

What about keeping calf club animals in town?



Keeping a calf, lamb or kid for calf club and rural shows

is a tradition in our communities. Unless there is a livestock covenant on your property, you're allowed to keep pets up to 12 months of age for calf club rearing activities in town. Please be mindful that young animals on their own do get lonely and their cries can be distressing or a nuisance for neighbours.

It's also important to have a well fenced area or a tether to keep the animal secure. Roaming animals can cause damage to properties or even accidents if they get onto the road.

Livestock over 12 months of age are only allowed in residential zones if the land is in pasture or rural in nature. There are a number of vacant/pasture blocks in Paeroa particularly where stock older than 12 months of age are kept in the urban or low density zones. Check with us if you're unsure if your land fits the criteria.

Animals in public places, besides dogs

Fancy taking your lamb for a walk or your horse for a meander? If you are in a public place, remember it's your responsibility to keep your animal under proper control so it doesn't damage anything or create a nuisance or danger to other people using the space.

Ooh and remember to take a shovel/bag, because if it poops, the person in control of the animal has to pick it up – no exceptions!

What about dogs and cats?

These rules don't apply to dogs and cats. Dogs have their own set of rules under the Dog Control Act 1996. And of course, nobody tells a cat what to do!

All dogs in the district must be registered with us. The dog registration period starts on 1 July each year and ends on 30 June the following year. Dogs must be registered by 31 July each registration year. Penalties apply for late registration.

For rules relating to dogs, like where they are allowed off-lead, see our Dog Control policy and Bylaw www.hauraki-dc.govt.nz/bylaws/dog-control-bylaw

Find out everything you need to know about being a responsible dog owner at www.hauraki-dc.govt.nz/dogs

How do I make a complaint about a neighbourhood animal?

You can write to us:
Monitoring Officer
(Environmental Health)
Hauraki District Council
PO Box 17
Paeroa 3640

Phone us:
07 862 8609 or 0800 734 834
(freecall in the District)

Message us on Facebook:
www.facebook.com/haurakidistrictcouncil

Email us:
info@hauraki-dc.govt.nz

MDN: 2788245

Definitions

These rules for keeping pigs, bees, poultry or livestock in our urban and low-density areas are covered by our Nuisance Bylaw 2019 <https://www.hauraki-dc.govt.nz/our-council/bylaws/nuisance-bylaw/>

The following definitions apply:

Animal means stock, poultry and any other vertebrate animal of any age or sex that is kept in a state of captivity or is dependent upon humans for its care and sustenance.

Authorised officer means any person delegated, appointed or authorised in writing by the Council to act on its behalf

Council means the Hauraki District Council or any person delegated or authorised to act on its behalf.

Low Density Residential Zone has the same meaning as defined in the Hauraki District Plan – in general it is land on the fringes of the urban areas. It covers those areas zoned Rural Residential in the previous District Plan and also extends to new areas in Paeroa (Range Street) Waikino (Old Waitekauri Road) and Mackaytown (Edwin Street).

Premises means any private land that is occupied or unoccupied and includes any dwelling, building, shop, yard, or part of the same.

Nuisance has the meaning given by section 29 of the Health Act 1956 and its amendments 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 public place.

Poultry means any bird including, but not limited to domestic fowl, ducks, geese, turkeys, guinea-fowl, pheasants, peacocks and pigeons.

Urban area means land within a Residential, Township, Marae Development (Waihi Community Marae only), Town Centre, Industrial and Reserve (Active) Zones as defined in the Hauraki District Plan. For the purpose of this bylaw the term 'Urban area' does not include a Low Density Residential Zone.

Reserve means any reserve, park, domain or recreational area under the control or ownership of the Council. Rural area means land zoned Rural, Coastal, Marae Development (excluding the Waihi Community Marae), Conservation (Indigenous Forest or Wetland), or Karangahake Gorge Zones in the Hauraki District Plan

Stock means cattle, deer, llamas, alpacas, donkeys, mules, horses, sheep, goats, and any other animal farmed, and dependant on humans for their care and sustenance. It does not include pigs, poultry or bees.

So you want to keep animals in town? E hiahia ana koe hei tipu kararehe kei roto i ngā tāone?



Here's what you need to know about looking after pigs, poultry, bees and livestock in town

Most importantly... be a caring owner

Caring owners have healthy animals and happy neighbours.





We have a set of rules for keeping pigs, poultry, bees or livestock in the urban and low density areas of our district. Because low density residential areas are a bit different in character than higher density areas, the bylaw rules are a bit different too. It's your responsibility to know the rules, to keep your animals safe and well and make sure your neighbours are safe and happy too!

Our animal bylaws are in addition to other obligations, such as those in the Animal Welfare Act 1999 and related codes of welfare.



There are exceptions to our rules...
but you'll need written permission from us first

Fill out a "Please may I" form if you want to:

-  Keep up to four pigs in a low-density residential zone
-  Keep your pigs/pigsty closer than 50 metres to a boundary
-  Keep bees in an urban or low-density residential zone
-  Have more than the allowed number of poultry in an urban or low-density residential zone.

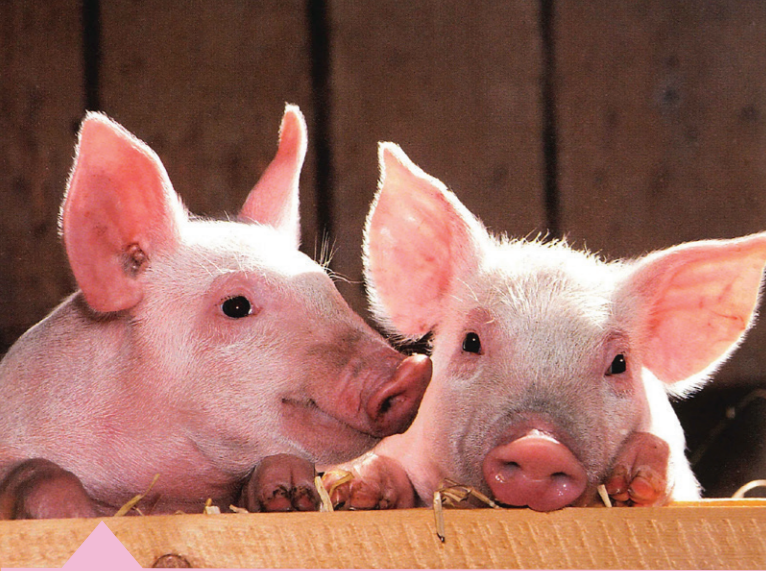
Download the "Please may I" form from our website at www.hauraki-dc.govt.nz or collect it from our Paeroa, Ngatea or Waihi offices.

Application and inspection fees will apply. Fees are reviewed annually. Check with us for current fees or visit www.hauraki-dc.govt.nz/services/fees-charges

Unsure if you qualify?

Speak to our friendly Environmental Health officer on 0800 734 834 (in the District) or 07 862 8609 or email us info@hauraki-dc.govt.nz

Check if your property is classified urban, low density residential or rural at www.hauraki-dc.govt.nz/district-plan/dp-maps



This little piggy stayed home

You can keep up to four pigs in our low-density residential zones but you'll need written permission from us first. Pigs are not allowed on or within any premises in our urban areas (urban areas as defined in our Nuisance Bylaw).

If you keep more than four pigs on your rural property, you may be considered a pig farmer, which means you'll need a resource consent. Check with us first.

Pigs need space

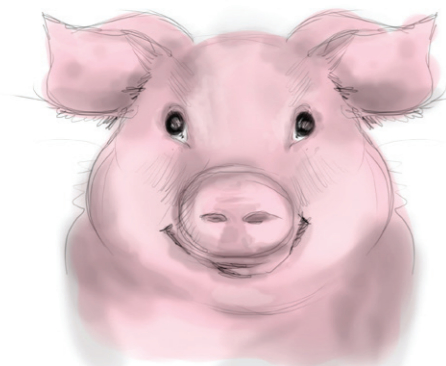
Unless you have written permission from us, pigs and pigsties must be kept at least 50 metres from any boundary, including the road reserve.

Squeaky clean pigs

Well mannered, clean and respectful pigs are unlikely to annoy other people or come to our attention.

Did you know...

Pigs are considered to be the fifth most intelligent animal and even more trainable than a dog.



Keeping Poultry



Roosters may rule the roost, but only in the rural areas of our district.

Roosters or cockerels are not allowed on or within any premises in the urban and low density residential zones in Paeroa, Ngatea and Waihi. They make great alarm clocks, but not everyone wants to get up at 4:30 am!

How many hens in a hen house?

Up to six poultry may be kept in an urban area, or 12 poultry in a low density residential area. If you want to keep more than that, you'll need written permission from us first.

In urban areas and the low density residential zone, poultry must be kept in a poultry house, with an attached, enclosed poultry run. Coops used to keep pigeons, doves and similar birds don't need to be enclosed.

Stay sunny side up with your neighbours

Most people love the chance of some neighbourhood eggs, but not when the poultry house and run are too close to their property. There must be a total distance of at least 10 metres between a poultry house/run and neighbouring buildings, and at least two metres between a poultry house/run and any boundary or road front.

For instance, if a neighbour's house is two metres from a shared boundary fence, your hen house and run must be at least eight metres from the fence on your side. There must also be at least 10 metres between your house and the poultry house/run.

If your birds roam, smell or attract rats and mice, we may have to serve a notice on you to fix the nuisance.

*Don't ruffle your neighbours feathers...
Keep your poultry houses and runs well maintained, clean, fresh, and vermin free.*



The buzz on keeping bees

Make a beeline for us if you want to keep bees in town.

Although beekeeping is generally only allowed in our rural areas, you can ask us for permission to keep bees in town.

Hints for budding beekeepers

All beehives and beekeepers in New Zealand must be registered under the Biosecurity Act 1993 and the Biosecurity (National American Foulbrood Pest Management Plan) Order 1998.

This is a requirement to help eliminate American Foulbrood disease in New Zealand.

If you're new to beekeeping, you might want to enrol in a beekeeping course. Contact Apiculture New Zealand for information www.apinz.org.nz

Take the sting out of beekeeping

By law, you must register your apiary with the Ministry for Primary Industries to assist with protecting bees from exotic pests and diseases and so your products can be traced back to your apiary. You can also register throughASURE Quality.

www.mpi.govt.nz/honey-exports
www.asurequality.com



*"Let it bee,
let it beeee..."*

Did you know...

it takes 12 bees to make a teaspoon of honey!



Location's the bee's knees

If you apply to us to keep bees in town, we'll consider a range of things including the size of your property, where the hives and bees are to be kept and what your neighbours think.

A beehive must have its back to the neighbouring fence or public place. It's important that the beehive entrance faces away from the fence line.

Where bee hives are located near a public place, e.g. a road, or a neighbouring property, a **'flyway' barrier of at least 1.8 metres must be used**, as it encourages the bees to fly above head height to avoid contact with people, cars, pets and washing on clothes lines.

Buzz off

If you keep bees, or allow bees to be kept on your property, they must be looked after properly so that they don't become a nuisance or cause distress to anyone.

Did you know...

Council is responsible for removing bees from public land such as parks, reserves and berms, but you'll need to call a pest control company to remove bees or wasps on your property.



Your 1.8m high flyway barrier could be a fence, a hedge or shade cloth

