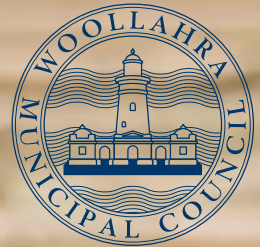




people and pets guide

Everything you need to know about owning
a companion animal.



COUNCIL RESPONSIBILITIES

WHAT IS COUNCIL RESPONSIBLE FOR?

Woollahra Council is responsible for the implementation of the NSW Companion Animals Act 1998 in our local area. This includes planning, community education and enforcement. Council's enforcement powers include the power to seize animals, issue on-the-spot fines to pet owners breaching the NSW Companion Animals Act 1998, issue nuisance orders and to declare dogs dangerous.

Woollahra Council has established an Animal Advisory Committee to assist with the refinement of general policies, services and development of plans relating to companion animals. The Committee reports to the Community and Environment Committee.

The Animal Advisory Committee consists of:

- One Councillor appointed by the Mayor;
- Woollahra Council's Companion Animal Officer;
- Three local animal service professionals;
- Appointed local residents; and
- Other relevant Council staff.



Images by Ruthless Photos



Uma.



Lola.

Images by Ruthless Photos

Woollahra Council carries out a number of community education activities to promote responsible pet ownership throughout the municipality, including our 'Puppies in the Park' events and Dog Education evenings which encourage pet owners to learn more about dog behaviour, barking and safety.

Don't forget to check our events page regularly so you don't miss 'Puppies in the Park'. This **FREE** family event attracts more than 400 dog lovers and is held twice a year in different locations across the Woollahra municipality. For more information go to our website www.woollahra.nsw.gov.au or email communications@woollahra.nsw.gov.au.

GIVE A PET A SECOND CHANCE

Before you head to the pet shop, have you considered visiting The Sydney Dogs and Cats Home? The Home is committed to finding new homes for cats and dogs that have been abandoned. All animals are desexed, microchipped, vaccinated and wormed, which means there is less to worry about. The centre is open Monday to Friday 9.30am-4pm and weekends 10am-2pm, 365 days a year.

Visit them today at 77 Edward Street, Carlton or go to sydneydogsandcatshome.org.

NSW COMPANION ANIMALS ACT 1998

WHAT ARE YOUR LEGAL OBLIGATIONS?

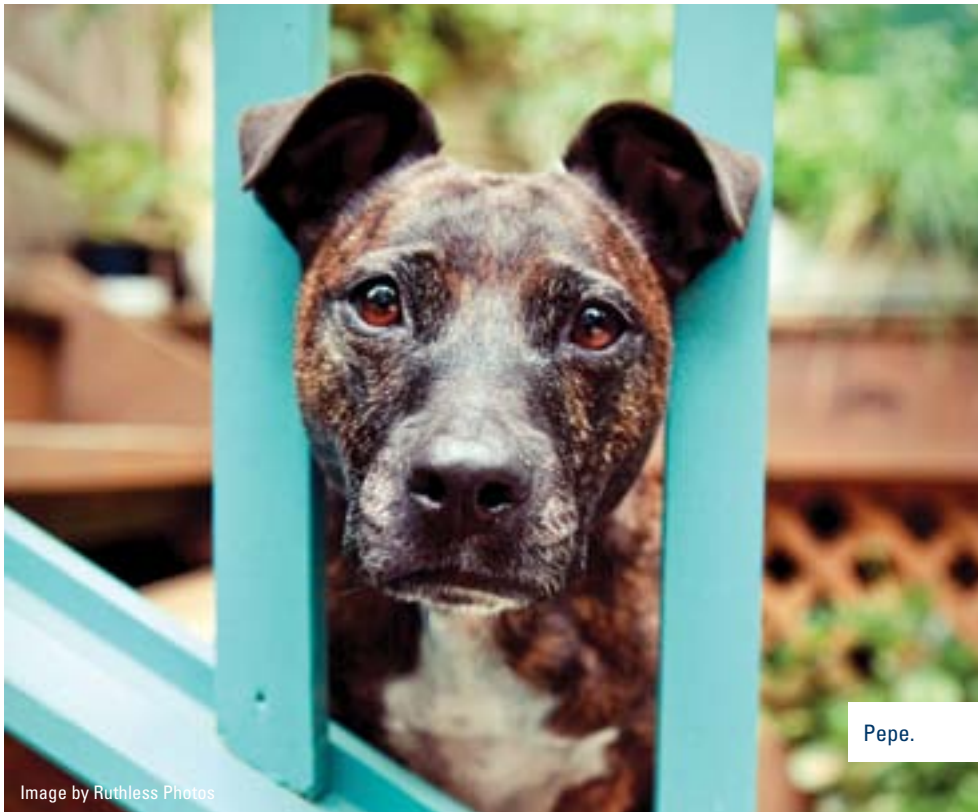
The NSW Companion Animals Act 1998 was designed to benefit pets, their owners and the wider community. The Act covers all dogs and cats in NSW and provides guidelines for pet owners to follow to ensure their pets are happy, healthy and do not cause problems to the community at large.

WHAT ARE YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES AS A PET OWNER?

Being an owner of a companion animal is a big responsibility. When you buy, or are given, a dog or cat you need to:

- Ensure your pet is happy, healthy, well nourished, groomed, vaccinated, properly exercised, trained and socialised;
- Ensure your pet is microchipped and also registered with your local Council*;
- Prevent your animal from escaping your property;
- Ensure your dog is held on a leash whenever it is on a public footpath; and
- Ensure you clean up after your dog.

*All dogs must be registered with council by the time they are six months old.



Pepe.

Image by Ruthless Photos

As a companion animal owner you also have responsibilities towards other members of the community. These include:

- Preventing your animal from causing a nuisance through continuous and persistent barking, roaming the neighbourhood or causing damage to others property;
- Ensuring your pet does not harm or threaten any other person or animal;
- Making sure your dog is on a lead at all times when in public, except in a Council designated off-leash area;
- Ensuring your dog or cat does not enter public bathing areas, school grounds, children's playgrounds, shopping complexes, food preparation areas and similar public places where prohibitions are in force;
- Always picking up your dog's waste when in public;
- Keeping your dog secure;
- Keeping your cat inside at night to ensure it does not cause harm to our local wildlife; and
- Making sure your cat or dog wears a collar with a tag clearly showing the name of your pet and your address or telephone number.



Images by Ruthless Photos

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE NSW COMPANION ANIMALS ACT 1998, VISIT THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT WEBSITE AT dlg.nsw.gov.au



Ivan.

CHOOSING THE BEST PET FOR YOU AND YOUR FAMILY

CHOOSING THE PURR-FECT PET FOR YOU

A pet is a lifelong commitment. It is important that you pick the pet that best suits your lifestyle. Before buying a pet, it is important to ask yourself:

- Is your living environment suitable for a pet?
- What type of pet will suit your living environment?
- If you want a cat or a dog, what breed will suit your living environment and lifestyle?
- Is your lifestyle conducive to caring for a pet; especially a dog? (Dogs are social animals and require lots of company).
- Who will look after your pet when you are on holidays?
- Can you afford a pet? For example, registration, food, desexing, kennelling, vet bills, grooming, pet supplies and insurance.
- Are you prepared to spend time training and socialising your pet?
- Do you already have pets? If so, will your new pet fit in with those pets?
- Who else lives in your household? And will they adapt to you having a pet?

DOGS AS PETS

Every breed of dog has its own traits so always do your research before buying a dog. A good start is to speak to your local vet or dog breeder. You can also use the select-a-pet test at petnet.com.au or visit Dogs NSW at dogsnsw.org.au.

Dogs are categorised into seven distinct groups which help determine how much exercise and mental stimulation each breed needs.

Gundogs

These dogs were bred for flushing out and retrieving game, as well as being loyal companions for field sportsmen and hunters. This group tends to be medium sized with weights between 20-40kg and an average lifespan of approximately 12 years. Dogs includes the Pointer, Retriever, Labrador, Setter and Spaniel breeds. They have lots of energy and make wonderful family dogs as long as you train them well and exercise them regularly.

Hounds

These dogs are natural hunters, whether it's in a pack, alone or using sight and scent to track their prey. The hound group has the widest weight range 9-50kg. Their lifespan averages 8-13 years depending on the animal's size. The group includes a wide variety of dogs from the Dachshund to the Irish Wolfhound. Also included in this group are the Beagle, Greyhound, Whippet, Basset Hound and Afghan.

Utility Dogs

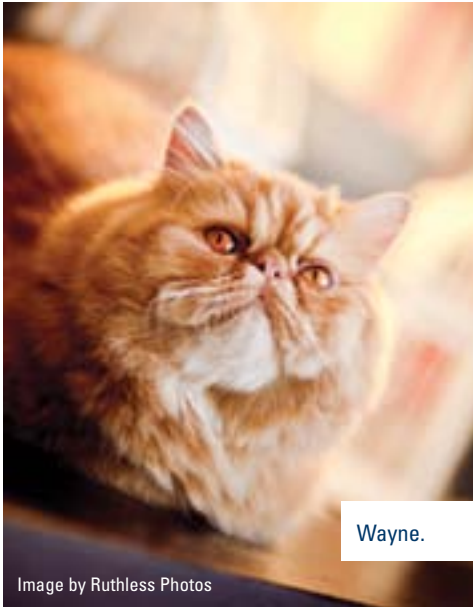
These dogs were bred to guard and herd stock, as well as rescue and pull sleds. With the exception of the Mini Schnauzer and Samoyed, they tend to be large in size with weights ranging from 7-50kg and a lifespan of 10-15 years. Dogs include the Alaskan Malamute, Boxer, Great Dane, Samoyed, Schnauzer, Husky, Newfoundland, St Bernard, Doberman and the Rottweiler. They are formidable characters and require extensive levels of training to reign in their strength.

Terriers

This is one of the oldest groups of dogs in the world. They were bred to hunt and have lively and strong personalities and require high levels of training and exercise to ensure they don't become the 'boss'. There is a large selection of Terriers to choose from with weights between 6-22kg. They tend to live for up to 13 years and include the following breeds; the Australian Terrier, Bull Terrier, Jack Russell, Staffordshire Bull Terrier, West Highland Terrier and Fox Terrier.

REMEMBER, EVERY BREED OF DOG
HAS ITS OWN TRAITS SO IT'S
IMPORTANT YOU DO YOUR RESEARCH
BEFORE BUYING A DOG





Wayne.

Image by Ruthless Photos

CATS MAKE FANTASTIC COMPANIONS
BECAUSE THEY ARE LOW
MAINTENANCE, HAVE TONNES
OF PERSONALITY AND ARE
FASCINATING CREATURES...



Toys

These dogs have been bred to be companions, and because of their small size they make popular choices for inner city dwellings and people with small yards. They tend to weigh between 2-8kg and being small they have a long lifespan of up to 15 years. Breeds include the Cavalier King Charles Spaniel, Pekingese, Bichon Frise, Pomeranian, Chihuahua, Maltese, Pinscher, Lowchen and the Pug.

Working Dogs

These dogs were bred to help farmers herd or 'drive' their livestock and have lots of energy. They are highly intelligent and require a lot of mental stimulation as well as exercise. They are inexhaustible and can get bored quickly in an urban environment if not exercised regularly. They weigh between 10-45kg and live around 9-15 years. They include the Australian Cattle Dog, Collie, Briard, Kelpie, German Shepherd and the Old English Sheepdog.

Non-Sporting

These dogs were not bred to do anything specific, however some were used for guarding while others were used as companions. Weights in this group vary from 6-54kg with life expectancies of 9-17 years. They include the Dalmatian, British Bulldog, Lhasa Apso, Poodle, Shih Tzu, Shar Pei, and Great Dane.

Please note: It is highly recommended that you have your dog desexed unless you plan to breed from it. Not only are there health benefits, but you will also receive a big discount on the registration fee. Desexing will also help reduce the number of unwanted and abandoned dogs in NSW.

CATS AS PETS

Cats make fantastic companions because they are low maintenance, have tonnes of personality, and have a tremendous capacity for love. Unlike dogs, they are not pack animals and lead a more independent lifestyle. Cats are also self cleaning and do not need to be exercised, which is why cats suit people with busy lifestyles and families.

Like dogs there are many different breeds of cats with their own characteristics, needs and benefits. It's important you carry out your own research before buying a cat to see which breed is right for your lifestyle. Speak to your local vet or pet store for more information.

Remember cats need to be microchipped and registered with Council and should be kept inside at night to prevent fights and attacks on native wildlife.

Other pets to consider:

- Fish ■ Mice or rats ■ Guinea Pigs ■ Rabbits
- Ferrets ■ Birds ■ Reptiles ■ Hermit Crabs.



For more information on choosing the purr-fect pet contact your local vet or the Australian Companion Animal Council visit acac.org.au.

MICROCHIPPING YOUR PET

ID YOUR PET

In NSW thousands of dogs and cats are lost, hurt or stolen each year. Many are lost and not able to be identified and returned to their owners. To prevent this from occurring, the Companions Animals Act requires all cats and dogs to be microchipped and registered for life. This easy two step process will ensure your pet is returned if it is lost or stolen.

Step 1

Have your pet microchipped at a vet or animal welfare organisation. This permanent form of identification is the size of a grain of rice and is inserted under the skin of your dog or cat's neck. Each chip contains a unique number that links the animal to the owner's details including name and address. This information is placed on a statewide register that can be accessed by all Councils and vets in NSW.

Animals must be microchipped by the age of 12 weeks, and must not be sold without a microchip. If you are buying an eight week old puppy or kitten it must be microchipped before it leaves the place of purchase.

Remember the microchip details are only valuable if they are up-to-date so make sure you notify Council when your details change including if your animal is sold, given away or dies.

Step 2

When your pet reaches six months old you must put it on the Lifetime Register at Council. To register your cat or dog you will need to bring along the following documents to Council's Customer Service Centre:

- A completed lifetime registration form which is available from our Customer Service Centre, your vet or online at dlg.nsw.gov.au;
- A certificate of identification showing your pet has been microchipped; and
- A copy of a desexing certificate if you plan on paying the reduced (desexed) fee.

As well as the above, your pet should also wear a collar with a tag showing their name and address or phone number.



Images by Ruthless Photos

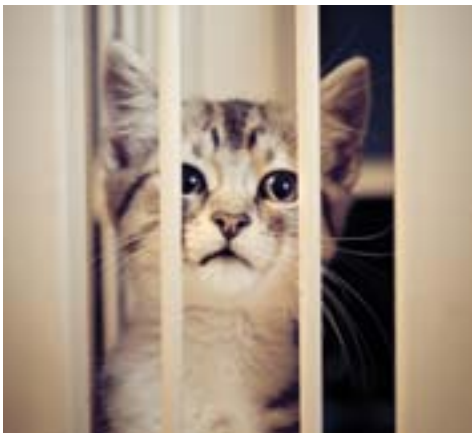


Charlie.



Kudos.

Images by Ruthless Photos



IF YOUR DOG OR CAT IS MISSING CONTACT OUR CUSTOMER SERVICE CENTRE ON 9391 7000 TO CHECK WHETHER IT HAS BEEN IMPOUNDED OR CALL:

Sydney Dogs and Cats Home on 9587 9611.

YOU SHOULD ALSO CONTACT YOUR LOCAL VET TO SEE WHETHER YOUR PET HAS BEEN HANDED IN.



What happens if your pet is lost, hurt or stolen?

If your pet goes missing you have a much greater chance of its return if your pet is microchipped and registered. If your pet is found and is microchipped, Rangers can check your details and deliver your pet back home.

If you cannot be contacted for any reason, your pet will be impounded and taken to the Sydney Dogs and Cats Home in Carlton.

What should you do if you find a dog or cat?

- Check for an identification tag. If the animal is wearing a name tag, phone the owner or;
- Contact Council to have the animal collected and scanned to see whether it has a microchip;
- Ask around the neighbourhood to see if anyone has lost their cat or dog;
- You may also take the animal to the pound. Woollahra's closest pound is Sydney Dogs and Cats Home at Carlton. You can contact them on 9587 9611; and
- If you can't find the owner on the same day as you found the animal, you are required by law to contact Council or take the animal to the pound. Failure to do so can incur a fine. People who have lost their animal will check the pound, but they won't find it in your backyard.

RESPONSIBLE CAT OWNERSHIP

As a responsible cat owner you have an obligation to care for the health and wellbeing of your pet. You have a duty to ensure your cat's activities do not interfere with your neighbours or the environment. Encouraging a few simple lifestyle changes can prevent most common cat problems.

Responsible cat ownership involves:

- Ensuring that your cat is well fed and watered;
- Providing a comfortable indoor sleeping area and litter tray;
- Keeping your cat and wildlife safe at night by confining your cat indoors;
- Having your cat desexed unless you intend to undertake controlled breeding;
- Ensuring your cat is microchipped and registered with Council;
- Accepting responsibility when your cat is roaming outside;
- Placing a bell on your cat's collar; and
- Cats are prohibited from food preparation and consumption places and wildlife protection areas and if your cat is found in a place where cats are prohibited, you as the cat owner are guilty of an offence.

Nuisance Cats

Council Rangers receive many calls about nuisance cats. The NSW Companion Animals Act 1998 says a cat is a nuisance if it persistently makes a noise, which unreasonably interferes

with the wellbeing of neighbours or if it repeatedly damages other people's property.

If the Ranger is satisfied that a cat is a nuisance, the Ranger can issue an order to the cat owner to stop the problem. Fines apply to owners that breach a nuisance order.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU ARE EXPERIENCING PROBLEMS WITH NUISANCE CATS

If you can actually identify who owns the cat, discuss your concerns directly with the owner. If the owner is unapproachable or does not agree that the problem exists, you should contact Council's Companion Animal Officer on 9391 7000.



SAFETY TIPS FOR KIDS AND PETS

Kids and pets – a safety guide

Having a pet can be great fun and company for children. Pets teach kids responsibility and help them to learn empathy. In this modern world of technology, walking and playing a dog can be a great source of exercise for children too.

Children and dogs are not always going to start off with a wonderful friendship. Parents must be willing to teach the dog and the child what behaviour is acceptable, so they can play in a happy and safe way. One of the first steps in protecting your children is to get training for your dog and then teach your children these important tips.

Safe play with Puppies and Kittens

Puppies and kittens can be fragile. If a puppy gets frightened or injured by a child who only wants to pick it up or hug it, the puppy or kitten might bite or scratch. They have sharp teeth and claws which could easily injure a child during rough play. Puppies also tend to jump on children and knock them down. Parents must closely supervise all interactions between children and their pets to make sure no one is injured. It is highly recommended that children under six are not left unsupervised with a pet. A high proportion of dog bites happen with dogs that children know or are familiar with.

Holding

If a child wants to hold a puppy, it is safer if the child is sitting down as a puppy can easily fall out of a child's arms and be injured. This will help teach the puppy that being held is a pleasant experience.

For larger dogs have your child sit in your lap and let the dog approach you. This way you are there to teach your child to stroke your dog gently and also control your dog.

Patting or stroking

Your children may want to show affection by patting a dog, but some dogs may see this as threatening behaviour. There are three basic rules that children should be taught when they want to stroke a dog including:

- Ask their parent or guardian if they can stroke the dog;
- Ask the dog owner if it is okay to stroke their dog; and
- Teach your child to approach the dog slowly allowing the dog to sniff your child prior to them stroking it. If the dog is relaxed and seems happy with this approach, your child should gently stroke the dog along its back. Dogs do not like sudden movements or hugging.

Other things to teach your child

Remember to teach your child the following:

- When not to touch the dog. For example, when it is eating or has a bone, sleeping, nursing a litter, frightened, hurt or sick;
- If a strange dog approaches, stand still with your arms at your side and don't run or scream;
- If a dog attacks you, give them your jumper, bike or bag to chew on, then slowly back away until you can get to safety; and
- If a dog knocks you down, roll into a ball, protecting your face and lie still until the dog goes away.

It is a good idea to ask your child's school to hold a dog safety presentation. The school will be able to organise this through the Department of Local Government. See pets.nsw.gov.au.

Treats

When giving your dog a treat, teach your child to hold the treat in an open hand instead of its fingers. For the first few times you should place your hand under your child's to guide them. This will avoid your dog snapping at the food and your child getting frightened.

Play

Children move very quickly and tend to squeal and yell. Dogs see these actions as 'prey actions' and your dog might respond to the child's behaviour by chasing, biting and jumping on them. You must teach your child to play quietly around your dog but also teach your dog what behaviour is acceptable. By closely supervising children and dogs you can ensure that everyone safely enjoys their time together.

Teaching your Dog

Socialising your dog with children and other dogs will help it to be calm and confident in all situations. Make sure your dog gets all the exercise they need and don't leave them alone for long periods of time. Train your dog so they know how to behave and watch them closely in strange situations. Don't play rough or aggressive games with your dog because dogs don't distinguish between games and reality.



BARKING DOGS AND DOG ATTACKS

BARKING DOGS

Complaints about barking dogs are one of the most common calls made to the Council's Rangers. Many dog owners are not aware that while they are not at home their dog may be nuisance barking and disturbing the neighbours.

WOOF, WOOF, WOOF...

THERE ARE A NUMBER OF COMMON REASONS WHY DOGS BARK:

- **SEPARATION ANXIETY** Dogs are social animals and can become stressed when their owner leaves without them, or if they are not allowed to be part of the family such as being left outside when other family members are inside.
- **APPREHENSION OR FEAR** Dogs that lack confidence or are nervous will bark out of fear. Dogs are visually and/or audibly stimulated to bark. Sometimes the best remedy is simply to keep your dog inside. Your scent can help pacify them while you are away.
- **BOREDOM** Barking, digging and chewing are common signs of a bored dog. In these cases look at some ways to help fill in your dogs day. For example, hide some of its daily food, buy a large raw bone and tie it to a tree or a post in your backyard or investigate a dog walking service, or doggy day care.
- **TERRITORIAL** Some dogs are very protective of their territory and will bark to keep away intruders.

What to do if a barking dog is a nuisance?

Under the NSW Companion Animals Act 1998, a dog can be classified as a nuisance if it 'makes a noise, by barking or otherwise, that persistently occurs or continues to such a degree or extent that it unreasonably interferes with the peace, comfort or convenience of any person in any other premises'.

The following guidelines may help assist with nuisance barking matters:

1. Clearly identify the location of the barking dog. Remember noise can travel in different directions and it is easy to mistake which dog is causing the problem. To ensure its correct identity you should be able to visually see the dog, not just hear it.
2. Approach the dog owner as soon as the barking becomes a nuisance. It is important to remember that some dog owners find it extremely difficult to believe their dog is barking when they are not home. You should tell the owner:
 - The dates, times and duration of the dog barking (take a log of the barking over a few days);
 - Reason for the dog barking if known;
 - Where the dog is barking (eg. the front or back of the house);
 - The effect the barking is having on your life; and
 - Any other relevant information to assist the dog owner in dealing with the problem.
3. You should remember while the dog barking may be disrupting your life, the dog owner will need time to deal with the problem. Your support and information will greatly assist the dog owner to solve the problem.

4. Need assistance? Contact Council's Companion Animal Officer on 9391 7000 or email records@woollahra.nsw.gov.au.

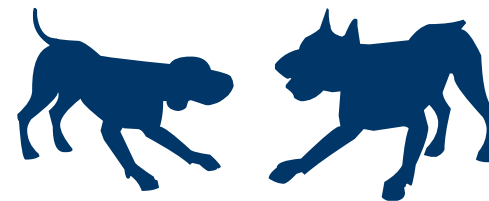
You will be asked to take a log of the barking over a two week period before any action can be taken.

If the dog continues to be a nuisance after the owner is made aware of the problem, Council may issue a nuisance order. This requires the owner of the dog to stop the dog from continuing the nuisance behaviour. The order remains in force for six months. If during this time the owner fails to stop the animal from causing a nuisance, they are in breach of the order.

Council may also issue a nuisance order if a dog is:

- Habitually roaming the neighbourhood;
- Defecating on other people's property;
- Chasing a person, animal or vehicle;
- Causing damage to a property; and
- Endangering the health of any person or animal.

The maximum penalty for an initial breach of a nuisance dog order may exceed \$1000. For more advice on barking dogs talk to your local vet or an animal behaviourist/trainer.



DOG ATTACKS AND RESTRICTED DOGS

While only a small percentage of dogs will ever be involved in an attack, the NSW Companion Animals Act 1998 requires that all dogs must be under control when in public in order to minimise the chances of an attack occurring, and to protect the welfare of the dog and members of the public.

The NSW Companion Animals Act 1998 gives Council broad powers to investigate and control, where sufficient evidence exists, any dog that is involved in an attack on a person or another animal.

Restricted dogs

It is illegal to sell, give away, acquire or breed a restricted dog. Dog breeds that are classed as restricted include: American Pit Bull Terrier or Pit Bull Terrier; Japanese Tosa; Dogo Argentino; and Fila Brasileiro.

If Council is of the opinion that a dog is of a breed, kind of breed or is a cross-breed of a restricted dog, we may give notice to the dog owner of its intentions to declare the dog restricted under the NSW Companion Animals Act 1998.

What should I do if me or my dog is threatened or attacked by another dog?

If you are threatened or attacked by a dog you should contact Council immediately on 9391 7000.

What evidence does Council need?

Council needs to have sufficient evidence to uphold any declaration it might make in court. This means we need information from the victims including a description of the dog, any witnesses, where it lives or came from and the owner's name if possible. Council's Companion Animal Officer will then

investigate the complaint and gather any other evidence which is assessed against the definition of a 'dangerous dog'.

What will the Council do if it is deemed to be a dangerous dog?

Council may declare the dog as a 'dangerous dog', however, following any declaration the dog owner does have the right of appeal to Council and the local court.

What is a dangerous dog?

According to the NSW Companion Animals Act 1998 a dog is dangerous if it has, without provocation:

- Attacked or killed a person or animal (other than vermin); or
- Repeatedly threatened to attack or repeatedly chased a person or animal (other than vermin); or
- Has displayed unreasonable aggression towards a person or animal.

This means that a dog does not have to physically injure a person or animal to be declared a dangerous dog.

Responsibilities of owners of dangerous or restricted dogs

Once a dog is declared either dangerous or restricted there are many conditions that the owner of the dog must comply with:

- The dog must be desexed;
- The dog must not be in sole charge of a person under the age of 18 years;
- The owner must make sure the dog is kept in a child-proof enclosure and display an official dangerous dog warning sign;

- When in public the dog must be under the effective control of a competent person by means of an adequate chain, cord or leash and have a muzzle securely fixed on its mouth;
- The dog must wear a distinctive red and yellow striped collar; and
- The dog must not be sold, advertised for sale or given away.

An owner of a dog who does not comply with any of these requirements is guilty of an offence. A maximum penalty of \$16,500 applies for the breach of any of these conditions.

What is Council doing to prevent dog attacks?

Rangers conduct regular patrols of parks and local streets to check that dog owners are leashing their dogs. Council also runs various educational events which aim to advise dog owners about dog behaviour and how to avoid conflicts between dogs and people.



THE SIMPLEST WAY DOG OWNERS
CAN PREVENT DOG ATTACKS IS TO HAVE
THEIR DOG ON A LEASH AT ALL TIMES
WHEN IN PUBLIC

WALKING YOUR DOG

WALKING YOUR DOG IN WOOLLAHRA

Taking your dog for a walk is the perfect way to have fun and stay fit. It is also an effective way to reduce barking problems and socialise your dog.

The Woollahra municipality has 43 hectares of parks and reserves for you and your dog to enjoy. Whether you want your dog to run off the lead or take them for a swim, Woollahra provides plenty of places for your dog to have fun.

Remember to take a bag or two to pick up your dog's faeces because no one likes stepping in dog poo. On the spot fines of \$275 apply for the non removal of poo! You must also keep your dog on a lead at all times when in public unless in a designated off the leash area. On the spot fines of \$220 apply.

Are you POO-lluting our Environment?

Did you know that every time it rains, everything on our roads, footpaths, parks and beaches (including dog poo) washes down our stormwater drains and into Sydney Harbour?

The nutrients in dog faeces can contribute to toxic algae blooms in our waterways. These algal blooms can affect our water quality and those marine organisms that contribute to the health of our waterways. As responsible pet owners please pick up your dog's waste and help keep our waterways clean.

What can you do to help?

- Cleaning up after your dog is easy. You can use biodegradable bags, trowels or pooper scoopers. Personal bag carriers are available to attach to your dog's leash so that you always have plenty of plastic bags for use during walks. Once collected please dispose of your dog's waste either in a Council bin in the street or park, or in your bin at home.
- Do not let your dog out without supervision. When not supervised your dog may defecate on your neighbour's property or in the street. Be a responsible owner, don't make your dog's poo someone else's problem.
- Keep an eye out for the free dog poo bags in our parks which you should use to dispose of your dog's waste.
- If someone in your neighbourhood is not doing the right thing contact Council on 9391 7000.

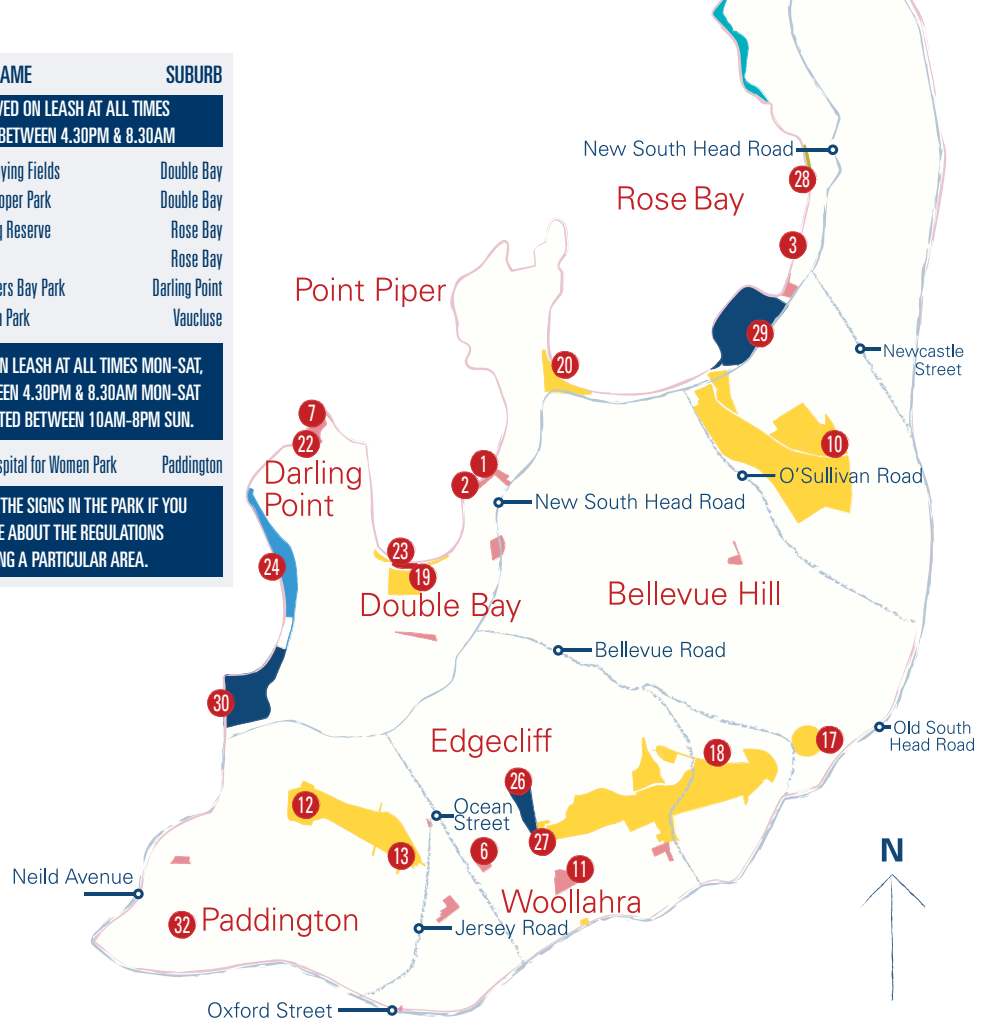
MAP LEGEND
Dogs prohibited at all times.
Dogs on a leash at all times.
Dogs on a leash at all times unless between 4.30pm - 8.30am.
Dogs unleashed permitted 24 hours.
Other: Dogs prohibited from National Parks and Wildlife Services and Historic Houses Trust areas.
Dogs prohibited from certain sections. Remainder dogs on leash at all times.

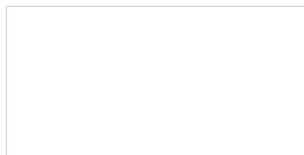


MAP REF.	PARK NAME	SUBURB
DOGS ARE PROHIBITED AT ALL TIMES		
1	Blackburn Gardens	Double Bay
2	Redleaf Pool	Double Bay
2	Double Bay Beach	Double Bay
3	Percival Park	Rose Bay
4	Gap Park	Watsons Bay
5	Robertson Park	Watsons Bay
6	Chiswick Gardens Reserve	Woollahra
7	McKell Park	Darling Point
8	Parsley Bay Reserve	Vaucluse
9	Nielsen Park	Vaucluse
10	Woollahra Oval playing surface	Woollahra
12	Trumper Park Oval playing surface	Paddington
DOGS ALLOWED AT ALL TIMES ON LEASH		
10	Woollahra Oval (excl. play surface)	Woollahra
11	Harbourview Park	Woollahra
12	Trumper Park (excl. play surface)	Paddington
13	Harris Street Reserve	Paddington
14	Vaucluse Park	Vaucluse
15	Samuel Park	Vaucluse
16	Signal Hill Reserve	Vaucluse
17	Bellevue Park	Bellevue Hill
18	Cooper Park	Bellevue Hill
19	Steyne Park	Double Bay
20	Rose Bay Park	Rose Bay
21	Camp Cove Reserve	Watsons Bay
22	Darling Point Reserve	Darling Point
DOGS ALLOWED OFF LEASH 24 HOURS		
23	Steyne Park (Northern End)	Double Bay
24	Yarranabbe Park	Darling Point
25	Lighthouse Reserve	Vaucluse

MAP REF.	PARK NAME	SUBURB
DOGS ALLOWED ON LEASH AT ALL TIMES & OFF LEASH BETWEEN 4.30PM & 8.30AM		
26	Lough Playing Fields	Double Bay
27	Lower Cooper Park	Double Bay
28	Dumaresq Reserve	Rose Bay
29	Lyne Park	Rose Bay
30	Rushcutters Bay Park	Darling Point
31	Christison Park	Vaucluse
DOGS ALLOWED ON LEASH AT ALL TIMES MON-SAT, OFF LEASH BETWEEN 4.30PM & 8.30AM MON-SAT & DOGS PROHIBITED BETWEEN 10AM-8PM SUN.		
32	Royal Hospital for Women Park	Paddington

ALWAYS CHECK THE SIGNS IN THE PARK IF YOU ARE UNSURE ABOUT THE REGULATIONS GOVERNING A PARTICULAR AREA.





people and pets guide

WOOLLAHRA COUNCIL 536 New South Head Road, Double Bay | Telephone: 9391 7000
Email: records@woollahra.nsw.gov.au | www.woollahra.nsw.gov.au

SYDNEY DOGS AND CATS HOME 77 Edward Street, Carlton | Telephone: 9587 9611
Viewing hours 7 days 9am-1pm (dogs) 9am-2pm (cats) | www.sydneydogsandcatshome.org

For a full list of local vets or pet stores go to www.yellowpages.com.au

Special thanks to Ruthless Photos.



ruthless photos
www.ruthlessphotos.com

