

**ORDINARY MEETING**

**OF**

**WELLINGTON CITY COUNCIL**

**AGENDA**

**Time:** 9.30am  
**Date:** Wednesday, 13 December 2017  
**Venue:** Committee Room 1  
Ground Floor, Council Offices  
101 Wakefield Street  
Wellington

---

**MEMBERSHIP**

Mayor Lester  
Councillor Calvert  
Councillor Calvi-Freeman  
Councillor Dawson  
Councillor Day  
Councillor Foster  
Councillor Free  
Councillor Gilbert  
Councillor Lee  
Councillor Marsh  
Councillor Pannett  
Councillor Sparrow  
Councillor Woolf  
Councillor Young

**Have your say!**

*You can make a short presentation to the Councillors at this meeting. Please let us know by noon the working day before the meeting. You can do this either by phoning 803-8334, emailing [public.participation@wcc.govt.nz](mailto:public.participation@wcc.govt.nz) or writing to Democratic Services, Wellington City Council, PO Box 2199, Wellington, giving your name, phone number and the issue you would like to talk about.*

---



---

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**  
**13 DECEMBER 2017**

---

| <b>Business</b>  | <b>Page No.</b> |
|--|-----------------|
| <b>1. Meeting Conduct</b>  | <b>5</b>        |
| <b>1.1 Apologies</b>   | <b>5</b>        |
| <b>1.2 Announcements by the Mayor</b>  | <b>5</b>        |
| <b>1.3 Conflict of Interest Declarations</b>   | <b>5</b>        |
| <b>1.4 Confirmation of Minutes</b>   | <b>5</b>        |
| <b>1.5 Items not on the Agenda</b>   | <b>5</b>        |
| <b>1.6 Public Participation</b>  | <b>5</b>        |
| <b>2. General Business</b>   |                 |
| Nil  |                 |
| <b>3. Committee Reports</b>  | <b>7</b>        |
| <b>3.1 Report of the Regulatory Processes Committee Meeting of 15 November 2017</b>  | <b>7</b>        |
| <b>3.2 Report of the City Strategy Committee Meeting of 7 December 2017</b>          | <b>11</b>       |
| <b>Questions</b>   |                 |
| <b>4. Public Excluded</b>  | <b>29</b>       |
| <b>4.1 Appointment of Directors and Trustees to Council-Controlled Organisations</b> | <b>29</b>       |



## **1 Meeting Conduct**

### **1.1 Apologies**

The Chairperson invites notice from members of:

1. Leave of absence for future meetings of the Wellington City Council; or
2. Apologies, including apologies for lateness and early departure from the meeting, where leave of absence has not previously been granted.

### **1.2 Announcements by the Mayor**

### **1.3 Conflict of Interest Declarations**

Members are reminded of the need to be vigilant to stand aside from decision making when a conflict arises between their role as a member and any private or other external interest they might have.

### **1.4 Confirmation of Minutes**

The minutes of the meeting held on 29 November 2017 will be put to the Council for confirmation.

### **1.5 Items not on the Agenda**

The Chairperson will give notice of items not on the agenda as follows:

#### ***Matters Requiring Urgent Attention as Determined by Resolution of the Wellington City Council***

1. The reason why the item is not on the agenda; and
2. The reason why discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.

#### ***Minor Matters relating to the General Business of the Wellington City Council***

No resolution, decision, or recommendation may be made in respect of the item except to refer it to a subsequent meeting of the Wellington City Council for further discussion.

### **1.6 Public Participation**

A maximum of 60 minutes is set aside for public participation at the commencement of any meeting of the Council or committee that is open to the public. Under Standing Order 3.23.3 a written, oral or electronic application to address the meeting setting forth the subject, is required to be lodged with the Chief Executive by 12.00 noon of the working day prior to the meeting concerned, and subsequently approved by the Chairperson.



---

### 3. Committee Reports

---

## REPORT OF THE REGULATORY PROCESSES COMMITTEE MEETING OF 15 NOVEMBER 2017

---

**Members:** Mayor Lester, Councillor Calvert, Councillor Calvi-Freeman, Councillor Lee, Councillor Sparrow (Chair).

#### The Committee recommends:

#### ROAD STOPPING AND EXCHANGE - LEGAL ROAD IN CRIEFF STREET ADJOINING 130 GLENMORE STREET

#### Recommendation/s

That the Council:

1. Agrees that approximately 20m<sup>2</sup> (subject to survey) of unformed road land in Crieff Street, Northland, shown outlined red on **Attachment 1** (the Land), and adjoining 130 Glenmore Street, Northland (Lots 228-230 DP 1087 CFR WN207/96 and WN133/23) is not required for a public work and is surplus to Council requirements.
2. Agrees to dispose of the Land either by sale or exchange for approximately 20m<sup>2</sup> of the owners adjoining land currently part of 130 Glenmore Street (Lot 228-230 DP 1087 CFR WN207/96 and WN133/23) shown outlined green in **Attachment 1** (the Applicant's Land).
3. Agrees to acquire the Applicant's Land.
4. Delegates to the Chief Executive Officer all powers necessary to conclude this transaction including all legislative matters, issuing relevant public notices, declaring the road stopped, negotiating the terms of sale and exchange, imposing any reasonable covenants, and anything else necessary.
5. Notes that if objections are received to the road stopping and the applicant wishes to continue with the road stopping, a further report will be presented to the Committee for consideration.

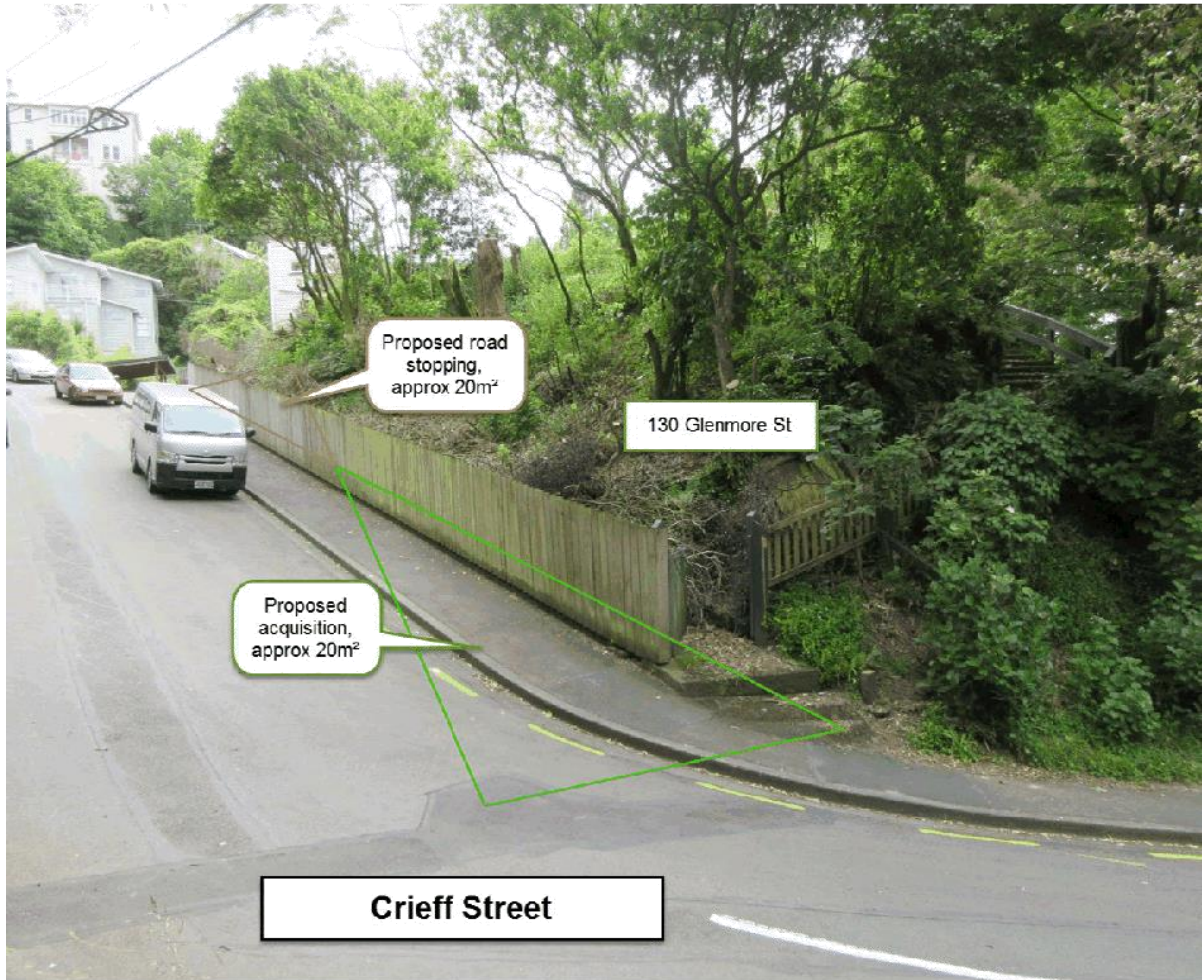
#### Attachments

|               |  |         |
|---------------|--|---------|
| Attachment 1. | Aerial of Land Exchange area 130 Glenmore Street | Page 8  |
| Attachment 2. | Views at street level                            | Page 9  |
| Attachment 3. | Location Plan                                    | Page 10 |

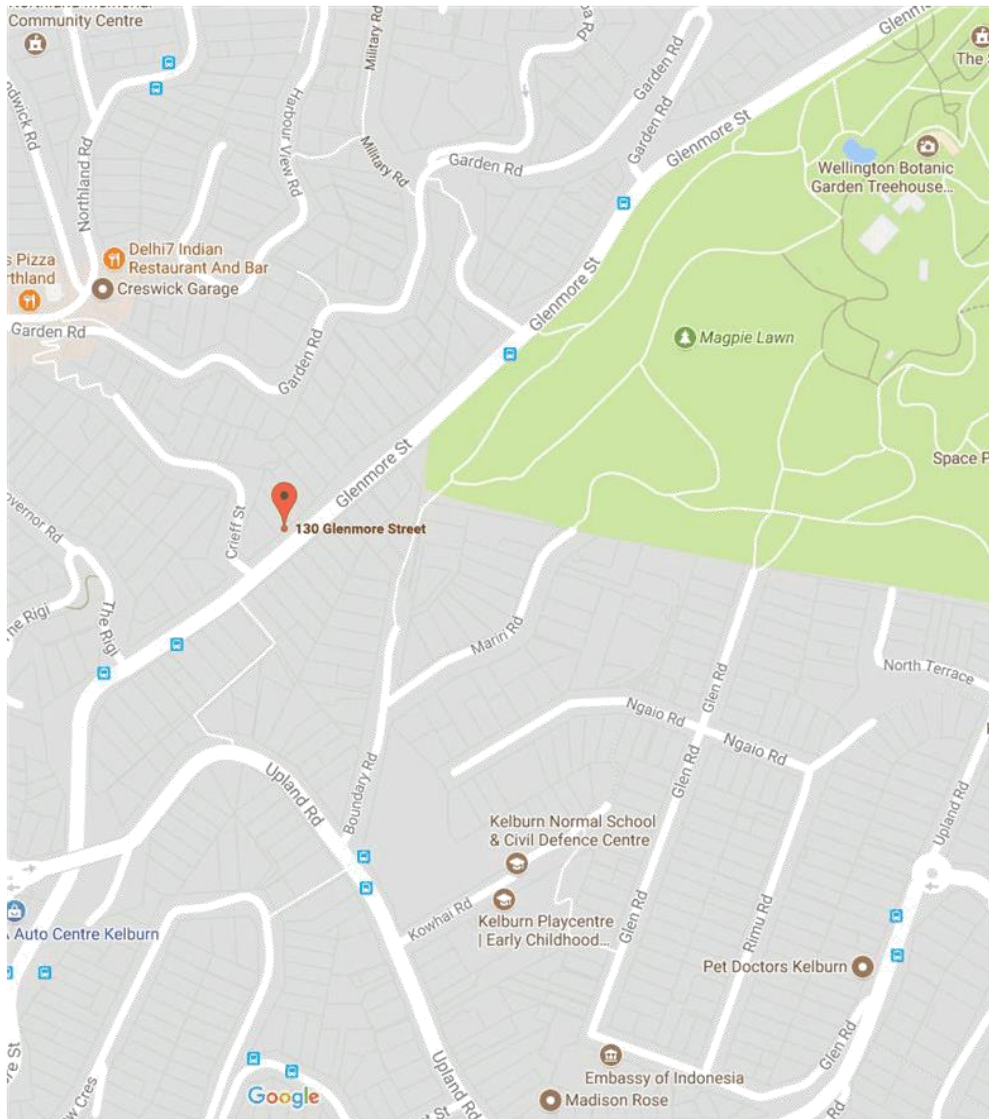
Attachment 1 road stopping land exchange plan – 130 Glenmore Street







Item 3.1 Attachment 3



---

## **REPORT OF THE CITY STRATEGY COMMITTEE MEETING OF 7 DECEMBER 2017**

---

**Members:** Mayor Lester, Councillor Calvert, Councillor Calvi-Freeman, Councillor Dawson, Councillor Day, Councillor Foster, Councillor Free, Councillor Gilberd, Councillor Lee, Councillor Marsh, Councillor Pannett (Chair), Councillor Sparrow, Councillor Woolf, Councillor Young.

**The Committee recommends:**

**ANIMAL POLICY**

**Recommendation/s**

That the Council:

1. Adopt the amended Animal Policy.

**Attachments**

Attachment 1. Animal Policy and fact sheets

Page 12

# Appendix D

## Amended Policy and Factsheets

---

### Animal Policy

---

#### 1 Introduction

This Policy has been developed to support the responsible care of animals and promote animal welfare, minimise incidents of harm and nuisance relating to animals, and to aid the implementation of the Animal Bylaw. It sets out:

- the legal framework and key requirements for animal owners
- goals for animals in Wellington
- what the Council does,
- where you can go for further information.

As part of the Policy the Council also has developed factsheets for pet owners, their neighbours, and Wellingtonians. They include general information for animal owners and others to look after their pets, as well as tips for people who have issues with neighbour's pets. They also include sources of further useful information.

#### 2 Legal framework

The Council adopted the revised Animal Bylaw in August 2016. Amongst other things, the Bylaw requires animal owners and people in charge of animals to:

- ensure their animal has adequate physical wellbeing through acceptable nutrition, environmental, health, behavioural stimulus, and adequate mental well-being; and
- not cause a nuisance to any other person.

These Bylaw requirements are aligned with obligations in the Animal Welfare Act 1999, which also apply to owners and persons in charge of animals.

Dogs and designated dog off-leash areas are covered separately in the Dog Policy, developed under the Dog Control Act 1996. Non-domestic animals in Wellington are largely managed through Our Natural Capital – Wellington's Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plan and Greater Wellington Regional Council's Regional Pest Management Strategy.

#### 3 Goals for animals in Wellington

Animals in Wellington are entitled to lead healthy and happy lives. Five domains need to be satisfied to ensure that animals are leading happy lives:

- nutrition: animals are provided with suitable nutritious food and clean water
- environment: animals have a safe home in an appropriate environment with suitable shelter
- health: animals are physically healthy and have access to veterinary care
- behaviour: animals participate in satisfying and engaging activities and play
- mental state: animals experience positive emotions.

Keeping animals in poor conditions and in unmanageable quantities can lead to animal welfare issues. This can create a wide variety of issues for communities and can also have public health impacts.



Animals that roam are more likely to be injured and could potentially cause nuisance to other people in the neighbourhood.

#### *Related Goals*

The Council strategy '*Our Natural Capital: Wellington's biodiversity strategy & action plan*' aims to protect and restore our indigenous biodiversity. To meet this aim we promote the role of responsible pet ownership in protecting wildlife in our open spaces.

#### *Emergency Preparedness*

All pet owners should make plans to care for their animals during emergencies as part of a wider household emergency plan. Animal owners should plan to have:

- at least 7 days' worth of food and water per animal and any necessary medications
- a cat carrier, dog leash or other appropriate means to transport a pet to a safe a location, in case of a need to evacuate
- a backup plan in case primary caregivers are unable to take care of animals

The above is not an exhaustive list and will need to be tailored depending on the type of pet that an owner has.

#### 4. What the Council does

To support owners and the welfare of animals in Wellington, the Council:

- investigates and responds to public complaints and queries
- works closely with the SPCA and community partners to encourage responsible animal care
- assists animal owners to meet their responsibilities through education;
- supports the gradual reduction of stray cat numbers through humane management practices,

Under the Bylaw, the Council may seize any domestic animal (other than domestic cats) found at large and not on their owner's property. If a seized animal is unable to be returned to its owner after 7 days, the Council may sell, re-home, or otherwise dispose of the animal.

The Council will endeavour to return any seized animal to their owner, including scanning animals for microchips.

The Council works with community partners, such as the SPCA, to ensure that a suitable arrangements are made for each animal.

#### *Ill-treatment of animals*

In Wellington City the SPCA enforces the Animal Welfare Act 1999. The Council endeavours to support them in this role, and may share information and resources in accordance with the Privacy Act 1993.

#### *Feral animals*

Releasing any deer, pig, goat, chamois or tahr is an offence under the Wild Animal Control Act 1977. Management of feral animals in Wellington's high native biodiversity value areas is covered by the Greater Wellington Regional Council's Regional Pest Management Strategy. For detailed information about feral animals, contact Greater Wellington Regional Council.

#### 5. Further information

Wellington City Council (2016), Wellington Consolidated Bylaw: Part 2 – Animals  
Greater Wellington Regional Council, Regional Pest Management Strategy  
Ministry for Primary Industries (2007), Companion Cats: Code of Welfare  
National Cat Management Strategy Group (2016), Draft New Zealand National Cat  
Management Strategy Background Document  
Biosecurity (National American Foulbrood Pest Management Plan) Order 1998

## Caring for your Cat

Cats are a popular choice of companion pet for Wellingtonians. WCC supports responsible pet ownership. Cats are not commonly confined to their owners' properties and this raises the potential for nuisance behaviours and conflict with people and other animals including and wildlife. To ensure the happy lives of Wellington's pets, factors such as nutrition, a safe home, health, activities and play and ensuring a positive mental state are vital. This factsheet aims to provide advice on how these elements can be provided for your cat.

This fact sheet refers to 'ownership'. This includes any cat you own or one which is in your care.

### Your cat

As a cat owner you have responsibilities toward your cat, other animals, and members of the community. Responsible cat ownership includes:

- caring for your pet's welfare needs,
- desexing
- microchipping and registering the microchip with the New Zealand Companion Animal Register (NZCAR).

There are also local requirements and standards for keeping a cat that must be adhered to. These are:

- Wellington City Consolidated Bylaw 2008, Part 2: Animals (Animals Bylaw)
- Wellington City Council, Animal Policy, 2017.

### Microchipping

All Wellington cats must be microchipped by 12 weeks of age, in accordance with the Council's Animal Bylaw requirements. The microchip must be registered with the New Zealand Companion Animal Register, which records the owners contact details. If a cat is separated from its owners, its microchip can be scanned. The microchip number can be matched to that recorded on the NZCAR by a registered implanter and the owners contacted. Owners must remember to update the register when contact details change. You can do this yourself through the NZCAR website: [www.animalregister.co.nz](http://www.animalregister.co.nz).

### Microchips can help you and your cat stay together

In emergency situations such as earthquakes registered microchips have proven an effective method of reuniting cats and owners. In the Canterbury earthquakes thousands of pets went missing. More than 80 per cent of animals that were microchipped were quickly reunited with their owners. Microchipping and registering details on the NZCAR also means if your cat is involved in an accident and injured or killed, it can be scanned for a microchip and you can be contacted.

### Desexing

As a responsible cat owner you should desex your cat. Cat overpopulation through indiscriminate breeding results in thousands of cats and kittens being presented to welfare organisations each year. Unwanted cats and kittens may also be inhumanely killed or abandoned. Desexing your companion cat is an effective tool for preventing this problem. To manage the problem of unwanted kittens, early age desexing can be undertaken. Cats usually reach puberty between 6-9 months, however some can reproduce as early as 4 months of age. To undergo early desexing, a kitten must be in good health and have reached a certain weight (usually around 1 kilogram). Further guidance on desexing is available through a veterinarian. For further guidance you should discuss desexing with a vet.

### Getting a Cat

Before obtaining a cat you may want to consider ethically sourcing a cat from a rescue centre. In most cases they will already be desexed and microchipped and there are many unwanted cats and kittens in need of a home.

### Safe Home

Keeping your cat as an indoor cat improves your cat's welfare. Cats are less likely to be involved in traffic accidents or get into fights which can result in painful injury and the possibility of contracting feline aids or other diseases. Keeping a cat inside can reduce these risks. However to have a happy and healthy indoor cat you'll need environmental enrichment.

### Lost cats

In the unfortunate event of your cat going missing, there are a number of steps you can take to find your cat:

- report your microchipped pet as missing to the NZCAR and check that your contact details are up to date.
- produce flyers and distribute them around your neighbourhood. You can find a free poster template on the NZCAR website.
- search locally, check with your neighbours and ask them to check their properties
- place an ad on Petsonthenet, Neighbourly, Trademe Lost and Found section and other social media sites.
- contact your local veterinarians, SPCA's and animal shelters.
- if you have recently moved check your previous property.

If you find a cat you suspect is lost, there are numerous avenues that you can use to find the cats owner:

- put a paper collar around the cat's neck and see if anyone responds to it. The NZCAR in association with Wellington SPCA, have created a downloadable template for the collar.
- take the cat to your local SPCA or veterinary clinic to have them checked for a microchip. If registered on the NZCAR this will allow them to quickly be returned home.
- notify your local veterinary clinic, SPCA and rescue centres.
- list the found cat on missing pet sites such as Petsonthenet, Neighbourly, Trademe lost and Found section and other social media sites.
- produce flyers and distribute them around your neighbourhood

### Stray and feral cats in Wellington

There are three recognised groupings of cats: domestic, stray and feral cats.

**Domestic cats** live with people as companions and are dependent on humans for their welfare. It is recognised that domestic cats are important companions to many Wellingtonians.

**Stray cats** are companion cats which are lost or abandoned and living as an individual or in a group (colony). They have many of their needs indirectly supplied by people. They live around centres of human habitation, either individually or in a colony. Stray cats can also breed with undesexed domestic cats. Stray cat populations can provide unsuitable living conditions for cats due to the lack of care cats receive.



**Feral cats** have none of their needs provided by people and do not live around centres of human habitation.

Feral cat management in Wellington is covered by the Greater Wellington Regional Council's Regional Pest Management Strategy. For detailed information about feral cat management, contact Greater Wellington Regional Council.

The Council supports the gradual reduction of stray cats through humane management practices.

#### Love your cat and love your wildlife

Wellingtonians care about our native wildlife, and we are living in a city rich with it. Cats can hunt native wildlife – even well fed cats will hunt. If you own a cat, here are some things you can do to reduce its impact on our native birds and lizards:

- containing your cat inside or to a safe enclosed area, away from sensitive wildlife
- cat curfew - keeping your cat indoors at night means great cuddles and reducing its chances of hunting.
- monitored outdoor time
- anti-predation collars or attaching a bell to a quick release collar can help reduce predation.
- avoid feeding birds in your backyard

If containing your cat, it is important that your cat is provided with entertainment and fun mental stimulation. Enrichment may include, providing places to hide and scratch, puzzle feeders and human interaction through playtime. Cats naturally want to climb upwards so provision of vertical space is beneficial, such as a cat tower. Time outside in a contained environment can also be achieved through an enclosed deck or garden area, a screened window or patio.

If your cat does catch any *native* wildlife please contact the DOC hotline 0800 362 468 in the first instance for advice. Free available veterinary care could save the animal's life.

If you live close to an ecologically sensitive area you are encouraged to take greater steps to protect local wildlife from predation.

#### Emergency Preparedness

All cat owners should develop their own plans to care for their animals during emergencies as part of a wider household emergency plan. Animal owners should plan to have:

- at least 7 days' worth of food and water per animal and any medications
- a cat carrier to transport a cat to a safe a location, in case of a need to evacuate
- a litter tray
- a backup plan in case primary caregivers are unable to take care of animals
- microchip details up to date with the NZCAR.

If an emergency event occurs cats should be kept inside in case there is the need to evacuate and need to locate them quickly.

#### Costs

Cats need your care and attention. Owning a cat is rewarding but there are costs that come with ownership. In 2015, the New Zealand Companion Animal Council (NZCAC) estimated that caring for a cat costs around \$670 a year. Costs include food, veterinary care, flea and worming treatments and care of your cat while you are travelling.

Pet insurance can also be beneficial when it comes to paying for veterinary treatments in the event a cat becomes ill or has an injury. For more information see:  
[www.newzealandnow.govt.nz/resources/owning-a-cat](http://www.newzealandnow.govt.nz/resources/owning-a-cat).

Unwanted cats:

Never abandon or harm unwanted cats. Here is the SPCA's advice on rehoming your pet.  
<http://www.rnzspca.org.nz/help-advice/re-homing-your-pet>

End of life

When your pet reaches the end of its life, as a responsible pet owner it will be your responsibility to make suitable arrangements for your pet's body. This is often arranged through a veterinarian. If home burial is elected, beware that animals that have been euthanased by a veterinarian will contain drugs that are toxic to scavengers. Deep burying away from waterways will prevent secondary poisonings. Alternatively, take your pet to the landfill which accepts dead animals. It is an offence under the animal bylaw to bury a carcass in a manner that is or is likely to become a nuisance, injurious or hazardous to health or safety.

Minimising nuisance

Providing a suitable area for your cat to go to the toilet will reduce the likelihood of your cat using the vegetable patch, neighbouring gardens or creating any health issues. This can be done through providing a litter tray situated in a quiet area away from main thoroughfares or noise and away from where the cat eats, or creating an area of soft soil or sand in the garden.

Resolving disputes

If you suspect your or your neighbour's cat has become a source of nuisance it is recommended you speak with your neighbour about the situation in the first instance. In most circumstances such matters can be resolved quickly in this manner.

If problems persist, please call Council on 499 4444

If you suspect there are animal welfare issues, please call the SPCA on 389 8044

Further information

Further information can be found on WCC website: <http://www.wellington.govt.nz>

- Animal Bylaw (2016)
- Animal Policy (2017)
- Animal Welfare Act 1999

Other

<http://www.animalregister.co.nz>

<http://www.newzealandnow.govt.nz/resources/owning-a-cat>

MPI Animal Welfare (Companion Cats) Code of Welfare 2007

Draft NZ Cat Management Strategy (2016)

## **Caring for your Poultry**

Wellingtonians may own chickens and other such poultry as pets, or for the purpose of harvesting of eggs. Encouraging urban agriculture is an important part of enabling Wellingtonians to be resilient. This factsheet provides some advice on responsible poultry ownership. To ensure the happy lives of Wellington's pets, factors such as nutrition, a safe home, health, activities and play, and ensuring a positive mental state are vital. This factsheet gives some advice on how these elements can be provided for your poultry.

Poultry includes bird types such as chickens, ducks, geese, roosters, swans, and peacocks. As a poultry owner you have responsibilities toward your poultry and members of the community to not cause nuisance.

### **Limits on numbers**

There are limitations within urban areas, in accordance with the Animal Bylaw. Permission is required from the Council to have more than eight poultry or to keep a rooster in an urban area. It is difficult to manage roosters to stop them from crowing loudly, so there is high probability that nuisance will occur when kept in urban areas.

Poultry are social animals and it is recommended you keep more than one. However, keeping a large number of poultry can create issues such as noise and odour, and public health issues if kept in unsatisfactory conditions. This problem is exaggerated in urban areas where many households are close together.

### **Getting Permission**

Applications for permission to keep poultry and roosters in urban areas should be made to the Council and detail the following:

- address of the property, and contact details for the applicant
- the number of poultry/roosters the applicant wishes to keep
- any relevant information about the welfare, hygiene, control, and confinement
- any steps taken by the applicant to minimise any nuisance (including if they have discussed their application with neighbours)
- any other information the applicant may see as being relevant.

### **Housing your poultry**

Before obtaining any poultry, the proper containment and provision of shelter needs to be considered, particularly in urban areas. Poultry should not be able to leave your property to roam. As well as a chicken coop for sleeping and egg laying, either an enclosed run or adequate fencing of your property is required to keep your chickens safe. Chickens will generally only go into their house to sleep, they won't go into their house during bad weather. For this reason they need to be provided with an alternative shelter so they can get out of the rain.

When starting out with two or three chickens, providing an approximate space of 10 square metres is recommended. More chickens would require more space. If your poultry are too cramped they are likely to fight or have other behavioural issues and will require much more frequent cleaning up after.

It is recommended your enclosed, rainproof chicken coop is set away from neighbouring fences, and that there is consideration of the location of the coop structure to avoid any nuisance. It is advised that you speak with your neighbours before taking ownership of any chickens. Providing facilities for roosting (e.g. perches), a surface for pecking and scratching, and a secluded nesting area is an expectation of chicken owners. Perches

should be quite wide (around 10 centimetres), positioned off the ground and in a manner so chickens are able to comfortably perch when roosting. Poultry will also need enrichment and mental stimulation, this can be provided with food, toys such as swings, and an area to dust bathe in.

#### Poultry hygiene

Responsible animal ownership includes ensuring they do not cause public health concerns. Owners need to ensure they do as much as possible to keep the area clean, with chicken coops thoroughly cleaned out at least once a week. Nesting boxes and the floor of your chicken coop should be kept clean and dry. You could line them with hay, untreated wood chips, sawdust, or shredded newspaper so it can be easily removed when cleaned out.

To avoid unpleasant smells, attracting flies to breed, mice to shelter and/or rats looking for food, owners should not allow excess food and chicken bedding waste to accumulate. At least once a week, make sure waste is collected, bagged, and disposed of. Scattering food across the ground can attract rodents. Owners can control this by using vermin proof receptacles specifically for poultry feeding. This also keeps the rain out, meaning your poultry have dry pellets or grain. Food should also be stored out of reach of rats, in a sealed shed.

#### Sourcing your chickens

Remember that when hatching chickens from eggs, 50 percent of eggs hatched may be roosters. In urban areas this can result in roosters that cannot be kept without permission. Ethically sourced poultry is recommended, such as rescue hens. Battery farms often only keep hens for around 14 months and then they require new homes.

#### Poultry care courses

There are courses available locally within Wellington to help with the basics of choosing the appropriate poultry for your situation and getting the right set up for your chickens and poultry to be comfortable. Gaining practical knowledge and experience prior to obtaining poultry is recommended.

#### Poultry Costs

The costs of poultry and poultry set-ups vary. Chickens from suppliers generally charge \$15 to \$30 per chicken depending on the breed. Rescue hens that have been discarded by local factories are available from Helping You Help Animals for \$5. Chicken coops vary as they can be self-made, bought second hand from Trade Me or for as much as \$400 to \$500 new. A chicken run is also required. These require chicken wire and stakes generally sourced from hardware stores or Trade Me. There are other ongoing costs also such as food and veterinary care. Arrangements will also have to be made for the care of your poultry whilst you are travelling.

#### Emergency Preparedness

All poultry owners should develop their own plans to care for their animals during emergencies. This can be part of a wider household emergency plan. Animal owners should plan to have:

- at least 7 days' worth of food and water per animal
- a means of moving an animal to a safe a location in case of need to evacuate, such as a box to contain your poultry
- a backup plan in case primary caregivers are unable to take care of animals.

#### End of life

When your pet reaches the end of its life, as a responsible pet owner it will be your responsibility to make suitable arrangements for your pet's body. In many cases this is arranged through a vet. If burying at home, the burial should be done in an appropriate manner, such as away from waterways. Alternatively, take your pet to the landfill which accepts dead animals. It is an offence under the animal bylaw to bury a carcass in a manner that is or is likely to become a nuisance, injurious or hazardous to health or safety.

For poultry that are kept for meat purposes, some people may consider homekill. This is when animals are slaughtered and butchered for your consumption and use. It is illegal to sell or trade homekill meat. The poultry can be killed by you on your property, or a listed homekill service provider can be hired. There are legal requirements on you as the owner to ensure there is no unreasonable suffering, or unnecessary pain or distress. If you are considering homekill please see MPI for advice. You are responsible for meeting legal obligations for animal welfare in the Animal Welfare Act and Codes of Welfare.

#### Resolving disputes

If you suspect your or your neighbour's poultry has become a source of nuisance it is recommended you speak with your neighbour about the situation in the first instance. In most circumstances such matters can be resolved quickly in this manner.

If problems persist, please call Council on 499 4444.

If you suspect there are animal welfare issues, please call SPCA on 389 8044.

#### Further information

Further information can be found on WCC website - <http://www.wellington.govt.nz>

- Animal Bylaw (2016)
- Animal Policy (2017)
- Animal Welfare Act

## Caring for Bees

Beekeeping is becoming more popular in Wellington with more people choosing to care for bees. Bees are very important for the environment as they pollinate crops and gardens. However bees kept in urban areas have the potential to cause a nuisance and therefore good hive management is important.

### Beekeeping – the basics

Bees forage for nectar, pollen, and water within a radius of up to 3 kilometres from the hive. The presence of too many bees in a single area can cause competition for food sources. It is not recommended that properties in urban areas have more than four hives, as this ensures enough food sources for all bees in the area and bee numbers do not become a nuisance or intimidate neighbours. Before obtaining any bees it is recommended that you speak with neighbours first.

### Minimising nuisances

#### *Flight path management*

Depending on the size and suitability of your property, consider the number of hives, suitability of fencing, and controls to limit potential nuisances. Hives should be positioned so they don't become a nuisance, preferably in a sheltered and sunny spot. Avoid placing hives close to a neighbour's house or driveway, or near frequently used areas such as vegetable gardens, clotheslines, or children's play areas. In a residential section the hive should be situated behind a 2-metre high fence, trellis, or hedge so that the bees have to fly up above anyone walking around – especially your next door neighbour.

Bees defecate small round waxy yellow spots usually soon after leaving the hive and sometimes beekeepers receive complaints from neighbours about bee droppings on windows, freshly washed cars, and washing. If bee flightpaths become a nuisance, the problem may be alleviated by turning the hive so that the entrance faces a different direction or moving it to another location on the section (no more than 1 to 2 metres per day otherwise bees may get lost). It is important that flightpaths are not directed across pathways on private and public land. Beekeeping associations may be able to provide further advice on this topic (see below).

#### *Water*

Beekeepers should provide water within several metres of the hive if no natural resources are available. This will reduce visits by thirsty bees to neighbours' wet washing, swimming pools, and bird baths etc. Provide water by letting a tap drip very slowly into a shallow dish or tray containing sand or pebbles (so bees won't drown when drinking).

#### *Nectar/Pollen*

Bees should have access to a variety of bee-friendly plants and trees preferably as close to the hive as possible. Garden catalogues often identify which plants attract bees. You can also visit <http://www.treesforbees.org.nz>.

#### *Swarm prevention*

Although swarming is the natural means of dispersal of honey bee colonies, responsible beekeepers can minimise swarming in urban areas by re-queening on an annual basis, splitting a nucleus colony from populous hives (artificial swarming), and re-queening colonies that have been started from swarms.

### Community Beekeeping



Permission is required to keep bees on any Council administered land, such as parks and reserves. Applications are assessed by the Council, and may be granted subject to conditions. If a licence is approved, a fee is payable. For more information on applications and the conditions, please see Wellington City Council Guidelines for Community Beekeeping on Public Land, available on the website.

#### Legal Requirements

Beekeepers are required by law to register their apiary withASUREQuality Ltd to enable surveillance of hives for exotic pests and diseases. Beekeepers must display their Apiary Registration number at each apiary (usually on each hive). More information on pest management can be found at [afb.org.nz](http://afb.org.nz). Monitoring needs to be carried out to protect honey bees from exotic pests and diseases.

It is not necessary to obtain a licence from the Council to keep bees on private land in Wellington City.

#### Colony Loss

Colony loss is estimated to have affected 10% of colonies in 2016.

Colony loss can be reduced by focusing on three main issues:

- Ensure the bees have sufficient food throughout winter and during the spring build-up.
  - In autumn, leave enough honey in the hive for the bees to eat throughout winter as there will be times when the bees cannot forage due to bad weather. The honey contains pollen which the bees utilise.
  - However, if the surplus honey is consumed, feed the hives with sugar syrup, ensuring there is surplus for the bees to store.
- Control varroa, an external mite that feeds on adult bees and pupae, in spring and autumn, with registered miticides.
- Control wasps in the area with registered baits. Wasps kill honey bee colonies that have reduced in size over winter and cannot defend the honey bee pupae and the winter stores.

#### Starting with Bees

The best way to test your liking for beekeeping is to gain practical experience before you get hives of your own – either with an individual beekeeper or by joining the local beekeeping club. If you are not prepared to look after hives properly, do not get any. Varroa is a parasitic mite that will kill any colonies that are not managed on a regular basis, and neglected hives are a nuisance to the public and a potential source of bee diseases. In general, hives will need to be checked or ‘worked’ by the beekeeper at least every three weeks in summer and about once or twice over the winter months.

#### Beekeeper Costs

You will need a protective suit (usually one-piece that includes a veil), gumboots, gloves, a smoker and hive tool (about \$250 in total). An initial hive with four boxes will cost about \$400, a nucleus colony of bees with a new queen (\$250). Apiary registration (a legal requirement) costs about \$35. All up you should be prepared to pay about \$1,000 initially for one hive. Two hives will cost about \$1650 in total. It is recommended that you start with two nucleus colonies as an insurance against one queen failing. If this happens you can unite the hives or swap broods between them.

#### Resolving issues

If you suspect your or your neighbour's bees have become a source of nuisance it is recommended you speak with your neighbour about the situation in the first instance. In most circumstances such matters can be resolved quickly in this manner.

If problems persist, please call Council on 499 4444.

Further information

Further information can be found on WCC website - <http://www.wellington.govt.nz>

- Animal Bylaw (2016)
- Animal Policy (2017)

Other useful websites about bees and beekeeping:

Wellington Beekeepers Association. - <http://www.beehive.org.nz/>

American Foulbrood Pest Management Plan – <http://www.afb.org.nz>

Trees For Bees - <http://www.treesforbees.org.nz>

AsureQuality - <http://www.asurequality.com>

Apiculture NZ - [www.apinz.org.nz](http://www.apinz.org.nz)



## **Caring for Livestock**

### Traditional stock and companions?

Wellingtonians on occasion have keep animals as pets that were traditionally kept as livestock. This includes sheep, pigs, llamas, alpacas, donkeys, goats, cattle, and horses. However, in urban areas, there is higher probability that nuisance may occur. Whether kept as pets or for the purpose of being farmed, responsible ownership is vital. To ensure the happy lives of Wellington's pets, factors such as nutrition, a safe home, health, activities and play and ensuring a positive mental state are vital. This factsheet provides advice on how these elements can be provided for your livestock.

### Stock animals – the basics

As with all animals, livestock rely on owners to provide for a number of essentials. Responsible pet ownership helps ensure animals do not create any nuisance or welfare related issues. Before obtaining any livestock the suitability and size of your property should be considered for the type of stock in mind. All animals require shelter and a form of housing, to be contained on a property with fencing, drainage, and waste disposal to limit any potential nuisances. It is also important to remember that you are responsible for the health of your animal, including veterinary care.

### Caring for your livestock

Stock animals need to be provided with fresh food and water daily and to be kept in clean environments, with dry and warm sleeping areas. A number of materials can be used for such purposes, such as hay, sawdust, and untreated wood chips that should be cleaned and replaced at least once a week.

### Hygiene

Responsible ownership includes ensuring your livestock do not cause public health concerns. Owners need to ensure they do as much as possible to keep the area in and around a stock housing structure clean.

It is strongly recommended that cleaned out bedding is removed from the property within a week. Vermin such as mice and rats can become an issue if food is left out and on the ground. Rat and mouse excrement can contaminate livestock feed and water, as well as expose humans to the diseases rats and mice carry in their excrement. Vermin proof receptacles are available, which also keep out the rain, providing stock with good access to food.

### Tethering of stock animals

Tethering is sometimes used as a method of confining animals. Routine tethering is unacceptable and such a method should only be carried out for temporary and short periods of time. If tethering is necessary, the animal must be checked on regularly, to check there is enough food and water and that the animal has not become entangled. Clean fresh water should be placed well within the perimeter of the tether, as well as supplementary food where grazing is not possible. There should also be shelter from weather conditions. A strong tether such as a light chain with a durable collar is recommended to keep the animal secure.

### Walking your stock in public

Exercise and mental stimulation is important for all animals. As with dogs, it is important that stock be kept on a lead and under control at all times. This will ensure the safety of the animal and members of the community. Any mess left by the animal should also be appropriately cleaned up and disposed of.

### Emergency Preparedness

All livestock owners should develop their own plans to care for their animals during emergencies as part of a wider household emergency plan. Animal owners should plan to have:

- At least 7 days' worth of food and water per animal
- A means of moving an animal to a safe a location in case of need to evacuate
- A back up plan in case primary caregivers are unable to take care of animals.

### Goat Tags

The population of feral goats is managed in Wellington and therefore all owned goats must wear an ear tag (an RFID, radio frequency identification device or similar) or collar to indicate they are not feral.

### End of life

When your pet reaches the end of its life, as a responsible pet owner it will be your responsibility to make suitable arrangements for your pet's body. In many cases this is arranged through a vet. If burying at home, the burial should be done in an appropriate manner, such as away from waterways. Alternatively, take your pet to the landfill which accepts dead animals. It is an offence under the animal bylaw to bury a carcass in a manner that is or is likely to become a nuisance, injurious or hazardous to health or safety.

For livestock that are kept for meat purposes, some people may consider homekill. This is when animals are slaughtered and butchered for your consumption and use. It is illegal to sell or trade homekill meat. The animal can be killed by you on your property, or a listed homekill service provider can be hired. There are legal requirements on you as the owner to ensure there is no unreasonable suffering, or unnecessary pain or distress. If you are considering homekill please see MPI for advice. You are responsible for meeting legal obligations for animal welfare in the Animal Welfare Act and Codes of Welfare.

### Resolving disputes

If you suspect your or your neighbour's livestock has become a source of nuisance it is recommended you speak with your neighbour about the situation in the first instance. In most circumstances such matters can be resolved quickly in this manner.

If problems persist, please call Council on 499 4444

If you suspect there are animal welfare issues, please call the SPCA on 389 8044

### Further information

Further information can be found on the following websites: [www.wellington.govt.nz](http://www.wellington.govt.nz)

- Animal Bylaw (2016)
- Animal Policy (2017)
- [www.mpi.govt.nz](http://www.mpi.govt.nz)
- Animal Welfare (Goats), Code of Welfare 2012





#### **4. Public Excluded**

Resolution to Exclude the Public:

THAT the Council :

Pursuant to the provisions of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, exclude the public from the following part of the proceedings of this meeting namely:

| General subject of the matter to be considered                                | Reasons for passing this resolution in relation to each matter   | Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution  |
|---|--|---|
| 4.1 Appointment of Directors and Trustees to Council-Controlled Organisations | 7(2)(a)<br>The withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of a deceased person. | s48(1)(a)<br>That the public conduct of this item would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under Section 7. |

---