvals, especially to manage and reduce associated risks when there are many hives within built-up areas, including in Otara-Papatoetoe. That is, the assessment of request to keep more than two standard beehives on urban premises must be based on the wider built area zone and not in relation to a single premise d) are of the view that with growth and urban intensification there is a need to put in practice clear guidelines and also monitor compliance. Putting in place assessments on case-by-case for requests for more than two hives is preferred as it will ensure that bees/hives are cared for and also address any associated concerns in residential neighbourhoods e) support “Proposal 2” - Incorporate rules from another bylaw about the feeding of animals on private property and “Proposal 3” - Update the definitions, structure, format and wording of the Bylaw and controls, noting that these serve to better regulate the keeping of animals 	<p>Note in relation to (c) and (d) about monitoring and compliance: refer to Attachment G – Operational and non-bylaw-related feedback.</p>
<p>OR/2021/151 - That the Ōrākei Local Board:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) receive the public feedback on the proposal to amend Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Te Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls in this agenda report. b) provide its views as tabled on how the Bylaw Panel should address matters raised in public feedback to the proposal in recommendation (a) to assist the Bylaw Panel in its deliberations. <p>Attachment A – Additional Ōrākei Local Board comments:</p>	<p>Note in relation fifth bullet point of Attachment A – Additional Ōrākei Local Board comments about beekeeping education: refer to Attachment G – Operational and non-bylaw-related feedback.</p>

View of local board	Staff Comments
<p><u>Additional Ōrākei Local Board comments:</u> -</p> <p><u>Pre-Amble:</u> According to Dr David Pattemore (Science Team Leader for Pollination & Apiculture) there are 66 billion honeybees in NZ. Auckland is not in danger of facing diminishing Bee population, however, there is recognition that bees in urban environment have a positive effect on plants in the immediate vicinity. There is an increasing interest in and ownership of keeping bees and hives, and comments are therefore directed at the keeping of bees</p> <p><u>Ōrākei Local Board Submission</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Beehives to be kept in Multi Dwellings (apartments & townhouse type dwellings) • OLB supports the main thrust of the proposed bylaw with view to improvements of the definition of nuisance' and 'public' place. • Beehives that are kept on Council Property: ie parks and recreational areas should be registered. Ground rental charges should also be applied. • Beekeepers need to understand both the positive and negative effects of Bee keeping. Bees are great pollinators. • Potential Beekeepers should be asked to complete an 'on-line' basic course in bee keeping. Keepers need to understand the swarming practices of bees and have an understanding of bee habits: (flight paths in different weather conditions and bee excrement (dropped on flight path of the bees leaving the hive) is considered a nuisance etc), so to avoid unnecessary potential hazards or nuisance to fellow residents. • Support draft proposal in relation to density of bees per population. • The Board does not support differencing rules and regulations for the Maunga and feel the same rules and regulations should apply across each of the board area. • The Board also notes sometimes these smaller things are best left to common law. If bee ownership starts causing any kind of nuisance to neighbours / neighbourhoods, common law rights should be applied. <p>Ōrākei Local Board 16 September 2021</p>	
<p>PPK/2021171 – That the Papakura Local Board:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) receive the public feedback on the proposal to amend Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Te Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls in this agenda report. b) note there was no public feedback from people living in the Papakura local board area regarding the proposal to amend Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Te Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls. c) support in principle the proposal to amend Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Te Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls subject to the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) stacked brood boxes would be considered to be one hive. As the bylaw is currently written, brood boxes could be stacked one on top of another while still being classed as one hive, even though the number of bees could be equivalent to six hives. the definition of what constitutes one hive requires clarification as to how many d) appoint Brent Catchpole (Chairperson) and Jan Robinson (Deputy Chairperson) to present the views in resolution c) to Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Te Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 Bylaw Panel on 29 October 2021. e) delegate authority to the local board chairperson to appoint replacement(s) to the persons in resolution d) should an appointed member be unable to present to the Bylaw Panel on 29 October 2021. 	

View of local board	Staff Comments
<p>PKTPP/2021/195 - That the Puketāpapa Local Board:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) receive the public feedback on the proposal to amend Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Te Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls in this agenda report. b) provide its views on how the Bylaw Panel should address matters raised in public feedback to the proposal in recommendation (a) to assist the Bylaw Panel in its deliberations. c) support the proposal to amend the Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls, but with the following changes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) that the proposal to require approval for more than two beehives to be kept on sections with a land area of less than 2000 square metres be withdrawn, noting that the clear majority of public submitters regionally, including many experienced beekeepers, are opposed to this part of the proposal. ii) added provisions for the potential application of appropriate limitations when required in future, recognising the potential for an excessive concentration of beehives to develop in particular urban areas in the future after major intensification has occurred, which could have a cumulative effect and risk the health of the bees concerned. 	
<p>RD/2021/324 – That the Rodney Local Board:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) receive the public feedback on the proposal to amend Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Te Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls in this agenda report b) support Auckland Council's direction on the proposal to amend Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Te Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls in this agenda report. 	
<p>UH/2021/1 – That the Upper Harbour Local Board:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) receive the public feedback on the proposal to amend Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Te Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls (refer Attachment B in this agenda report). b) provide the following views on how the Bylaw Panel should address matters raised in public feedback to the proposal in recommendation a) to assist the Bylaw Panel in its deliberations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) does not support proposed changes to Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Te Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 with respect to bees, for the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) controlling the number of beehives on a property will not address the problem of nuisance the bylaw is seeking to address as one hive in the wrong place can still produce nuisance problems B) limiting the number of hives will have a negative impact on beekeepers' abilities to maintain healthy apiaries ii) is of the view that a general bylaw requiring that bees be kept in a manner that minimise nuisance, supported with education for compliance officers and beekeepers about bee behaviour, is sufficient to address the problem of nuisance iii) do not support requiring council approval to keep more than two standard beehives on urban premises with a land area of less than 2000m². c) appoint Members N Mayne and A Atkinson to present the views in b) to the Bylaw Panel on 29 October 2021. d) delegate authority to the local board chair to appoint replacement(s) to the persons in c) should an appointed member be unable to present to the Bylaw Panel on 29 October 2021. 	
<p>WHK/2021/105 - That the Waiheke Local Board:</p>	

View of local board	Staff Comments
<p>a) receive the public feedback on the proposal to amend Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Te Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls in this agenda report.</p>	
<p>WTK/2021/127 - That the Waitākere Ranges Local Board:</p> <p>a) provide the following feedback in relation to the proposal to amend Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Te Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) support for maintaining current rules around beekeeping ii) support for considering the environmental benefit of bees and iii) support for allowing more hives than the current two. <p>b) express concern that no existing bylaw is adequate to address the negative public impact of 'nuisance' animals that are not owned, (for example feral chickens), and request that this be considered and explored in this bylaw or in another forum</p> <p>c) note it does not wish to present views to the Bylaw Panel on 29 October 2021.</p>	<p>Note in relation to (b) about 'unowned animals': refer to Attachment G – Operational and non-bylaw-related feedback.</p>
<p>WTM/2021/218 - That the Waitematā Local Board:</p> <p>a) receive the public feedback on the proposal to amend Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Te Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls in this agenda report.</p> <p>b) support the proposal to amend the Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 and associated controls, but recommend the following changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) request that the proposal to require approval for more than two beehives to be kept on sections with a land area of less than 2000 square metres, be withdrawn, noting that the clear majority of public submitters on this proposal, both regionally and from the Waitematā Local Board area, including from many experienced beekeepers, are opposed to this part of the proposal. ii) recognise that an excessive concentration of beehives in a particular urban area could potentially develop in the future after major intensification has occurred, which could have a cumulative effect and risk the health of the bees concerned, so supports provision for the potential application of appropriate limitations when required in future. iii) recommend a proposed new restriction on beehive ownership in urban areas with the maximum allowed without a licence of three beehives for properties of less than 600 square meters. The bylaw should state that this provision would only be brought into force by a council resolution after public consultation. <p>WTM/2021/219</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv) recommend additions to proposals in the bylaw section 8(1) regarding feeding animals to add "and unowned" to the reference to wild and feral animals, with an addition specifically to refer to cats and birds in that section. This is in order to ensure the bylaw covers unowned cats (as virtually none meet the definitions of wild and feral in our, or most other, local board areas). 	<p>Note in relation to (iv) about 'unowned' animals: the Regulatory Committee decided to move the existing provision around the feeding of animals on private property from the Property Maintenance Bylaw 2015 without making changes to the provisions (REG/2020/78).</p>
<p>WH/2021/99 - That the Whau Local Board:</p> <p>a) receive the public feedback on the proposal to amend Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Te Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015.</p> <p>b) note the modest number of submissions on the proposal to amend Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Te Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015 from the Whau community and ask that the Auckland Council Bylaw Panel assess the feedback in context with the overall regional feedback received.</p>	

