

STATEMENT OF PROPOSAL

**DRAFT KAPITI COAST DISTRICT COUNCIL
KEEPING OF ANIMALS, BEES, AND POULTRY
BYLAW 2021**

17 June 2021

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HAVE YOUR SAY

The Council invites your views on the draft Kapiti Coast District Council Keeping of Animals, Bees, and Poultry Bylaw 2021.

The formal consultative period will last for four weeks, from 28 June 2021 to 28 July 2021.

Submissions must be made either in writing or online.

You can complete the submission form attached to this document and either:

- email it to keepingofanimals@kapiticoast.govt.nz,
- drop it off at the Council offices or a Council Service Centre, or
- post it to 'Kāpiti Coast District Council, Private Bag 60601, Paraparaumu 5254'.

You can also make your submission online via Council's online submission portal at www.kapiticoast.govt.nz/keeping-animals-bees-poultry.

Hard copies of the submission forms are also available from District libraries and service centres.

Submissions will be heard on 5 August 2021.

Persons who wish to be heard by Council will be given the opportunity to do so. If you wish to make an oral submission to Councillors, please indicate YES on the submission form and ensure you have included your contact details. We will contact you to arrange a time for you to speak.

What happens to your feedback?

Your submission, and those of other submitters, will help inform Councillors as we finalise the new Kapiti Coast District Council Keeping of Animals, Bees, and Poultry Bylaw 2021.

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1. The Kapiti Coast District Council (the Council) is undertaking a statutory review of the Kapiti Coast District Council Keeping of Animals, Bees, and Poultry Bylaw 2010 (the '2010 Bylaw'). This Statement of Proposal presents the draft Kapiti Coast District Council Keeping of Animals, Bees, and Poultry Bylaw 2021 (the 'draft 2021 Bylaw'), being proposed for adoption this year.
2. We have undertaken a range of targeted activities (input from the community and key stakeholders, a review of other Council's Keeping of Animals Bylaws, and a review of service requests, emails, and other correspondence) to identify and better understand the issues affecting the keeping of animals. As a result, we are now proposing a number of changes to better manage the keeping of animals within our District. Most are changes to the Bylaw itself, while there are some operational changes to support the intent of the Bylaw, such as providing information on our website, to support the overall intent of the Bylaw.
3. This Statement of Proposal:
 - helps the community understand the Council's responsibilities and the review process to date,
 - explains the challenges we have identified and why we are proposing the changes, and
 - invites the community to make submissions on the draft 2021 Bylaw.

The current Keeping of Animals, Bees, and Poultry Bylaw

4. Council adopted the 2010 Bylaw in June 2010 (<https://www.kapiticoast.govt.nz/media/21964/kcdc-keeping-of-animals-bees-and-poultry-bylaw-2010.pdf>). The purpose of the Bylaw is to manage the keeping of animals within the District to ensure these activities do not create a nuisance or become a threat to public health and safety.
5. The key matters covered in the 2010 Bylaw are:
 - The keeping of animals must be in a manner which does not cause nuisance or create threats to public health and safety;
 - Ensuring animals are kept in adequate environments – i.e. appropriate fencing, appropriate sized areas, and appropriate distances from boundaries, dwellings, and buildings where food is stored for human consumption;
 - Prohibition of roosters and limiting the number of poultry kept in urban areas; and
 - Licensing of beehives kept in urban areas.
6. There are a number of roles and responsibilities relating to the management of animals. These are explained further later in this document, and are important as the scope of the Bylaw means a number of matters are excluded from the Bylaw rules, including:
 - Dogs, which are covered in the Kapiti Coast District Council Dog Control Bylaw 2019 and Dog Control Policy 2019;
 - Animal welfare as this is covered by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA) and the Animal Welfare Act 1999;
 - Wild animals as these are free and not 'kept';
 - Pest management, as this is covered by the Greater Wellington Regional Council under the Regional Pest Management Plan 2019-2039; and

- Environmental protection, which sits under a range of other legislation, including the Resource Management Act 1991.

Legislative requirements

7. In accordance with section 145 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA), the Council may make Bylaws for its District for purposes of:
 - protecting the public from **nuisance**;
 - protect, promote, and maintain **public health and safety**;
 - minimise the potential for **offensive behaviour** in public places.
8. Section 146 also provides Council with specific bylaw making powers for a variety of purposes, including for the keeping of animals, bees, and poultry.
9. Council Bylaws must be reviewed every 10 years and, if not reviewed, are revoked two years after the date that the review is due. Accordingly, the 2010 Bylaw was due for review by 3 June 2020 (10 years from the date it was adopted) and the final date for completion of the review is 3 June 2022 (2 years from the date the review is due).
10. The Council is also required to consult the community when making, amending, or reviewing a Bylaw and, after deciding to adopt any amendments to the Bylaw, the local authority must give public notice of when the Bylaw or amendments come into operation.
11. To enable public understanding of the Bylaw review process and the proposed amendments, the Local Government Act 2002 requires Council to present this Statement of Proposal.
12. When making or reviewing Bylaws, the Local Government Act 2002 requires Council to make three determinations. These are to ensure that the Bylaw is necessary, that it is the most appropriate form of a Bylaw, and that any implications under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 are considered.
13. In this respect, Council considers that the draft 2021 Bylaw:
 - continues to be the most appropriate way to manage the keeping of animals, bees, and poultry in the District to protect, promote, and maintain health and safety, and to protect the public from nuisance,
 - subject to the proposed amendments, remains an appropriate Bylaw for the Council, and
 - does not contain provisions that would be foreseen to be in conflict with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990.

The review process so far

14. The Bylaw plays an important role in helping manage animals that are kept within our District to ensure the public are protected from nuisance and offensive behaviour, as well as protecting, promoting, and maintaining public health and safety. This is particularly important with the continued popularity of pets in conjunction with the keeping of animals as part of semi and rural living across the district.
15. While animals play a significant role in many people's lives, others prefer some areas to be animal free. The community's strong interest in keeping animals across the District makes it important to invite the community to be involved in this Bylaw review,

using the special consultative procedure outlined under the Local Government Act 2002.

16. To develop the draft 2021 Bylaw and this Statement of Proposal, Council gathered and analysed information and talked with numerous stakeholders to assess whether the current 2010 Bylaw appropriately addressed issues related to the keeping of animals, bees, and poultry. In this early review and engagement work, Council:
 - sought ideas from the community via the Have Your Say tool online
 - consulted with key stakeholders, including SPCA Waikanae and the Wellington Beekeepers Association,
 - consulted with government stakeholders, including Greater Wellington Regional Council, and the Department of Conservation,
 - contacted our iwi partners to seek their views and input,
 - analysed all animal-related service requests, emails, and other correspondence received by Council from January 2018 to January 2021,
 - reviewed a number of other Council's Keeping of Animals Bylaws, and
 - assessed the Bylaw rules against other legislation to check for any ambiguities or inconsistencies that required amendment.
17. Following analysis, we concluded that many of the current rules remain appropriate and fit-for-purpose, but some amendments would help reduce the potential for nuisance and risks to health and safety, as well as aligning our Bylaw with some of our District Plan provisions.
18. A number of proposals have been identified to address or mitigate the issues and challenges, where possible. Most of these include changes to the 2010 Bylaw itself, while there is also some proposed supporting operational changes to help support the overall intent of the Bylaw.
19. While engagement has identified a range of views, people will not necessarily see their individual preference reflected in the draft 2021 Bylaw. We consider a range of factors in determining how to respond to issues and meet our legislative requirements. These considerations include but are not limited to, the:
 - size and impact of issue,
 - usefulness or appropriateness of using the Bylaw to address it,
 - practicality of response,
 - Council's ability to monitor or enforce,
 - financial impact in terms of capital expenditure or staff costs, and
 - existing rules in legislation.
20. The next sections of this Statement of Proposal provide more information on:
 - the material Council gathered during the early review and engagement period,
 - proposed changes to the Bylaw,
 - other measures that Council would like to propose to enable better support understanding of and compliance with the Bylaw.
21. With the release of this Statement of Proposal, Council is inviting feedback on the draft 2021 Bylaw and the accompanying proposals for reducing potential nuisance and health and safety risks.

UNDERSTANDING DIFFERENT ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR MANAGING ANIMALS

22. There are a variety of different roles and responsibilities involved in managing animals.
23. Animal activities are subject to a range of central, regional, and local government rules, managed by a number of agencies and organisations, and not just the Council. Other agencies who manage animal-related activities and issues in the District includes Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC), the Department of Conservation (DOC), the Ministry for Primary Industries, and the SPCA.
24. Given the focus of the Bylaw to safeguard public health and safety, reduce nuisance and offensive behaviour means that many animal-related issues fall outside of the scope of the Bylaw. However, Council also cannot make a Bylaw that is inconsistent with any other legislation or rules.
25. As a result, it can be confusing to understand what you can and can't do when keeping animals. The following section helps outline some of the different areas of responsibility that operate alongside this Bylaw.

Dog Control:

26. The Dog Control Act 1996 is administered by the Department of Internal Affairs, but provides the responsibility to manage dog control locally to District Councils. In Kāpiti, this is managed through the Dog Control Bylaw 2019 and Dog Control Policy 2019.

Animal Welfare:

27. The Animal Welfare Act 1999 sets the obligations of animal owners or people in charge of animals. They have to meet an animal's physical, health, and behavioural needs, and must alleviate pain or distress.
28. Where these needs are not met, the Act gives regulatory authority to the Ministry of Primary Industries with enforcement actioned through the Royal New Zealand Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
29. There are also a number of Codes of Welfare that sit under the Animal Welfare Act 1999, which expands on the basic obligations of the Act by setting minimum standards and recommended best practice for the care and management of specific animal types. These codes are set by the Ministry of Primary Industries, with failure to comply with the codes enforced under the Act through MPI and the SPCA.

Wild Animals:

30. Wild animals are not kept animals. They are covered by a number of other Acts (including those mentioned under Protection of the Environment). Wild animals are managed by DOC.

Pest Species:

31. Pest management is covered regionally, by the Greater Wellington Regional Pest Management Plan 2019-2039 and managed by the GWRC. It is an outline for how to manage or eradicate identified animal pest species. This Plan and its operational requirements are mandatory under the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Environmental Protection:

32. There are a range of Acts that help manage impacts on the environment caused by animals.
33. The Reserves Act 1977 provides powers to regional and district councils to manage animals within their parks and reserves.
34. Similarly, the Conservation Act 1987 provides the Department of Conservation with the responsibility and powers to protect public conservation land under conservation management strategies and plans. The Act also prohibits the transfer or release of live aquatic life into freshwater (some exceptions apply), as well as the trespassing of livestock on conservation land.
35. The Resource Management Act 1991 also provides the ability for regional and district Councils to establish rules to help manage the effect of activities, including those created by animals. While this enables Councils to address issues such as noise and odour, it also has the scope to address environmental issues created from animals as part of Regional and District Plans.
36. Lastly, the Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1983 manages fish in New Zealand. It is managed by MPI and prevents the possession of any identified noxious fish under the Act as they have the potential to harm New Zealand's biodiversity.

Other Legislation or Bylaws

37. Council also has a number of other legislation or Bylaws that manage or make rules affecting keeping of animal's activities that sit alongside the Bylaw. This includes:
 - Health Act 1956 (for the improvement and protection of public health and to prevent or abate nuisance)
 - Impounding Act 1955 (trespassing and wandering stock, impounding)
 - Search and Surveillance Act 2012 (monitoring, investigation, prosecution)
 - KCDC District Plan (which has some animal-related provisions and housing conditions)
 - KCDC Public Places Bylaw 2017 (prohibits the release of animals, the harming or interference of animals, and the grazing of animals in public places)
 - KCDC Beach Bylaw 2021 (prohibits driving to cause adverse effects on animals or releasing native animals on the beach).

ISSUES RAISED AND PROPOSED RESPONSES

38. Our early engagement and review work identified a number of issues for the review of the Bylaw to consider. Proposed responses to these are explained further below, but include:
 - discouragement of feral animals;
 - updated requirements for animal ownership in urban or urban-bordering areas, and including non-urban areas for bees; and,
 - a desire for Council to do more for the management and control of cats.
39. We also identified a number of minor and/or technical changes to definitions to improve clarity and understanding of the Bylaw.

DISCOURAGEMENT OF FERAL ANIMALS

40. During our early engagement process, we identified a need to introduce measures around the feeding and encouragement of feral animals within Kāpiti.

Our considerations

41. Providing sustenance, harbourage, or comfort to feral animals can cause ongoing nuisance and pose health risks to people and other animals if they are encouraged.
42. Where feral animals are encouraged, they can quickly multiply and become difficult to control with the potential to create noise or odour problems or health and safety issues, including attracting vermin.
43. The Greater Wellington Regional Pest Management Plan 2019-2039 provides for the management of feral animals where classified as pest animals under the Plan. However, the Plan does not prevent the encouragement of feral animals in the first instance.

What we propose

44. We propose to introduce an amendment to the Bylaw to prevent the encouragement of feral animals in the District where they could become a nuisance or health and safety risk, by prohibiting the provision of sustenance, harbourage, or comfort to feral animals. This will work to prevent nuisance and health and safety issues from occurring in Kāpiti.

Proposal:

- i. *A Bylaw amendment prohibiting persons from providing sustenance, harbourage, or comfort to feral animals, to cause them to become a nuisance or health and safety risk to other persons.*

UPDATED OWNERSHIP REQUIREMENTS

Management and Requirements for Bees

45. Under our 2010 Bylaw, a person must have permission from Council to keep beehives in an urban area.
46. As a part of the urban hive licensing process, potential hive owners are required to contact their neighbour's to discuss the introduction of hives, and must have an apiarist undertake an assessment to determine the best placement for the hives which considers things such as flight paths and accessibility for bees.
47. There is no requirement under the 2010 Bylaw for beehives to be licensed with Council when placed in privately owned non-urban areas.
48. Beehives cannot be placed on any Council-owned land without the express permission of the Council.
49. During our early engagement there was a question raised around the need to license urban hives with Council.
50. We also identified a need for additional nuisance and health and safety measures around the placement of hives in proximity to public places.

Our considerations

51. Under the Biosecurity Act 1993, all apiaries are required to be registered with The Management Agency, who record apiary information including locations, compliance and reporting documentation, as well as providing beekeepers with specialist support in beekeeping. This registration requirement is a management tool for preventing and containing an aggressive bee pest nationally (American Foulbrood), with the ultimate goal of eradication.
52. The information received by The Management Agency is not shared with local agencies, and although the location of hives is captured, their locations are not determined based on potential nuisance and health and safety risks. Given this, the national registration system through The Management Agency is not able to be used as a tool by Council to assist in the prevention of nuisance or health and safety risks.
53. The provision for Council's licensing assessment process of hives in urban areas is to prevent health and safety issues arising where individuals have allergies to bees, as well as helping to prevent nuisance issues through inappropriate placement of hives.
54. The Bylaw and the Health Act 1956 do allow for the enforcement for the removal of hives if the hives were already in place, but without licensing with Council there is no opportunity to prevent nuisance and health and safety actions, and only an opportunity to take action after something has already occurred.

What we propose

55. While the siting of hives is already a part of the apiarist assessment to keep bees in an urban area, there is currently no specific requirement around the siting of apiaries near public places. There is currently no similar requirement for siting of hives in non-urban areas. This creates a potential risk to the health and safety of members of the public, as well as having the potential to create nuisance from flying bees on public pathways.
56. Ensuring the proximity to public areas is considered in siting beehives would reduce the nuisance impact and health and safety risks.
57. As a part of the operational side of the licensing process, we could require apiarists to specifically consider the nuisance and health and safety risks of apiary placement, alongside their other considerations where applying to urban areas. For non-urban areas we propose to have all apiaries located 10m or more from public places. Where this requirement cannot be met, Council would consider the application and risks involved, and if considered appropriate, would provide an exemption license to keep bees.

Proposals:

- ii. *An operational response to amend the licensing process for urban apiaries by requiring apiarists to consider the placement of apiaries in proximity to public places.*
- iii. *A Bylaw amendment requiring all non-urban apiaries to be placed 10m or more from public places, unless an exemption license has been granted by Council.*

Noise Nuisance from Roosters and Peacocks

58. During early engagement the community identified an issue relating to the noise nuisance created by roosters and peacocks in built-up areas.

59. The 2010 Bylaw prohibits roosters in an urban area due to the potential they create for noise nuisance, without an exemption license from Council. It also currently allows up to 12 poultry (including peacocks) to be kept in an urban area.

Our considerations

60. Noise and smell nuisances can be dealt with under the Bylaw and the Health Act 1956, and property owners are required to abate any nuisance, however prohibiting peacocks from urban areas, alongside roosters, would act as a preventative to nuisance issues in areas where they are more likely to occur due to higher population densities.
61. Prohibiting peacocks and roosters was also raised as an issue in urban-bordering areas such as those zoned for rural-residential.¹
62. We did consider prohibiting roosters and peacocks from urban-bordering properties, however rural residential zoning under our Proposed District Plan provides for 'lifestyle' properties in the District to enable people to live in a rural environment. It is land that is considered suitable for small scale rural activities such as horse riding, gardening, and farming in close proximity to urban facilities.
63. Noise nuisance, including that generated by peacocks and roosters can also be managed under the general provisions of the current Bylaw which prohibit the creation of nuisance including noise nuisance, however it is less likely to be an issue in less populated non-urban areas.
64. Given these factors it would not be appropriate for the Bylaw to prohibit the keeping of roosters and peacocks in non-urban areas.

What we propose

65. Similarly to how roosters are currently controlled, we propose a Bylaw amendment to prohibit peacocks from an urban area without an exemption license from Council. This will work to prevent noise nuisance caused by peacocks from urban areas.

Proposal:

- iv. *A Bylaw amendment stating that a licence is required from the Council before any person can keep or allow to be kept within any urban area any peacock.*

Poultry Coops

66. During our early engagement process it was identified that the minimum size requirements listed in our Bylaw under Section 7.5 for a poultry coop do not meet the standards set by MPI in their Codes of Welfare.

Our considerations

67. The provision of the standards are to help manage the potential noise, smell and attraction of vermin for the keeping of poultry. This is particularly important for poultry in urban areas where in appropriate space and numbers of poultry can lead to nuisance and health and safety concerns with closer proximity of neighbors.

¹ Rural zoning (including rural residential) in our Proposed District Plan is given to land that is considered generally open and has a relatively low presence of buildings and structures compared to the more urbanised areas of the District.

68. For some animals classified as poultry under the Bylaw it would not be appropriate to keep them in poultry coops, nor do they have their own Codes of Welfare. All animals however are covered by the Animal Welfare Act 1999.

What we propose

69. To address the inconsistency identified, Council could align the space requirements for poultry with MPI's Code of Welfare for Layer Hens in order to reduce the likelihood of nuisance and health and safety issues.
70. For poultry animals which are not suited to be kept in poultry coops, Council could add a footnote stating that not all poultry types come under the Layer Hens Code of Welfare, and that the Code of Welfare for that animal type should apply. The Animal Welfare Act 1999 overarches these codes and all animal types come under it whether there is a specific code or not.

Proposal:

- v. *A Bylaw amendment to Section 7.5 of the current Bylaw, to replace the section with "the size of each poultry coop and attached run must meet the minimum standards as set out in the Layer Hens Code of Welfare issued under the Animal Welfare Act 1999".*
- vi. *A footnote to be added to the Bylaw in the poultry section advising "Some poultry types do not apply under the Layer Hens Code of Welfare and may have their own Code of Welfare. The Animal Welfare Act 1999 applies for all animals".*

THE MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF CATS

71. Our early engagement identified a number of concerns from the public relating to the management and control of cats in Kāpiti. The main areas of concern or suggestions made included the environmental impact of cats, requiring the microchipping, registering, and de-sexing of cats; and limiting the number of cats per property.

Our considerations

72. While a number of issues were raised in relation to cats, there is minimal information to identify cats as a substantive issue for Kāpiti residents that could be used to justify creating additional undertakings for Council through the Bylaw.
73. A number of the issues raised relate to environmental impacts or the welfare of cats. As previously discussed, the scope and breadth of outcomes in these areas cuts across a range of roles and responsibilities of a number organisations. A number of these sit outside the scope of the Bylaw's focus on nuisance, offensive behaviour, and health and safety.
74. Where relevant issues currently arise relating to cats, they are able to be addressed under the general provisions of our current Bylaw.
75. Placing a limit on the number of cats per property could be considered with regards to potential for nuisance and health and safety, particularly in urban areas where the impacts are potentially more acute with denser living spaces. However, current service request data suggests that while there are a small number of nuisance complaints, this does not necessarily relate to having a higher number of cats.

76. As the Bylaw already enables issues relating to nuisance or health and safety to be addressed, we consider that placing a limit on the number of cats per property would not be very purposeful or appropriate.

What we propose

77. We propose to introduce information to our website to encourage responsible cat ownership, which could include information on the relevant roles and responsibilities and where to go for relevant support and services.
78. This proposal will help to set expected behaviour in our community while helping to prevent future nuisance and health and safety issues from arising.

Proposal:

- vii. No Bylaw amendment. We propose to publish information on our Council website to encourage responsible cat ownership and provide information on support and services available and who to contact for them.*

OTHER MINOR OR TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS

79. As well as the proposals above, the draft 2021 Keeping of Animals Bylaw includes some minor changes to improve the intent, clarity, and structure of the Bylaw. These include:
- a number of new or amended definitions;
 - alignment with the Proposed District Plan;
 - alterations to some references where agencies have been re-named.
80. For more information, see the summary of proposed changes below.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED CHANGES

81. A summary of all proposed changes in the draft 2021 Bylaw can be found in the table below. A full copy of the draft 2021 Bylaw can be found here (www.kapiticoast.govt.nz/keeping-animals-bees-poultry).

Draft 2021 Keeping of Animals, Bees, and Poultry Bylaw			Key differences between draft 2021 Bylaw and 2010 Bylaw
1	Title, Commencement, and Application	2021	Minor amendments to reflect 2021 Bylaw.
		General Bylaw	Removed clause as not applicable.
2	Keeping of Animals, Bees, and Poultry Validation		Carried over from 2010 Bylaw.
3	Objective		Carried over from 2010 Bylaw.
4	Interpretation		The following terms are newly defined (n) or amended (a) to make the overall intent and scope of the Bylaw clearer. • Poultry (a) • Urban Area (a) • Authorised Officer (n) • Aviary (n) • Bird (n) • Council (n) • Feral Animal (n) • Nuisance (n) • Offence (n) • Public Place (n) • Slaughter (n) • Wild Animal (n)
5	Keeping of Animals	Slaughter Offences	This is a new note under 5 (d) regarding legislation related to slaughter waste, for prohibitions against leaving animals or animal carcasses in a state where they are offensive or injurious to health, as well as waterway contamination.
		Animal Welfare Footnote	This footnote has been amended to reflect that MPI now administer the Animal Welfare Act 1999, and that breaches are enforced by MPI and the SPCA with support from the NZ Police.
		Animal Housing Buildings	This is a new clause and aligns with our Proposed District Plan provisions. The intent of including the clause here as well as the Proposed District Plan is to make it more accessible for users of the Bylaw. It also includes a new note below that reminds users of the Bylaw that some specific animal types have additional distance requirements under the Bylaw.
6	Stock	Pigs and Goats	A footnote has been added to clause 6.4 to advise users of the Bylaw that a resource consent is required when keeping pigs or goats in a living zone to align with the Proposed District Plan provisions. The intent of including the clause here as well as the Proposed District Plan is to make it more accessible for users of the Bylaw.
7	Poultry	Birds	This is a new footnote added to section 7 and references the Proposed District Plan, as this contains several specific rules on birds.
		Roosters	This is a new footnote added to clause 7.1 to advise users of the Bylaw that a resource consent is required when keeping roosters in a living zone to align with the Proposed District Plan provisions. The intent of including the clause here as well as the Proposed District Plan is to make it more accessible for users of the Bylaw.

		Peacocks	A new clause has been added to prohibit the keeping of peacocks in an urban area.
		Front Boundary	The minimum distance siting for a poultry coop clause has been amended to include the front boundary setback as required by the Proposed District Plan.
		Minimum Standards	The minimum standards for a poultry coop clause has been amended to reflect the current standards as set by MPI. A footnote has been added to advise that not all poultry types apply under the specific Code of Welfare mentioned and may have their own Code of Welfare. It reminds users that the Animal Welfare Act 1999 applies to all animals.
		Maximum Numbers	Amended reference from birds to reflect poultry.
8	Bees	Licenses and Titles	Amendments to clause 8.1 and 8.2 have been included to reflect that Council grants a license to keep bees to property owners. It has also been amended to capitalise the title of Authorised Officer.
		Non-urban apiaries	A new clause has been added to introduce a minimum distance for apiaries in non-urban areas from public places.
		The Management Agency	A note has been added to advise users of the Bylaw of their obligations under the Biosecurity Act 1993 if they are a beekeeper.
9	Feral Animal Nuisance		A new section has been included to prohibit the encouragement of feral animals in the District.
10	Offence and Penalty		Two new clauses have been added to advise users of the Bylaw of some of the actions Council can take for breaches of the Bylaw.
11	General Bylaw		This clause has been deleted as it is not required for the Bylaw.
	Rules on Dogs		This note has been amended to reflect the current controls in place for dogs.