



Dog Control Policy

Whanganui District Council
As at 08/04/2021 (Resolution PBC/2021/5)

CONTENTS

1.0	Strategic Context and Background	4
2.0	Purpose of the Policy	4
3.0	Application and Scope	4
4.0	How the Policy will be Implemented	5
5.0	Interpretation	5
6.0	Fees	7
7.0	Responsible Dog Owner Classification.....	7
8.0	Dog Faeces	8
9.0	Barking	8
10.0	Number of Dogs	9
11.0	Wandering Dogs.....	9
12.0	Re-homing.....	10
13.0	Education Relating to Dogs	10
14.0	Disqualified and Probationary Owners.....	11
15.0	Neutering of Dogs	12
16.0	Dog Access	12
17.0	Temporary changes to dog access rules	13
18.0	Classification of Areas under other Legislation	13
	Schedule 1 - General dog access rules	14
1.0	Playgrounds under the control of the council	14

2.0	Sports surfaces under the control of the council.....	14
3.0	Council cemeteries	14
4.0	Roads, Private ways, Walkways, Shared Pathways and Car Parks.....	14
5.0	Wanganui Airport.....	14
6.0	Default dog access rules.....	15
Schedule 2 - Dog Access Rules for Specific Places		16
1.0	Beaches	16
2.0	Town Centre	16
3.0	Lakes and Premier Parks	16
4.0	Dogs are Prohibited from the following areas:.....	17
5.0	Dogs are allowed under control on a leash in the following areas:	17
6.0	Dogs are allowed under control off a leash in the following areas:	17
7.0	Dogs are allowed under control off a leash in the following designated dog exercise areas: 18	
8.0	Time and Season Areas:	18

1.0 Strategic Context and Background

- 1.1. This Policy is adopted under section 10 of the Dog Control Act 1996 (the Act), which requires the Council to adopt a policy in respect of dogs in the Whanganui District.
- 1.2. The Act requires this Policy to be made having regard to:
 - a) The need to minimise danger, distress, or Nuisance to the community;
 - 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, as far as 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 Owners.
- 1.3. In order to achieve this, Council has chosen to adopt a wellbeing approach to positively managing dogs within the district. The focus of the wellbeing approach is to prioritise safe interactions between dogs and people and increase Owners' capability to foster the positive aspects of dog ownership and reduce nuisance.
- 1.4. Following the adoption of the Policy, Council is required to adopt a **Bylaw** to give effect to it.

2.0 Purpose of the Policy

- 2.1. The purpose of this Policy is to outline how Council will administer the requirements of the **Act**, and to facilitate good dog behaviour and good dog ownership, including annual registration.
- 2.2. The Policy objectives are to:
 - a) fulfil the requirements of the **Act**;
 - b) adopt measures to minimise the problems caused by dogs;
 - c) provide a safe environment for the community through active enforcement and the education of Owners on appropriate dog ownership and care; and
 - d) acknowledge and encourage good dog ownership and care.

3.0 Application and Scope

- 3.1. This Policy is made under s10 of the Dog Control Act 1996; and
- 3.2. Applies to the Whanganui District.

4.0 How the Policy will be Implemented

4.1. Council will implement this Policy through:

- a) the **Bylaw**;
- b) enforcement of the **Bylaw** and Act; and
- c) non-regulatory methods including education and a fee schedule to **Responsible Dog Owners**, Owners of **Neutered Dogs**, Owners of **Working Dogs** and Owners that hold a gold card.

5.0 Interpretation

In this policy, unless the context otherwise requires, -

Act means the Dog Control Act 1996.

Animal Welfare Code (Dogs) means the Animal Welfare (Dogs) Code of Welfare 2018 or successor code issued under the Animal Welfare Act 1999 or successor legislation.

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

Bylaw means the Dog Control Bylaw 2021.

Beach means and includes the following:

- (a) the foreshore as defined by section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991 or successor legislation;
- (b) the inter-tidal zone above the mean low water spring tide;
- (c) any adjacent area that can reasonably be considered part of the beach environment including areas of sand, pebbles, shingle, dunes or coastal vegetation.

Council means the Whanganui District Council or any Authorised Officer.

Control in relation to a dog, that the owner is able to obtain an immediate and desired response from the dog by use of a leash, voice commands, hand signals, whistles or other effective means so as to prevent a dog being a nuisance.

Dangerous Dog means a dog which has been classified as a dangerous dog under section 31 of the Dog Control Act 1996.

Disability Assist Dog means a dog certified by either

- (a) Hearing Dogs for Deaf People New Zealand;
- (b) Mobility Assistance Dogs Trust;
- (c) New Zealand Epilepsy Assist Dogs Trust;
- (d) Royal New Zealand Foundation of the Blind; or
- (e) Top Dog Companion Trust as being a dog trained to assist (or as being a dog in training to assist) a **Person** with a disability

District Plan means the Operative Whanganui District Plan or a Proposed Whanganui District Plan or part, which is deemed to be operative for the purposes of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Owner has the meaning given by section 2 of the Dog Control Act 1996.

Menacing Dog means a dog that has been classified as a menacing dog under section 33A of the Dog Control Act 1996.

Neutered Dog has the meaning given by section 2 of the Dog Control Act 1996.

“means a dog that has been spayed or castrated; and does not include a dog that has been vasectomised”

Park/Reserve 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**.

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

Dog Control Policy means the Dog Control Policy 2021.

Playground means an outdoor area that contains children’s play equipment or objects and includes the entire playground surface or fenced area when present.

Premises means all land and buildings within a single rating unit.

Private Way has the meaning given by section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974.

Public place has the meaning given by section 2 of the Dog Control Act 1996.

“public place—

- (a) *means 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”*

Responsible Dog Owner means an **Owner** given that classification under section 7 of this Policy.

Road has the meaning given by section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974

Sports surface includes any area developed or marked out, for example those used for soccer, rugby, or rugby league, artificial turf, sports range, sports Park or velodrome. A sports field is in use when the area is being used for sport events or training for sports events by one or more persons.

Urban Area means any area of the District zoned, residential, commercial or manufacturing in the Whanganui **District Plan**.

Working Dog has the meaning given by section 2 of the Dog Control Act 1996.

***Note:** Working dogs include disability assist dogs, dogs kept by state departments such as police dogs and customs dogs, pest control dogs and dogs kept solely or principally as stock or herding dogs. A full list can be found in section 2 of the Dog Control Act 1996.*

6.0 Fees

- 6.1. In prescribing fees the **Council** shall have regard to the relative cost of the registration and control of dogs in the various categories described in section 37 of the **Act**.
- 6.2. The **Council** sees the neutering of dogs as the cornerstone of controlling the number of unwanted dogs in the District and therefore will set lower fees for **Neutered Dogs** than for unneutered dogs.
- 6.3. A reduced registration fee applies to **Owners** of Working Dogs. **Council** may require an inspection to confirm Working Dog status.
- 6.4. A reduced registration fee applies to **Owners** with the '**Responsible Dog Owner**' classification.
- 6.5. All money received from registration fees or other charges (including infringement fines) under the **Act** is to be applied for dog control purposes in the District. Good care and management of dogs in the District provides a public benefit. However, the **Council** also seeks to achieve a high level of cost recovery from infringement offences so that the cost to ratepayers in dealing with dogs which are irresponsibly cared for is minimised. In addition the **Council** will manage the pound as far as possible on a user pays basis.

7.0 Responsible Dog Owner Classification

- 7.1. A dog **Owner** may apply to **Council** to become a **Responsible Dog Owner** upon demonstration compliance with the **Responsible Dog Owner** criteria.
- 7.2. **Responsible Dog Owner** classification may be renewed each registration year provided compliance with the criteria is maintained.
- 7.3. **Responsible Dog Owner** criteria:
 - a) Completion of Council approved training demonstrating **Responsible Dog Owner** knowledge and behaviours;
 - b) No substantiated complaint, abatement, seizure, impoundment or infringement under the **Act** in the previous 12 months;
 - c) Signs erected on or near the front entrance of the property alerting to the presence of the dog;
 - d) Demonstrates good **Control** over the dog when the **Council** inspects the property; and
 - e) Registration fee has been fully paid for all dogs under their care by 31 July of each registration year.

8.0 Dog Faeces

- 8.1. Dog faeces can harbour bacterial disease and parasitic infection, which can cause illness particularly in young children who play on the ground in our Parks and playgrounds or even around home.
- 8.2. It is an **Owner's** responsibility to remove dog faeces from a **Public Place** immediately. A bag, slid over the hand is an effective method of collecting the faeces, which can then be disposed of in a waste bin.
- 8.3. Private land **Owners** are also encouraged to collect and dispose of dog waste daily so that nuisance conditions such as odour and breeding of flies do not develop.
- 8.4. Where possible (having regard to, among other things, budgetary constraints) the **Council** will provide bag dispensers and disposal containers in high use sites for dog faeces. The main focus will however continue to be the **Owner's** personal responsibility to pick up after their dog by taking an appropriate bag with them.

9.0 Barking

- 9.1. Barking, or vocalisation, is a natural behaviour of every dog. It is not unlawful for an **Owner** to allow his or her dog to bark. A dog barks for a variety of reasons such as:
 - a) If there is an intruder in its territory;
 - b) When it is distressed; and
 - c) As a reaction to environmental sounds.
- 9.2. A dog is permitted to display natural patterns of behaviour, including barking as a vocal expression and its **Owner** is obliged to ensure that such needs are met.
- 9.3. However, when the barking or howling becomes a Nuisance, **Council** may intervene under section 55 of the Dog Control Act.
- 9.4. There are three elements to section 55 of the **Act**:
 - a) A complaint has been made;
 - b) A Nuisance is being created; and
 - c) The barking or howling is **persistent** and **loud**.
- 9.5. **Council** is likely have reasonable grounds for believing that a Nuisance is being created by the persistent and loud barking or howling of the dog; both of those elements must be present before the **Council** will take action.
 - a) **Persistent** means:
 - i. Refusing to give up or let go;
 - ii. Insistently repetitive, continuous, constantly repeated;
 - iii. Existing or remaining in the same state for an indefinitely long time;
 and/or
 - iv. Enduring.

- b) **Loud** means:
 - i. Strongly audible;
 - ii. Striking forcibly on the sense of hearing.

9.6. In the event that the **Owner** does not take all reasonable steps to prevent the dog from causing a Nuisance by barking, enforcement action pursuant to sections 55 and 56 of the **Act** may be taken.

10.0 Number of Dogs

- 10.1. Within and **Urban Area**, having multiple dogs on premise increases the likelihood of creating nuisance to surrounding properties.
- 10.2. In order to limit the likelihood of nuisance no more than three (3) dogs over the age of 3 months , and not more than one (1) unspayed bitch, will be allowed to be kept on a premises within the **Urban Area** at any one time.
- 10.3. **Council** may give **Approval** for a **Person** to keep four (4) or more dogs on a premises within the **Urban Area** where it is satisfied that any potential impacts on surrounding neighbours and activities can suitably be managed.

11.0 Wandering Dogs

- 11.1. Wandering dogs can cause annoyance and danger to the community. They are a threat to wildlife and can be threatening to people and other dogs. They can also be a **Road** safety hazard.
- 11.2. The **Council** will respond to any complaints about wandering dogs and, if appropriate, will take further action. **Council** will also carry out patrols of urban areas to identify wandering dogs.
- 11.3. At first instance, wandering dogs will generally be returned to their **Owners** if they are known and an infringement notice may be issued.
- 11.4. Dogs will otherwise be impounded and **Owners** will be liable for impounding and daily sustenance fees. These fees will be in addition to the fine required by any infringement notice(s).

12.0 Re-homing

12.1. The **Council** is committed to rehoming of suitable dogs. For **Council** to consider a dog suitable it must:

- a) Be a **Neutered Dog**, except that Council may delay this requirement where Council considers that the benefits to the dog's health outweigh the benefits of the temporary delay in neutering;
- b) Pass a behavioural test to the satisfaction of **Council**;
- c) Not be classified or eligible to be classified as dangerous; and
- d) Not be classified or eligible to be classified as menacing.

12.2. A **Person** wishing to adopt a dog from **Council** must:

- a) Be over 16 years old;
- b) Have an adequately fenced property to securely contain the dog;
- c) Ability to comply with the **Animal Welfare Code (Dogs)**; and
- d) Pay any adoption costs.

12.3. Dogs which have become the property of **Council** and are assessed as being not suitable for re-homing or unable to be rehomed will be euthanised following best practice.

13.0 Education Relating to Dogs

13.1. **Council** will promote and encourage dog **Control** training programmes throughout the District. In particular:

- a) The media will be used to promote dog **Control** awareness;
- b) Every **Owner** registering a dog will be notified of where the **Bylaw** and policies are available to view;
- c) Education programmes in schools and kindergartens; and
- d) Dog registrations will be actively sought through media advertising and other targeted campaigns.

13.2. Dog access rules will be publicised through:

- a) Material provided with registration;
- b) Appropriate signage on the street or Park concerned; and
- c) The **Council** Office, libraries, information centre and any other appropriate avenue.

14.0 Disqualified and Probationary Owners

14.1. **Council** must classify a **Person** as a disqualified dog **Owner** where that the **Person**:

- a) commits 3 or more infringement offences (not relating to a single incident or occasion) within a continuous period of 24 months; or
- b) is convicted of an offence (not being an infringement offence) against the **Act**; or
- c) is convicted of an offence against Part 1 or Part 2 of the Animal Welfare Act 1999, section 26ZZP of the Conservation Act 1987, or section 56I of the National Parks Act 1980.

14.2. The period of disqualification shall be five (5) years however this may be reduced where **Council** is satisfied that the following circumstances have been met:

- a) First disqualification:
 - i) Served a minimum of two (2) years disqualification;
 - ii) Completion of **Council** approved training;
 - iii) Have an adequately fenced property to securely contain a dog; and
 - iv) Ability to comply with the **Animal Welfare Code (Dogs)**.
- b) Second disqualification:
 - i) Served a minimum of four (4) years disqualification;
 - ii) Completion of **Council** approved training;
 - iii) Have an adequately fenced property to securely contain a dog; and
 - iv) Ability to comply with the **Animal Welfare Code (Dogs)**.

14.3. However, where **Council** is satisfied that the circumstances of the offence or offences are such that disqualification is not warranted, **Council** will classify the **Person** as a probationary **Owner**.

14.4. The period of probationary ownership classification shall be two (2) years from the last qualifying offence¹ however this may be reduced where **Council** is satisfied that the following circumstances have been met:

- a) Completion of **Council** approved training;
- b) Have a **Responsible Dog Owner** classification; and
- c) Comply with the **Animal Welfare Code (Dogs)**.

14.5. **Council** may require a probationary **Owner** to undertake, at his or her own expense, a dog **Owner** education programme or a dog obedience course (or both) approved by **Council**. Where **Council** requires the **Person** to undertake a dog **Owner** education programme or dog obedience course the probationary **Owner** will be notified in writing of the obligation to attend the programme or course.

¹ Where any additional offences are committed meeting the criteria for a probationary ownership classification, Council may impose a new probationary period.

15.0 Neutering of Dogs

- 15.1. It is compulsory for a dog which is classified as dangerous in accordance with the **Act** to be Neutered.
- 15.2. **Council** will require all dogs classified as a **Menacing Dog** under section 33A of the Dog Control Act to be Neutered under section 33E(1)(b) of the **Act**. **Council** will also require a dog classified by any other territorial authority as a **Menacing Dog** under section 33A of the Dog Control Act to be Neutered under section 33EB(2) if the dog is registered with **Council**.
- 15.3. **Council** will only exempt a dog classified as menacing from neutering if the **Owner** of the dog produces a certificate issued by a veterinarian certifying that the dog will not be in a fit condition to be Neutered before a date specified in the notice of classification.
- 15.4. If a certificate under clause 15.3 of this Policy (section 33E(1)(b)(ii) of the **Act**) is produced to **Council**, the **Owner** must, within one month after the date specified in that certificate, produce a further certificate from a veterinarian certifying that the dog has been Neutered under clause 15.2 of this Policy (section 33E(1)(c) of the **Act**).

16.0 Dog Access

- 16.1. Dogs can form an integral part of family life and offer companionship to their **Owners**, particularly to the elderly. The activity of exercising a dog also provides an important means of exercise for many **Owners** and therefore contributes to health and wellbeing generally.
- 16.2. **Council** seeks to support the integration of properly socialised dogs into **Public Places** in a way that minimises nuisance and allows the community (including vulnerable **Persons**) to use our public spaces.
- 16.3. This policy identifies the following types of dog access rules:
 - a) **Prohibited area** – a place where dogs are not permitted to be, and other users have absolute priority
 - b) **On-leash area** – a place shared with other users, where dogs must be on a leash and under **Control** at all times
 - c) **Off-leash area** – a place shared with other users, where dogs (excluding **Dangerous Dogs**) may be off a leash but must still be under **Control** at all times
 - d) **Designated dog exercise area** – a place where **Owners** are the priority user. **Owners** may take their dogs off a leash (including **Dangerous Dogs**) but they must be under **Control** at all times
 - e) **Time and season areas** – a place shared with other users, where the dog access rules will be different depending on the time of day during the summer season. This is to minimise the conflict between dogs and other users of the space during peak hours.

- 16.4. **Owners** must carry a Leash at all times in any **Public Place** as required by the **Act**. **Owners** must also carry a dog waste bag at all times in any **Public Place** to collect and properly dispose of dog faeces.
- 16.5. In designating dog rules, **Council** will consider dog access rules in a comprehensive manner with an emphasis on consistent and easy to understand rules that comply with the following objectives:
- a) Promote safe interaction between dogs and people using **Public Places** and **Private Ways** to ensure that dogs do not injure, endanger, intimidate or otherwise cause distress to any **Person**, in particular, children and vulnerable adults;
 - b) Integrate, where practicable, **Owners** and their dogs with other users of **Public Places**;
 - c) Manage the conflict between dogs and protected wildlife, stock, poultry, domestic animals, property and natural habitat;
 - d) Recognise **Owners** as legitimate users of **Public Places** and dog access as desirable for dog welfare;
 - e) Ensure that areas with different dog access rules have clearly visible boundaries, which may be achieved through transition zones, vegetation, topography and fencing.

17.0 Temporary changes to dog access rules

- 17.1. From time to time, the **Council** may make temporary changes to dog access rules in Schedule 1 and 2 in relation to:
- a) leisure and cultural events (including dog friendly events);
 - b) dog training;
 - c) protection wildlife vulnerable to dogs;
 - d) Protection flora vulnerable to dogs;
 - e) pest control in any park and/or **Beach**;
 - f) other circumstances of a comparative nature.

18.0 Classification of Areas under other Legislation

- 18.1. Access for dogs may be controlled by other legislation. For example, the Conservation Act 1987 can declare parts of land managed and administered by the Department of Conservation as “controlled dog areas” and “open dog areas.”

***Explanatory Note:** Owners should check with the Department of Conservation to see if any access restrictions apply prior to allowing a dog to enter land that is managed and administered by the Department of Conservation.*

Schedule 1 - General dog access rules

Dog access rules within Schedule 1 take precedence over access rule within Schedule 2 unless otherwise specified. For example, if a **Park** (that contains a playground) allows dogs to be under control on-leash, dogs are prohibited from the playground.

1.0 Playgrounds under the control of the council

- 1.1. Dogs are **Prohibited** on any playground at all times and must be under **Control** on a leash within 10 metres of any playground when in use.

2.0 Sports surfaces under the control of the council

- 2.1. Dogs are **Prohibited** on any **Sports surface** at all times and must be kept under **Control** on a leash within 10 metres of any **Sports surface** when in use, unless the area is specified in Schedule 2.

3.0 Council cemeteries

- 3.1. Dogs are **Prohibited** from all other **Council**-Controlled cemeteries unless stated in Schedule 2, unless:
 - a) permission is obtained from **Council**, or
 - b) signage indicates dogs are allowed, provided that the **Person** who is accompanying the dog complies with any reasonable conditions imposed by the **Council** in relation to the dog.

4.0 Roads, Private ways, Walkways, Shared Pathways and Car Parks

- 4.1. Dogs must be **under control on a leash** on all **Roads, Private Ways**, walkways, cycle ways, shared pathways and **Council** car parking areas unless otherwise stated in Schedule 2 including:
 - a) Mountains to Sea Ngā Ara Tūhono Cycleway; and
 - b) Bridges walkway (Including Dublin Street and City Bridges, River walkway between the bridges along Taupo Quay, Somme Parade, Anzac Parade and within Kowhai Park).

5.0 Wanganui Airport

- 5.1. Dogs are **Prohibited** from the airport unless confined for carriage by air from the airport, or a certified **Disability Assist Dog**.

6.0 Default dog access rules

- 6.1. Unless otherwise stated in Schedule 2 the following default rules apply:
- a) Dogs must be **under control on a leash** in all **Council-controlled Public Places** where there are no physical restrictions to access (such as fences or other indoor facilities)
 - b) Dogs are **prohibited** in all **Council-controlled Public Places** with restricted access (such as fenced sports stadiums, **Council** buildings) unless:
 - i. permission is obtained from Council, or
 - ii. there is official **Council** signage which indicates dogs are permitted.
 - c) Dogs are **prohibited** from all other **Public Places** not under control of **Council** (such as cafes, shopping malls, school grounds, non-council cemeteries and urupā) unless:
 - i. permission is obtained from the **Person** in charge of the place, or
 - ii. there is signage indicating that dogs are permitted.
- 6.2. Where dog access is permitted under clause 6.1 **Owners** must comply with any reasonable conditions imposed in relation to the dog.

Schedule 2 - Dog Access Rules for Specific Places

1.0 Beaches

Mowhanau Beach

- 1.1. Dogs are allowed **under control off a leash** north of the southern bank of Kai Iwi Stream.
- 1.2. Dogs must be **under control on a leash** between the southern bank of Kai Iwi Stream and the bluff at the southern end of Mowhanau Beach (107A Peat Avenue, Kai Iwi).

Castlecliff Beach

- 1.3. Dogs are allowed **under control off a leash** between the bluff at the southern end of Mowhanau Beach (107A Peat Avenue, Kai Iwi) and the northern bank of Karaka Stream.
- 1.4. Dogs must be **under control on a leash** between the northern bank of Karaka Stream and the northern bank of the Whanganui River.

South Beach

- 1.5. Dogs are allowed **under control off a leash** south of the southern bank of the Whanganui River.

2.0 Town Centre

- 2.1. Dogs are **Prohibited** from the town centre, which includes:
 - a) Victoria Avenue (between Taupo Quay and Ingestre Street); and
 - b) The area contained within the following:

i. St Hill Street,	iv. Watt Street;
ii. Taupo Quay;	v. Wicksteed Street; and
iii. Drews Avenue;	vi. Ingestre Street.

3.0 Lakes and Premier Parks

- 3.1. Dogs are **Prohibited** from the following areas:
 - a) Cooks Gardens;
 - b) Bason Botanic Gardens;
 - c) Rotokawau/Virginia Lake Reserve;
 - d) Westmere Lake;
 - e) Lake Wiritoa – Beach and boat ramp area; and
 - f) Kowhai Park Playground – Area bounded by the north entrance adjacent to Marshall Avenue, the northern end of the flying fox, east of the car park and west of Anzac Parade.
- 3.2. Dogs are allowed **under control on a leash** in the following places
 - a) Pukenamu Queen’s Park.

4.0 Dogs are Prohibited from the following areas:

- 4.1. Tawhero Golf Course;
- 4.2. Deer Park Reserve;
- 4.3. Spurdle Street Reserve;
- 4.4. Matipo Park; and
- 4.5. Laird Park.

5.0 Dogs are allowed under control on a leash in the following areas:

- 5.1. Aramaho Motor Camp Park;
- 5.2. Hutton Park;
- 5.3. Lorenzdale Park;
- 5.4. Peat Park – Except when in use (Schedule 1 – Clause 2.1);
- 5.5. Williams Domain – Except when in use (Schedule 1 – Clause 2.1); and
- 5.6. Any areas not otherwise defined.

6.0 Dogs are allowed under control off a leash in the following areas:

Aramoho

- 6.1. Seddon Street (Road Reserve) – Kaikokopu Road to Barrack Street; and
- 6.2. Somme Parade Riverbank Reserve (Opposite Cemetery).

Whanganui East

- 6.3. Burton Avenue – Road Reserve Islands;
- 6.4. Eastown Road – Grass reserve adjacent to railway line;
- 6.5. Kowhai Park – North of Whanganui Multisport Club (opposite 142 Anzac Parade) to the Railway Line;
- 6.6. Kowhai Park – East of the stop bank and bridges walkway between Nile Street and Ikitara Road; and
- 6.7. Wembley Park – Except when in use (Schedule 1 – Clause 2.1).

Castlecliff

- 6.8. Bamber Street Road Reserve; and
- 6.9. Seafront Road Grass Reserve.

Gonville

- 6.10. Riverbank Reserve (249 Taupo Quay) – Between 2 Mason Terrace and 274 Taupo Quay;
- 6.11. Gonville Domain;
- 6.12. Tawa Street Reserve; and
- 6.13. Handley Street Reserve.

Springvale

- 6.14. Springvale Park – Except when in use (Schedule 1 – Clause 2.1); and
- 6.15. Parsons Street Road Reserve – Next to Bridge Club (16 Parsons Street to 1 Kent Road).

St Johns Hill

- 6.16. Babbage Place Reserve; and
- 6.17. Victoria Park – Except when in use (Schedule 1 – Clause 2.1).

7.0 Dogs are allowed under control off a leash in the following designated dog exercise areas:

- 7.1. Otamatea Reserve.

8.0 Time and Season Areas:

- 8.1. There are currently no time and season rules that apply within the Whanganui District.