

**Full Council**

**25 June 2026**

**Report for Agenda Item | Rīpoata moto e Rāraki take [8]**

**Department: Assurance, Finance & Risk**

**Title | Taitara: Findings and Options Report: Dog Control Policy and Bylaw 2020**

**Purpose of the Report | Te Take mō te Pūroko**

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The purpose of this report is to present to Council:

- findings and preliminary options analysis from a review of the Dog Control Policy 2020 and Dog Control Bylaw 2020; and
- a recommendation that Council determine, subject to s.155(1) of the Local Government Act 2002, that a bylaw is the most appropriate way of addressing the perceived problems in the district related to dog control.

**Executive Summary | Whakarāpopototaka Matua**

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This report presents the findings of a review of the Dog Control Policy 2020 (the Policy) (**Attachment A**) and Dog Control Bylaw 2020 (the Bylaw) (**Attachment B**). It seeks Queenstown Lakes District Council's (QLDC) determination, in accordance with s.155(1) of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA), that a bylaw is the most appropriate tool to address perceived problems relating to dog control in the district.

Data and evidence show a rapidly growing population, number of registered dogs and ongoing need to carefully manage dogs throughout the district. The Bylaw critically supports the intent of the Dog Control Act 1996 (the Act) and the objectives of the Policy by providing relevant enforcement powers for local rules. It is therefore considered that the bylaw remains the most appropriate way to minimise harm and danger and other problems caused by dogs.

This report also outlines insights from the early engagement process which generally showed that stakeholders and respondents view that the current rules are generally working well to keep the community safe and promote responsible dog ownership. Issues for consideration through the review process have been identified, including safety on busy trails, requests for dogs to be required on a leash in more public places and where there may be sensitive environments. Staff presented these findings to elected members at Council workshop on 28 April 2026.

If Council determines that a bylaw is the most appropriate tool to address perceived problems relating to dog control, officers will proceed with developing options and will provide a draft policy and bylaw for Council's consideration its October meeting (as proposed in **Attachment C**). This report is not asking Council to make decisions on specific amendments to the Policy or Bylaw at this point.

Recommendation | Kā Tūtohuka

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That the Council:

1. **Note** the contents of this report; and
2. **Agree** pursuant to s.155(1) of the Local Government Act 2002 that a bylaw is the most appropriate way to address perceived problems related to dog control issues in the district.

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5 June 2026

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5 June 2026

## Context | Horopaki

### Bylaw development process

1. Bylaws are made under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) for one (or more) of the following reasons:
  - a. protecting the public from nuisance;
  - b. protecting, promoting, and maintaining public health and safety; or
  - c. minimising the potential for offensive behaviour in public places.
2. The LGA sets out that a bylaw must be reviewed within five years of the date it is first made. If it is not reviewed within five years, a two-year grace period applies, during which a bylaw is still valid. After this grace period the bylaw is automatically revoked. The Bylaw has passed the five-year review date (which was 25 June 2025), therefore a replacement bylaw must be made before 4 June 2027 (before it is automatically revoked). Any review of the Bylaw triggers the concurrent review of the Policy.

Figure 1 below provides a high-level overview of the steps involved in the bylaw review process.

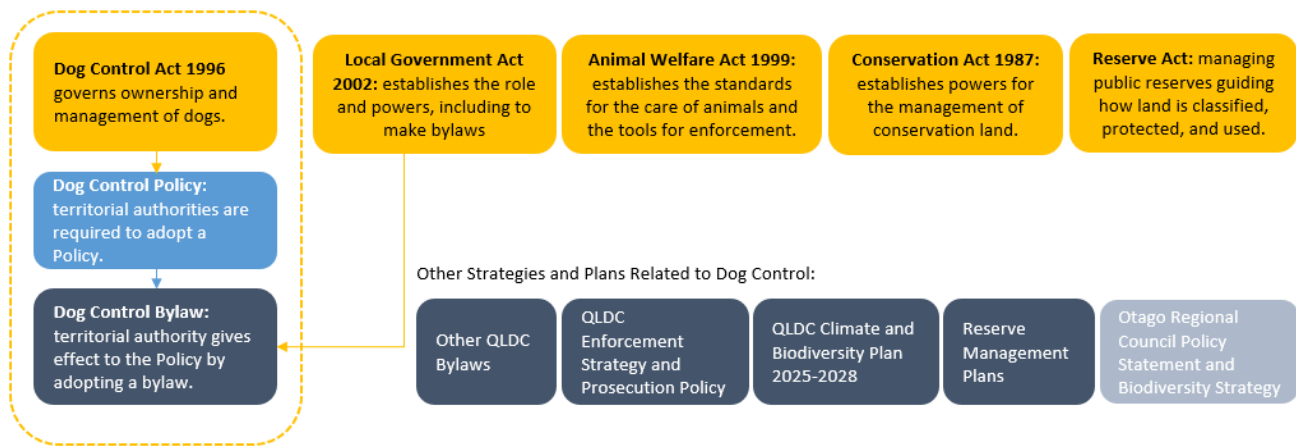


3. This report follows a Council workshop on 28 April 2026, where the key issues and a spectrum of regulatory and non-regulatory options were presented to elected members for consideration and discussion.
4. This report seeks a decision from Council, in accordance with s.155(1) of the LGA, that a bylaw is the most appropriate mechanism to address perceived problems relating to dog control in the district, before commencing the process for developing a draft bylaw.
5. If a bylaw is determined as the most appropriate mechanism, next steps in the bylaw development process are that officials continue to develop options and a draft policy and bylaw (as proposed in **Attachment C**) with the following indicative milestones:
  - a. draft policy and bylaw will be presented to Council at its October 2026 meeting with the recommendation that both are adopted for consultation;
  - b. pending approval, public consultation will take place mid-October to mid-November 2026;
  - c. hearings held and deliberations will occur on early December 2026; and
  - d. Council presented with a final policy and bylaw for adoption in early-2027.

### **Dog Control Bylaw background**

6. The Dog Control Act 1996 (the Act) is the primary legislation governing the ownership and management of dogs in Aotearoa, New Zealand. Its purpose is to promote responsible dog ownership and ensure public safety. The Act sets out obligations of owners, the functions, duties and powers of territorial authorities, dog control officers and establishes powers relating to disqualification of owners, dangerous dogs, menacing dogs, registration (and fees), microchipping, custody of dogs and infringements.
7. The Act requires all territorial authorities to adopt a dog control policy for the management and control dogs within its district. This policy must have regard to the following matters of s.10(4) of the Act:
  - a. the need to minimise danger, distress, and nuisance to the community generally;
  - b. the need to avoid the inherent danger in allowing dogs to have uncontrolled access to public places that are frequented by children, whether or not the children are accompanied by adults;
  - c. the importance of enabling, to the extent that is practicable, the public (including families) to use streets and public amenities without fear of attack or intimidation by dogs; and
  - d. the exercise and recreational needs of dogs and their owners.
8. The Act directs territorial authorities to identify public places and the method of control of dogs. A public place is defined in the Act as “(a) a place that, at any material time, is open to or is being used by the public, whether free or on payment of a charge, and whether any owner or occupier of the place is lawfully entitled to exclude or eject any person from that place; and (b) includes any aircraft, hovercraft, ship or ferry or other vessel, train, or vehicle carrying or available to carry passengers for reward”. Therefore, public places for example extend to land owned and managed by Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) which the public have access to, or shared pathways owned and managed by New Zealand Transport Agency.
9. A territorial authority must, in accordance with the LGA, give effect to their policy by adopting a bylaw.
10. No dog control bylaw can have effect in respect of any land administered by the Department of Conservation.

**Figure 2:** Legislative framework for the Dog Control Policy and Bylaw



11. On 21 March 2026, the Minister of Local Government announced the Government intends to commence a comprehensive review of the Act. Given the Bylaw must be replaced before June 2027, it is appropriate to progress the review and adapt to any changes as required. The Minister has not provided specific information on the nature, scale or timing of the review or any associated changes to the Act.

### Analysis and Advice | Tatāritaka me kā Tohutohu

12. As mentioned above, s.155(1) of the LGA requires local authorities to make a determination as to whether or not a bylaw is the most appropriate way of addressing perceived problems.

13. The Act (s.10AA(2)) states that when making its s.155 determinations, a local authority reconsiders the matters in section 10(4) (outlined in point 7). This has been considered however full analysis will be provided alongside the draft policy and bylaw.

14. This section covers an analysis of:

- a. the appropriateness of a bylaw to address dog control problems;
- b. alternative options to address dog control problems; and
- c. advice on which of the option is most appropriate.

### Is a bylaw still appropriate?

15. Problems in the district relating to the control and management of dogs include:

- a. potential danger, distress and nuisance to the community, generally and threats to public health and safety (including attacks, injuries, fear, intimidation, nuisance and fouling);
- b. potential risks to the safety of children; and

- c. potential threats to stock, sensitive wildlife and other animals.
16. The assessment of whether a bylaw is appropriate cannot be undertaken without examining what is regulated by the Act and the nuance between how the Bylaw provides the operational tools that enable enforcement under the Policy.
17. QLDC's Policy provides the framework for dog control in the district and associated fees (including requirements and infringements set in the Act). The Bylaw gives effect to the Policy by prescribing enforceable rules for responsible dog ownership and the control of dogs in the district.
18. The Bylaw identifies public places where a dog may be taken by its owner, and the required method of dog control. It balances the exercise and recreational needs of dogs with the need to minimise the potential for any danger, distress, harm or nuisance that may be caused by dogs. The Bylaw establishes the following rules in relation to control of dogs in public places:
- a. prohibits dogs from Queenstown Hill and Walkway and any schoolgrounds;
  - b. designates reserves to be dog exercise areas (dog off leash areas) with a list of seven excluded reserves (this is a permissive setting, compared to other bylaws);
  - c. requires dogs to be under effective control by voice or signal in dog exercise areas and if the dog causes a nuisance, it must be immediately leashed;
  - d. requires dogs to be on a leash in cemeteries, playgrounds, skateboarding facilities and all other public places; and
  - e. exempts certain types of dogs in certain situations (i.e. disability assist dogs, working dogs).
19. The Bylaw establishes that an owner may not keep more than two dogs of registerable age on any premise unless the owner holds a multiple dog license, as well as enforcement and fee mechanism for the license. There are approximately 34 owners who hold a Multiple Dog License in the district.
20. Additionally, the Bylaw requires that any owner of a dog, must carry a bag suitable for waste collection, immediately collect faeces and ensure faeces is suitably disposed of. It also requires that a diseased dog or female dog in season is confined, ensuring adequate exercise.
21. QLDC continues to follow a graduated enforcement approach to its Bylaw, prioritising proactive engagement and education, informing owners of the rules, enabling self-compliance and responding with prompt and appropriate enforcement when justified, as outlined in the QLDC Enforcement Strategy and Prosecution Policy 2021<sup>1</sup>. This approach focusses on prioritising

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<sup>1</sup> Key proactive education and engagement initiatives delivered by the Animal Control Team include school education programmes, free community training sessions, annual community dog events, lending of bark collar devices and proactive, targeted patrols.

community safety by actively preventing issues. Additionally, it reduces the need for reactive enforcement, which commonly more time and resource intensive for Council.

*Analysis of Requests for Service (RFS)*

22. QLDC receives approximately 1,000 Requests for Service (RFS) annually relating to dog control matters (Table 1). Approximately 500 of these annually are about roaming dogs (since 2019/20). Barking dogs remain a community concern, with an average of 226 RFS a year since 2019/20. The number of dog attacks on an annual basis range between 51 and 82; most incidents are minor attacks on other animals, with comparatively less involving people.

**Table 1: Dog Control Complaints (via RFS) for the period 2019-2025<sup>2</sup>**

Category of Complaint	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	20203/24	2024/25
Dog attack on people – minor	8	14	12	24	7	12
Dog attack on people – serious	0	2	2	3	3	3
Dog attack on animal – minor	44	25	25	39	34	44
Dog attack on animal – serious	9	9	10	12	15	13
Dog attack on stock (worrying stock)	1	4	2	4	3	5
<b>Total attacks</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>77</b>
Dog rushing	31	37	29	42	31	70
Roaming dogs	506	552	463	611	457	398
General concern	28	66	61	94	74	50
Lost dogs	242	256	180	222	199	164
Barking	164	251	268	267	184	220
Fouling	17	22	30	17	10	3
<b>Total complaints</b>	<b>1050</b>	<b>1238</b>	<b>1082</b>	<b>1333</b>	<b>1017</b>	<b>982</b>

*Analysis of infringement data*

23. The most common infringements relating to dog control are issued for the failure to microchip dogs, failure to register dogs or failure to keep a dog under control (Table 2). Notably, these infringement offences are made under provisions in the Act, as opposed to breaches of the Bylaw. Of these, 81 infringements were waived during the period of FY24/25, this approach is aligned with the QLDC Enforcement Strategy and Prosecution Policy. Approximately half of the 81 infringements were for failure to implant a microchip and were waived following owners providing evidence to Council that the dog had been microchipped.

<sup>2</sup> DOG CONTROL POLICY AND PRACTICES REPORT 2024 – 2025 <https://www.qldc.govt.nz/your-council/council-documents/section-10a-reports/>

**Table 2: Offence and infringements for the period 2019-2025<sup>3</sup>**

Offence	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Failure to comply with classification	0	0	0	0	2	3
Failure to register dog	43	36	39	39	64	100
Failure to advise of address change	0	0	0	0	0	0
Failure to keep dog controlled/confined on owners property	3	3	5	14	5	5
Failure to keep dog under control	4	4	3	10	22	46
Failure to carry a leash in public	0	0	0	0	0	0
Falsely notifying death of dog	0	0	0	0	0	0
Failure to supply owner information	0	0	0	0	0	0
Failure to comply with any bylaws authorized by the section	0	0	4	1	4	4
Failure to implant microchip transponder in dog	0	0	38	35	0	62
Failure to comply with barking dog abatement notice	3	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>220</b>

### *Early engagement results*

24. Staff undertook early engagement in November 2025 to understand how the current Policy and Bylaw are working and whether the existing settings remain fit for purpose. This process involved two focus group sessions, one in Wānaka and one in Queenstown and a community survey which was shared via Let's Talk for a three-week period between 31 October 2026 to 21 November 2025. The community survey received 844 responses (89% of respondents were dog owners) and staff spoke to five stakeholders in two focus groups.
25. Stakeholders and respondents to the community survey provided feedback that generally the current Policy and Bylaw are working well to promote responsible dog ownership and keep communities safe.
26. The survey showed high support for current leash requirements (78% agreed or strongly agreed) and there was strong support for dog access controls being introduced where there may be sensitive environments (81–83%).
27. Engagement raised issues to consider through the review process. The most significant of these is the balance of dog access rules across the district. There was strong overall support for existing off-leash access, particularly in reserves and on trails (with 81–83% of respondents supporting current settings). However, non-dog owners were considerably less supportive of these settings, with only 38–41% in favour, expressing concerns about safety on shared trails or in busy public spaces. In the written comments, there were mixed views on dog access, with some respondents

<sup>3</sup> DOG CONTROL POLICY AND PRACTICES REPORT 2024 – 2025 <https://www.qldc.govt.nz/your-council/council-documents/section-10a-reports/>

wanting more on leash areas in busy public spaces or on high-use trails, while others wish to retain or expand off leash access.

28. Other feedback from the survey included issues relating to dogs not being under effective control, dog waste and general nuisance.

*QLDC context informing the bylaw and policy process*

29. In addition to the operational matters outlined above and insights from early engagement, it is important to consider any significant changes to the settings and context when assessing whether a bylaw remains appropriate.
30. Notably the district is one of the fastest growing areas in New Zealand. Population growth in the district averaged 2.7%p.a. over the five years to 2025 compared with 1.0%p.a. across all of New Zealand. The district's total population was 53,800 in 2025, up 1.7% from a year earlier, compared to 0.7% growth in the rest of New Zealand over the same period. This compares to a population of 47,100 since the last bylaw review.<sup>4</sup>
31. In addition, visitor numbers in the district continued to experience ongoing growth since the COVID-19 pandemic and lockdowns. Tourism sector GDP growth in the district has averaged 5.6% since 2000, compared with an average of 2.6% in New Zealand. Domestic visitors may travel to the district with dogs, which may also increase the number of dogs at peak times (although the quantum is unclear, these dogs would be registered in other districts).
32. There are 14% more dogs in the district than when the Bylaw was made. In July 2025, there were approximately 6,240 registered dogs compared to 5,388 in 2019.
33. Both resident population and visitor numbers are projected to continue growing quickly over the next 30 years.<sup>5</sup> This trend is likely to continue alongside the districts quickly expanding mixed use urban areas and public places.
34. Council recently adopted its Climate and Biodiversity Plan 2025–2028<sup>6</sup> (the Plan) which was developed in partnership with Kāi Tahu. It firmly recognises the value of te Taiao (environment) and biodiversity for indigenous knowledge and wellbeing and commits to the protection and restoration of indigenous biodiversity throughout the district. There is an opportunity for the review of the Bylaw and Policy to consider dog access controls and whether there are any potential amendments that could further protect and enhance areas of ecological significance and deliver on the Plan's biodiversity commitments.
35. Other QLDC strategies and plans to be considered as part of the review include the Blue Green Network, Open Spaces Strategy, Destination Management Plan and Reserve Management Plans. These instruments are relevant to assessing dog access rules across the district, for example

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<sup>4</sup> Infometrics Ltd

<sup>5</sup> [Population and Demand - QLDC](#)

<sup>6</sup> [https://climateaction.qldc.govt.nz/media/mdlpku0x/qldc\\_climate-and-biodiversity-plan-1.pdf](https://climateaction.qldc.govt.nz/media/mdlpku0x/qldc_climate-and-biodiversity-plan-1.pdf)

ensuring well-functioning active transport networks, recreation opportunities in parks and open spaces and the appropriate management of public spaces and visitor experiences in this context.

*Summary of feedback from 28 April 2026 Council workshop*

36. Key issues and preliminary options for dog control were presented to elected members (Councillors and Wānaka-Upper Clutha Community Board members) at a Council workshop on 28 April 2026. Elected members were presented with a spectrum of options for how the issues could be addressed (from status quo, non-regulatory intervention, and a range of regulatory options through a bylaw).
37. At the workshop, elected members largely agreed that the current settings are working well and the comparatively permissive model effectively supports dog exercise needs while maintaining public safety. Elected members preferred a balanced approach to dog control across the district, with targeted amendments that are place-based and context-specific (as opposed to wide-ranging or blanket regulatory change). Elected member supported further analysis to consider changes in higher risk areas (e.g. pump tracks, sports fields during games or busy shared trails). Elected members emphasised that rules must be straight-forward for community understanding and enforcement.

**Are there alternatives to the bylaw?**

38. In making a decision on whether a bylaw is the most appropriate tool, Council must consider whether alternative tools to respond to perceived problems may be more appropriate. In this case, alternatives to a bylaw include:
- a. Controls in the Dog Control Act (i.e. dog must always be under control, require owners to keep dogs confined);
  - b. Other non-regulatory interventions:
    - i. education and training events and tools;
    - ii. interactive mapping and locational signage;
    - iii. communications and social media; and
    - iv. other interventions (i.e. provision of dog waste bins, waste bag dispensers or lending dog control collars).
39. However, consistent with the information in the discussion above, without a bylaw to manage problems with dogs in the district and provide a relevant mechanism for enforcement, Council's ability to support the intent of the Dog Control Act 1996 and implement the objectives of the Policy is considerably limited.

## Summary

40. It is considered that a bylaw is still the best approach to addressing perceived problems caused by dogs. A bylaw provides enforcement powers for council to support the intent of the Dog Control Act 1996 and implement the objectives of the Policy.
41. The enforcement, RFS and infringement data set out above demonstrates an ongoing need to carefully manage dogs throughout the district. Furthermore, the district continues to experience considerable growth that has and will likely continue to result in more dogs in the district, placing further pressure Council's dog control functions. As such, it is considered that a bylaw is appropriate and plays an essential role in addressing perceived problems associated with dogs, complemented by national legislation.
42. In making its determination, Council must reconsider the matters set out in s.10(4). The current Policy and Bylaw framework seeks to minimise danger, distress and nuisance to the community, including through enforceable controls and proactive management of dog-related issues. The Bylaw approach addresses the inherent risks of uncontrolled dogs in public places, ensure the ability of the public to safely access public places without fear of attack or intimidation, by prescribing rule for dog control across public spaces. It recognises the exercise and recreational needs of dogs through the provision of designated off-leash areas, in appropriate locations.
43. **Attachment C** includes key topics and dog control problems in the district and assesses whether bylaw is (or remains) the most appropriate tool. It also outlines the suggested improvements to the bylaw, if the bylaw is determined the right mechanism. This is based on insights through the review to date. This is provided to indicate potential direction of the review process for topics specific to the Bylaw<sup>7</sup>. Council is not being asked to make decisions on specific changes to the Bylaw at this stage.

## Options analysis

44. This report identifies and assesses the following reasonably practicable options for assessing the matter as required by section 77 of the Local Government Act 2002.
45. **Option 1** that Council determines a bylaw is the most appropriate way to address perceived problems relating to dog control in the district.

### *Advantages:*

- Officers would be able to continue with this process and prepare a draft bylaw for Council's consideration.
- With a bylaw, Council is in a better position to respond to problems identified and emerging issues or areas of concern.

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<sup>7</sup> Topics specific to the Policy will be addressed in future reporting.

- Aligns with timing to ensure that QLDC will have adopted a new bylaw prior to the automatic revocation of the Bylaw in June 2027, to give effect to the Policy.

*Disadvantages:*

- The bylaw development (and concurrent review of the Policy) process will require officer time and resources.

46. Option 2: that Council determines a bylaw is not the most appropriate way to address perceived problems related to dog control in district. The Dog Control Bylaw would then be automatically revoked after 4 June 2026.

*Advantages:*

- There would be reduced resourcing needed to develop and review a bylaw; resources would continue to be required to continue to have a Policy that is fit for purpose as required by the Act.

*Disadvantages:*

- Without a bylaw, QLDC would not have the ability to enforce its dog control policy.
- Council may not be in a position to respond to problems identified nor be responsive to the emerging issues or areas of concern.

47. This report recommends **Option 1** for addressing the matter because a bylaw is also considered the most appropriate way of addressing perceived problems in relation dog control in the district. A bylaw provides Council with the ability to enforce the dog control framework set in the Policy and minimise harm and danger caused by dogs.

**Next steps**

48. If Council determines that a bylaw is the most appropriate way to address perceived problem(s) related to dog control in the district, staff will prepare a Statement of Proposal, draft policy and draft bylaw. It is anticipated that these will then be presented to Council for adoption at its 8 October 2026 meeting, with public consultation occurring after this in accordance with the special consultative procedure.

49. Adoption of a final policy and bylaw is intended to occur in early 2027. A new bylaw needs to be made before 4 June 2027 for Council to continue to have an operative bylaw.

## Consultation Process | Hātepe Matapaki

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### Significance and Engagement | Te Whakamahi I kā Whakaaro Hiraka

50. This matter is of low significance, as determined by reference to the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy 2024 because while dog control is of high community interest, Council is not being asked to adopt a draft bylaw to address perceived problems at this stage. The purpose of this report is to advise Council in its determination that a bylaw is the most appropriate way to address perceived problems related to dog control in the district. Formal engagement with the community will occur at a later stage in the bylaw development process and will require additional Council approvals, which may trigger a higher level of significance.
51. Early engagement has been undertaken, and feedback has been incorporated into the process and analysis to-date.

### Māori Consultation | Iwi Rūnaka

52. Staff have engaged with the appointed Kāi Tahu representative on the Climate Reference Group (CRG) in relation to sites of ecological significance to discuss the impact of dogs on these sensitive environments and whether controls on dogs is required or appropriate. Advice and feedback have informed analysis and preliminary options to-date. Staff will continue to engage, and as appropriate through the review process with the CRG, Aukaha and Te Ao Marama.

## Risk and Mitigations | Kā Raru Tūpono me kā Whakamaurutaka

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53. This matter relates to the Regulatory/Legal/Compliance risk category. It is associated with RISK10026 Ineffective enforcement within the QLDC Risk Register. This risk has been assessed as having a moderate residual risk rating.
54. The approval of Option 1 will allow Council to retain the risk at its current level. This will be achieved by determining that a bylaw is the most appropriate way to address perceived problems associated with dog control in the district (s.155(1) determination under the LGA), and proceeding with the development of a draft bylaw to retain effective enforcement in relation to this issue.

## Financial Implications | Kā Riteka ā-Pūtea

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55. The costs associated with developing a draft bylaw including officer time, engaging internal and external subject matter experts (should they be required) and communication activities will be met within current budgets. The recommended option before Council does not propose any changes to Council operations that would require additional funding.

## Council Effects and Views | Kā Whakaaweawe me kā Tirohaka a te Kaunihera

56. The following Council policies, strategies and bylaws were considered:

- Strategic Framework including the Vision Beyond 2050
- Significance and Engagement Policy 2024
- Enforcement Strategy and Prosecution Policy 2021
- Climate and Biodiversity Plan 2025-2030
- Reserve Management Plans
- Queenstown Lakes Spatial Plan
- Blue Green Network
- Open Spaces Strategy
- Destination Management Plan

57. The recommended option is consistent with the principles set out in the instruments named above.

58. Provision for bylaw review and ongoing enforcement is identified as part of QLDC's regulation functions and services in the 2024-34 Long Term Plan.

## Legal Considerations and Statutory Responsibilities | Ka Ture Whaiwhakaaro me kā Takohaka Waeture

59. Council is bound by the LGA when making or reviewing bylaws. The base determination, notification, and consultation procedures set out under sections 155, 156 and 157 of the LGA apply. The bylaw development process must be in accordance with the Dog Control Act 1996.

60. Before commencing the process for making a bylaw, Council must determine whether a bylaw is the most appropriate way of addressing the perceived problem in accordance with s.155(1) of the LGA. Perceived problems relate to the avoidance and minimisation of public safety, nuisance and damage to the environment or sensitive wildlife. Analysis and advice have been provided for the issues that are appropriate to be addressed through the bylaw.

61. If Council makes the s.155(1) determination, s.155(2) of the LGA then requires a local authority to decide whether a bylaw is the most appropriate form of bylaw and consider any implications that the bylaw may have under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990. This report addresses the requirements under s.155(1) only; s.155(2) considerations will be addressed later in the process, when specific changes have been proposed to the Bylaw.

Local Government Act 2002 Purpose Provisions | Te Whakatureture 2002 o te Kāwanataka ā-Kiaka

62. Section 10 of the Local Government Act 2002 states the purpose of local government is (a) to enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities; and (b) to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future. As it will ensure that Council meets its legislative obligations and addresses perceived dog control issues in the district, under section 145 of the LGA. As such, the recommendation in this report is appropriate and within the ambit of Section 10 of the Act.

63. The recommended option:

- Can be implemented through current funding under the Long Term Plan and Annual Plan;
- Is consistent with the Council's plans and policies; and
- Would not significantly alter the intended level of service provision for any significant activity undertaken by or on behalf of the Council or transfer the ownership or control of a strategic asset to or from the Council.

Attachments | Kā Tāpirihaka

A	Dog Control Policy 2020
B	Dog Control Bylaw 2020
C	Assessment of appropriateness of bylaw by topic