eTHEKWINI MUNICIPALITY: ANIMALS BY-LAW, 2022

Adopted by Council on the:

ETHEKWINI MUNICIPALITY: ANIMALS BY-LAW, 2022

To provide for measures to manage, control and minimise nuisances arising from the keeping of or handling of animals; to regulate the keeping of and control of animals by means of a relevant authorisation; to provide for the conduct of animal owners and handlers; to provide for the licensing of dogs; to provide for conduct of animals in reserves; to provide for conduct and restrictions of keeping of wild animals; to provide for the repeal of laws and savings; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS the Municipality has competence in terms of section 156 (2) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa to make and administer By-laws for the effective administration of the matters which it has the right to administer;

WHEREAS the Municipality has competence in terms of Part B of Schedules 4 and 5 of the Constitution relating to municipal health services, control of public nuisances and licensing of dogs;

AND WHEREAS the Municipality has competence in terms of the Constitution relating to animals;

NOW THEREFORE the Municipal Council of the eThekwini Metropolitan Municipality, acting in terms of section 156 read with Schedule 4 (Part B) and Schedule 5 (Part B) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, read with section 11 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000), hereby makes the following By-law:

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SCHEDULE 1
REPEALED BY-LAWS

CHAPTER 1
INTERPRETATION

Definitions

1. In this By-law, unless the context otherwise indicates–

"agricultural property" means land zoned for agricultural use in terms of a town planning scheme of the Municipality or in terms of any other law and which is used for the keeping of livestock or any other animals for agricultural purposes;

"animal" means, for the purposes of this by-law, a horse, pony, mule, donkey, cattle, pig, sheep, goat, camel, reptile, dog, cat or other domestic animal, indigenous animal and other wild or exotic animals, excluding poultry, but including birds;

"authorised official" means a person authorised to implement the provisions of this By-law, including but not limited to –

(a) peace officers as contemplated in section 334 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977);
(b) municipal or metropolitan Police Officers as contemplated in the South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No. 68 of 1995); and
(c) such employees, agents, delegated nominees, representatives and service providers of the municipality as are specifically authorised by the Municipality in this regard: Provided that for the purposes of search and seizure, where such person is not a peace officer, such person must be accompanied by a peace officer;

“bird” means a warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal distinguished by the possession of feathers, wings, a beak, and typically by being able to fly;

“cattery” means a boarding or breeding establishment for cats whether for reward or not;

"communal land" means land contemplated in section 2 of the Communal Land Rights Act, 2004 (Act 11 of 2004), which is commonly used by a particular community for agricultural or grazing purposes in terms of the rules or custom of that community;

"conservation officer" means an employee of the Municipality who is employed to protect and to conserve the Municipality’s natural resources;

"exotic animal" means a species that is not an indigenous species; or an indigenous species translocated or intended to be translocated to a place outside its natural distribution range in nature, but not an indigenous species that has extended its natural distribution range by natural means of migration or dispersal without human intervention;

"guide dog" means a dog which has been trained to assist a blind or poor-sighted person and includes a service dog which has been trained to assist a person who is mentally or physically incapacitated;

"kennel" means a place where dogs are bred, trained, sheltered or kept whether for reward or not;

"livestock" means cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, donkeys, mules and horses, but excludes poultry and birds;

"Municipality" means the eThekwini Metropolitan Municipality, a category A municipality as envisaged in terms of section 155(1) of the Constitution of South Africa;

"Municipal Council" or **"Council"** means the eThekwini Metropolitan Municipal Council, a municipal council referred to in section 157(1) of the Constitution;

"municipal manager" means a person appointed in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 1998 (Act 117 of 1998) as the head of administration of the municipal council;

"nuisance" means any damage, annoyance, inconvenience or discomfort caused to the public or to any person, in the exercise of rights common to all or of any person, which arises from the keeping of an animal;

"person" includes any sphere of government, natural and juristic person;

"poultry" means any fowl, goose, ostrich, duck, muscovy duck, turkey, guinea-fowl, peacock or pea-hen;

"poultry house" means any roofed-over building or structure, other than one in which a battery system is operated, in which poultry are kept;

"poultry run" means any unroofed wire mesh or other enclosure, whether or not an addition to a poultry house, in which poultry are kept;

"pound" means the premises or a place designated by the Municipality for the impounding, sale and destruction of animals and includes premises of any animal welfare or rescue organisation or any other organisation appointed by the Municipality to operate a pound as contemplated in this By-law or any other law, on behalf of or for the Municipality;

"pound keeper" means a person in charge of a pound as defined in the KwaZulu-Natal Pounds Act 2006 (Act No. 3 of 2006) as amended;

"premises" means any building, tent or any other structure, together with the land on which such building, tent or other structure is situated, and the adjoining land used in connection therewith and any land without buildings or tents, and includes any vehicle, conveyance, ship or boat;

"protected area" means any area declared in terms of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act or any other applicable law as a–

(a) special nature reserve;
(b) nature reserve;
(c) wilderness area;
(d) protected environment;
(e) world heritage site;
(f) specially protected forest area;
(g) forest nature reserve;
(h) forest wilderness area;
(i) any other conservation area; or
(j) land deliberately set aside for protection of natural resources.

"public place" means–

(a) a public road or public street;
(b) any parking area, square, park, recreation ground, sports ground, sanitary lane, open space, beach, shopping centre on municipal land, unused or vacant municipal land or cemetery which has–

(i) in connection with any subdivision or layout of land into erven, lots or plots, been provided, reserved or set apart for use by the public or the owners or occupiers of such erven, lots or plots, whether or not it is shown on a general plan, plan of subdivision or diagram;
(ii) at any time been dedicated to the public;
(iii) been used without interruption by the public for a period of at least thirty years expiring after 31 December 1959; or

(iv) at any time been declared or rendered as such by the Municipality or other competent authority; or

(c) a public transportation motor-vehicle,

but does not include public land that has been leased or otherwise alienated by the Municipality;

"public road" or **"public street"** means any road, street or thoroughfare or any other place, whether a thoroughfare or not, which is commonly used by the public or any section thereof or to which the public or any section thereof has a right of access, and includes –

(a) the verge of any such road, street or thoroughfare;

(b) any bridge, ferry or drift traversed by any such road, street or thoroughfare; and

(c) any other work or object forming part of or connected with or belonging to such road, street or thoroughfare;

"SPCA" means the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals;

"this by-law" means the eThekwini Metropolitan Municipality's Animal By-law, 2022; and

"wild animal" means any animal that belongs to a class of animals which live in a state of nature or in a natural environment or habitat, which is not commonly tamed or domesticated, and includes any wild animal which is, or has been, owned or controlled by any person as a pet or for any other purpose, but excludes birds.

Interpretation of By-law

2. If there is a conflict of interpretation between the English version of this By-law and a translated version, the English version prevails.

CHAPTER 2
OBJECTS OF BY-LAW

Objects of By-law

3. The objects of this By-law are to–

(a) create an effective system for the control of the keeping of animals;

(b) provide measures for managing, controlling and minimising nuisances arising from the keeping of animals;

(c) regulate the keeping of certain animals by means of permits, permissions or licences; and

(d) provide penalties for the breach of its provisions.

CHAPTER 3
APPLICATION

Application of By-law

4.(1) This By-law applies to all areas which fall under the jurisdiction of the eThekwini Metropolitan Municipality and is binding on all persons to the extent applicable.

CHAPTER 4
KEEPING OF ANIMALS IN GENERAL

Authorisation by Municipality

5.(1) No person may keep any animal in contravention of this By-law.

(2) Notwithstanding any provision of this By-law, the Municipality may formulate policy to regulate matters covered by this By-law and may, in order to constrain nuisances, determine–

(a) the types of animals which may not be kept on premises without written permission from the Municipality and subject to a prescribed fee;

(b) the maximum number of animals that may be kept on any premises and the areas within which such animals may be prohibited; and

(c) any conditions, or requirements, for any premises in or on which certain types of animals are kept.

(3) Any permit issued in terms of this By-law is not transferrable and is only valid for the specific premises in respect of which the application was made.

(4) The Municipality may require any application in terms of subsection (3) to be accompanied by a detailed site plan indicating all existing or proposed structures and fences on the property for which a permit is required, or any other information which it deems necessary in order to consider any application in terms of this By-law.

(5) The Municipality may refuse to approve an application or grant approval subject to specific conditions if, in its opinion, the property owing to its location, sitting or geographical features or size is unsuitable for the keeping of certain animals.

Requirements regarding premises

6.(1) Unless otherwise provided by any other provision of this By-law, a person keeping animals on premises must–

(a) ensure that animals are kept, to the extent practicable, in a suitable structure, enclosure, or facility, on premises, and in such a manner that no nuisance will arise from the keeping of such animals;

(b) maintain in a clean and sanitary condition and in good repair, premises and any equipment, apparatus, item, instrument, container and receptacle used in connection with the keeping of animals;

(c) provide on such premises, where applicable, portable storage receptacles for manure or animal excreta;

(d) ensure that receptacles contemplated in paragraph (c) are–

(i) of an impervious material and have close-fitting lids; and

(ii) kept on a platform that is constructed of concrete or other durable and impervious material and is situated adjacent to the animal enclosure;

(e) provide a manure or animal excreta receptacle that, if the nature of the manure or animal excreta and the bedding in the stable or enclosure are of such quantity that the storage receptacles contemplated in paragraph (c) are inadequate or impractical,–

(i) is enclosed on three sides by walls constructed of brick, concrete or other durable material plastered to a smooth finish and coved at the junction of the walls with the floor; and

(ii) has a floor that is of concrete brought, except where provided otherwise by any section of this By-law, to a smooth finish, is graded and is drained to a water channel at least 150 millimetres in diameter along the full length of the open side, which channel must be kept filled with water;

(f) remove all the manure or animal excreta from the enclosure at least once every 24 hours and dispose of it in a manner that will not create a nuisance;

(g) store all saddles, bridles, harnesses and other equipment or articles, used in the keeping of animals in a storeroom or other suitable storage facility;

(h) store substances in a number of rodent-proof receptacles with close-fitting lids in a rodent-proof storeroom on the premises;

(i) take effective measures to destroy or prevent the harbouring or breeding of flies, cockroaches, rodents and other vermin on the premises; and

(j) ensure that carcasses are disposed of at that person's expense and in a manner approved by the Municipality.

(2) A potable water supply adequate for drinking and cleaning purposes must be provided in or adjacent to every structure or enclosure wherein animals are kept as contemplated in this By-law.

(3) Any structure or premises in which animals are kept must at all times be kept in such condition so as not to constitute a nuisance.

(4) No person may alter or use a structure for the keeping of animals for purposes other than those specified in the permit as contemplated in this By-law.

(5) All sinks, washbasins, baths, shower-baths, troughs, floor surfaces, including channels and washing platforms, which are used in connection with the keeping of animals in terms of this By-law must be drained to an external gully that is connected to the Municipality’s sewer or, where no sewer is available or readily accessible, to other means of drainage approved by the Municipality.

Animal fights

7. No person may–

(a) possess, keep, import, buy, sell, train, breed or have under his or her control an animal for the purpose of fighting any other animal;

(b) bait, provoke or incite any animal to attack another animal or to proceed with the fighting of another animal;

(c) for financial gain or as a form of amusement promote animal fights;

(d) allow any of the acts referred to in paragraphs (a) to (c) to take place on any premises or place in his or her possession or under his or her charge or control;

(e) own, use or control any premises or place for the purpose or partly for the purpose of presenting animal fights on such premises or place, or act or assist in the management of such premises or place, or receive any consideration for the admission of any person to such premises or place; or

(f) be present as a spectator at any premises or place where any of the acts referred to in paragraphs (b) to (e) is taking place or where preparations are being made for such acts.

CHAPTER 5
REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO DOGS

Number of dogs permitted on premises

8.(1) No person may keep on any premises—

(a) more than two dogs, whether male or female, where the total area of the land does not exceed 650m^2;

(b) more than three dogs, whether male or female, where the total area of land exceeds 650m^2; or

(c) more than one unspayed female dog.

(2) A person may apply to the Municipality for written permission to keep a larger number of dogs than the number contemplated in subsection (1) where such person's land exceeds 650m^2.

(3) The Municipality may only grant permission contemplated in subsection (2) if–

(a) it is satisfied that the keeping of a greater number of dogs will not cause a nuisance;

(b) considerations such as space, noise and shelter are taken into account; and

(c) other relevant factors have been considered.

(4) The Municipality may in writing revoke a permission issued in terms of subsection (2) if the keeping of a greater number of dogs causes a nuisance or if there is a continued contravention of section 10, but only if the person in control of the dogs has failed to comply with a notice contemplated in subsection (5).

(5) Before the Municipality may revoke its permission in terms of subsection (4), it must first give written notice to the person in control, requiring such person to take steps to the satisfaction of the Municipality, within a specified period of time to avert or remove any cause of nuisance.

Licensing of dogs

9.(1) The Municipality may adopt a policy in line with this by-law pertaining to the licensing of dogs.

(2) Where dogs are found to be not licensed and not in control of the owner or any other person, such dogs may be impounded in terms of this by-law or any other applicable law.

Prohibitions relating to dogs

10.(1) No person may–

(a) allow any dog which causes a nuisance, charges at passing motor-vehicles, animals or persons outside premises where it is kept;

(b) keep any dog which–

(i) is infected or reasonably appears to be infected with an infectious or contagious disease; or

(ii) has not been immunised in terms of the applicable legislation) and shall upon request furnish proof of such immunisation.

(c) urge any dog to attack, worry or frighten any person or animal or through negligence fail to prevent any dog from attacking, worrying or frightening any person or animal;

(d) provoke, harass or tease any dog;

(e) use any dog to hunt any wild animal, except with written permission of the competent provincial wildlife agency or other competent authority;

(f) keep any dog which causes damage to public property;

(g) permit any dog controlled by him or her to trespass on–

(i) private property;

(ii)municipal property; or

(ii) conservation areas;

(h) permit any female dog on heat controlled by him or her to be in a public place;

(i) permit any dog controlled by him or her to be in a public place except on a leash and under his or control, unless the dog is in an area designated by the Municipality as a free running area;

(j) permit any dog controlled by him or her to be in a public place –

(i) while such dog is suffering from any infectious or contagious disease such as mange;

(ii) where such dog is ferocious, vicious or dangerous unless it is held on a leash, has a muzzle around the mouth area and is under control;

(iii) to constitute a hazard to traffic using any public road; and

(iv) to constitute a source of danger or injury to any person outside the premises on which such dog is kept;

(k) allow any dog excreta to be kept at any place without regularly removing it or disposing of it in a suitable manner; or

(l) keep any dog which does not have on its collar a name, telephone number and physical address of the person in control.

(2) A notice to the effect that a dog is being kept on premises must be displayed in a conspicuous place at each access point to the premises.

(3) No person may keep a dog on a premises unless such premises is adequately fenced, in order to contain the dog unless there are other methods used to contain the dog that do not

conflict with the Animal Protection Act 71 of 1962 (as amended) or any other applicable legislation.

(4) No person may kill or cause to be killed any dog for any reason whatsoever, except–

(a) where a dog is destroyed in terms of section 12(5), (6) or 40(1) of this By-law; or

(b) if the killing of a dog is reasonably necessary in order to avert an imminent danger or harm to any person or animal caused by such dog.

Duty to clean up after dog

11. Any person in control of a dog, excluding a person assisted by a guide dog, must forthwith remove all the excreta left by a dog in a public place or private property, and place it in a plastic or paper bag or wrapper and dispose of it in a receptacle provided for the deposit of litter or refuse.

Municipality's power to seize, impound and destroy dogs

12.(1) As a means to constrain nuisances, an authorised official may seize and impound at any place any dog which–

(a) reasonably appears to be infected with mange or any other infectious or contagious disease;

(b) is at large and apparently without an owner;

(c) is kept in contravention of sections 8, 9 and 10 of this By-law; or

(d) is found to be used in the unlawful hunting of any wild animal,

may be destroyed in terms of subsection (6).

(2) No person may take any dog into custody for the purpose of having it impounded if there are reasonable grounds to believe that the dog is a female dog with unweaned young, unless such dog and unweaned young are taken into custody together.

(3) The pound keeper must keep a record of all dogs seized and impounded in terms of this By-law indicating the species, marks and distinguishing peculiarities (if any) of such dogs, as well as the last date for their release or otherwise, and such records must be open for inspection by the public at the offices of the pound keeper during office hours.

(4) Any person may, within ten (10) days of the impoundment in terms of subsection (1), claim a dog that has been impounded by the Municipality, other than a dog impounded in terms of subsection (1)(a), if he or she satisfies the pound keeper that–

(a) he or she is the owner or is otherwise entitled to the custody of the dog concerned;

(b) the releasing of the dog into his or her custody will not result in any provision of sections 8, 9 or 10 being contravened; and

(c) he or she has paid the prescribed fees and veterinary expenses, if any, incurred in respect of such dog.

(5) A dog impounded in terms of subsection (1)(a) may be destroyed after it has been detained for more than 10 days and has not been claimed in terms of subsection (4): Provided that the destruction of a dog is done by or under the supervision of a qualified veterinarian.

(6) A dog which has been impounded in terms of–

(a) subsection (1) and which is found by the approved veterinarian to be suffering from an incurable infectious or contagious disease; or

(b) any other provision of this By-law, which is found to be badly injured, critically infected with an infectious or contagious disease or which is found to be excessively ferocious, vicious or dangerous,

may be destroyed forthwith: Provided that the destruction of a dog is done by or under the supervision of a qualified veterinarian.

(7) The pound keeper may sell or cause to be offered for sale, or give away, any dog impounded in terms of this By-law and which has not been claimed in terms of subsection (4) if the health, condition and behaviour of such a dog is, in his or her opinion, such that it can be owned and kept by another person, other than the person from whom it was impounded, without causing a nuisance, and proceeds of any such sale may be used to defray all costs connected with such sale and the impounding of such dog.

(8) Neither the Municipality nor any of its authorised officials may be liable to any person for or in respect of any injury, damage or loss suffered or incurred as a result of or during seizure, impounding, detention, sale or destruction of any dog in terms of this By-law.

Sterilisation and vaccination of dogs

13.(1) An authorised official may cause any dog to be sterilised should he or she deem it necessary–

(a) in the interests of the welfare of the dog;

(b) to prevent a nuisance;

(c) when the dog is stray; or

(d) at the request of the owner.

(2) The costs of sterilisation contemplated in subsection (1) may be recovered from the owner of such dog.

(3) Any person who keeps a dog must cause his or her dog to be vaccinated by or under the control and supervision of a registered veterinarian and must keep documentary proof that the dog has been vaccinated and must produce such document for inspection to any authorised official on demand.

Designation of public places where dogs may run freely

14. (1) The Municipality may designate by appropriate signage an area within a public place where dogs may run freely and off-leash.

(2) Any designation made in terms of subsection (1) is at the sole discretion of the Municipality and may vary according to the time of day and season and may be withdrawn at any time.

Dogs used for hunting

15.(1) This chapter must be read in conjunction with the laws that regulate hunting and nature conservation, which include but not limited to the following–

(a) Animals Protection Act, Act 71 0f 1972;

(b) Nature Conservation Ordinance, KwaZulu-Natal, Ordinance 15 of 1974;

(c) National Environment Management: Protected Areas Act, Act 57 of 2003; and

(d) National Environment Management: Biodiversity Act, Act 10 of 2004.

(2) No person may for the purposes of hunting set, incite or cause a dog to pursue, attack or kill a wild animal, except with written permission from an authorised official or competent provincial wildlife agency or other competent authority.

(3) Any dog which is under the control of any person and used in–

(a) contravention of subsection (2);

(b) the unlawful hunting of a wild animal within an area designated in terms of legislation as a protected area or protected environment; or

(c) the unlawful hunting of a wild animal on private property without the consent or permission of the owner or person in control of the property or on any property where that person does not have lawful access,

may be seized and impounded in terms of section 12 of this By-law.

(4) All the provisions of this By-law relating to dogs or animals in general also apply dogs used for hunting, to the extent applicable.

CHAPTER 6
REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO CATS

Keeping of cats

16. No person may–

(a) keep or permit to be kept more than–

(i) two cats over the age of six months on any premises; or

(ii) four cats on an agricultural property; or

(b) permit any cat controlled by him or her to be in a public place while suffering from an infectious or contagious disease.

Municipality's power to seize, impound and destroy cats

17.(1) As a means to constrain nuisances, an authorised official may seize and impound at any place, any cat which–

(a) reasonably appears to be infected with an infectious or contagious disease; or

(b) is at large and apparently without an owner.

(2) The provisions of section 12, to the extent applicable and read with the necessary changes, apply to the impoundment of cats.

Sterilisation and vaccination of cats

18. The provisions of section 13 read with the necessary changes, apply in respect of cats.

CHAPTER 7
DOG KENNELS AND CATTERIES

Kennels and catteries

19.(1) Dogs or cats which are kept in designated places such as a dog kennels or cats catteries must be kept in a suitable enclosure while being accommodated at such kennels or catteries.

(2) Any enclosure contemplated in subsection (1) must meet the following requirements:

(a) the enclosure must be constructed of durable material and have adequate access for entry and movement for cleaning purposes;

(b) the floor of the enclosure must be constructed of concrete or other durable and impervious material brought to a smooth finish and graded to a channel which is 100 millimetres in width that extends the full width of the floor and is situated within the enclosure, which channel must be graded and drained such that no nuisance is caused;

(c) the enclosure must have curbing of a height of 100 millimetres along the entire length of the channel referred to in paragraph (b) and on the side of the channel adjacent to the surrounding outside area so as to prevent stormwater from the outside from entering the channel;

(d) the enclosure must have a roofed shelter for the accommodation of dogs or cats, as the case may be, and the roofed shelter must meet the following requirements:

(i) the walls of the shelter must be constructed of brick, stone, concrete or other durable material and have a smooth internal surface without cracks or open joints;

(ii) the floor area of the shelter must be of concrete or other impervious and durable material brought to a smooth finish without cracks or open joints;

(iii) if the shelter is a permanent structure, every junction of the floor with the walls must be coved; and

(iv) the shelter must have adequate access for cleaning purposes;

(e) in the case of dogs, a movable dog kennel of moulded asbestos or other similar material that is placed on a base constructed of concrete or other durable material with a finish that is easy to clean, without cracks or open joints, may be provided instead of a roofed shelter as contemplated in paragraph (d), and if the base of the kennel is not water-proof, a sleeping board that will enable the dog to keep dry must be provided in every such kennel;

(f) a concrete apron of a width of at least 1 metre extending around the extremities of the enclosure must be provided, which apron must be graded so as to drain stormwater away from the enclosure; and

(g) a potable water supply adequate for drinking and cleaning purposes must be provided in or adjacent to the enclosure.

(3) If required by the Municipality, a separate room or roofed area meeting the following requirements must be provided on the premises for the preparation of food for the dogs or cats, as the case may be:

(a) the room or roofed area must have a floor area of at least 6,5 square metres, a width of at least 2,1 metres and a height of at least 2,4 metres;

(b) the floor of the room or roofed area must be of concrete or other durable and impervious material brought to a smooth finish; and

(c) the internal wall surfaces of the room or roofed area must be smoothly plastered and painted with light-coloured washable paint;

(d) the room or roofed area must be equipped with metal preparation tables and a double-bowled stainless-steel sink, which sink must –

(i) have a constant supply of hot and cold water laid on;

(ii) be drained in accordance such that no nuisance is caused; and

(iii) have a minimum depth of 225 millimetres and a minimum capacity of 55 litres.

(4) A rodent-proof storeroom for the storage of food for the dogs or cats, as the case may be, must be provided on premises, which storeroom or storage facility must have a floor area of at least 6,5 square metres and a width of at least 2,1 metres: Provided that the Municipality may permit the smaller storeroom or other storage facilities if satisfied that such smaller storeroom or storage facility is adequate.

(5) A minimum distance of 5 metres of clear unobstructed space must be maintained between an enclosure referred to in subsection (1) and the nearest point of any dwelling, building or structure used for human habitation or place where food is stored or prepared for human consumption, or the boundary of any land.

(6) Isolation facilities for sick dogs or sick cats, as the case may be, must be provided on premises.

(7) Any dog or any cat kept on the premises must be kept such that it does not disturb or hinder the comfort, convenience or peace and quiet of the public or cause a nuisance.

CHAPTER 8
PET SHOPS AND PET SALONS

Requirements for premises

20.(1) No person may conduct the business of a pet shop or pet salon in or on any premises in which there is direct internal access to any room or place–

(a) which is used for human habitation;

(b) in which clothing is stored or sold; or

(c) in which food for human consumption is prepared, stored, sold or consumed.

(2) The premises on which the business of a pet shop or pet salon is conducted must meet the following requirements:

(a) every wall of any building housing the pet shop or pet salon, including any partition of the building, must be constructed of brick, concrete or other durable material, have a

smooth internal surface and be painted with light-coloured washable paint or given some other approved finish;

(b) the floor of a building contemplated in paragraph (a) must be constructed of concrete or other durable and impervious material brought to a smooth finish;

(c) the ceiling of a building contemplated in paragraph (a) must be constructed of a durable material, have a smooth finish, be dust-proof and be painted with light-coloured washable paint;

(d) one washbasin with a constant supply of hot and cold running water laid on must be provided on the premises for every 15 persons employed on the premises of the pet shop or pet salon, and the washbasin must be used in such a manner that nuisance is avoided;

(e) a rodent-proof storeroom with a floor area of at least 16 square metres must be provided on the premises: Provided that if the authorised official is satisfied that, having regard to the extent of the business and the quantity of goods, equipment and pet food to be stored on the premises, a storeroom of smaller dimensions than the minimum dimensions in terms of paragraphs (f) to (i) is adequate, he or she may permit a smaller storeroom on the premises;

(f) facilities for the washing of cages, trays and other equipment must be provided on the premises in the form of either a–

(i) curbed and roofed-over platform with a surface area of at least 1,5 square metres raised at least 100 millimetres above the floor and constructed of concrete or other durable and impervious material brought to a smooth finish, which platform must be provided with a constant supply of water laid on; or

(ii) stainless steel sink or trough with a drainage board and a constant supply of water laid on.

(g) the platform, sink or trough referred to in paragraph (f) must be drained in a manner acceptable to the Municipality, and any wall surface within 0,5 square metres of such platform, sink or trough must be covered permanently with durable waterproof material to a height of at least 1,4 metres above the floor;

(h) no door, window or other opening in any wall of a building contemplated in paragraph (a) may be within 2 metres of any door, window or opening to any building in which food is prepared, stored or sold for human consumption; and

(i) If the washing, clipping or grooming of pets is done on the premises, the following facilities must be provided on the premises –

(i) a bathroom with a–

(aa) minimum floor area of 9 square metres;

(bb) width of not less than 2,1 metres;

(cc) bath or a similar approved fitting and a washbasin; and

(dd) constant supply of hot and cold running water laid on; and

(ii) a clipping and grooming room with–

(aa) a minimum floor area of 10 square metres;

(bb) a width of at least 2,1 metres;

(cc) approved tables with an impervious top; and

(dd) an adequate number of portable storage receptacles of an impervious and durable material with close-fitting lids for storing cut hair pending removal.

Duties of pet shop and pet salon owners

21.(1) Every person who conducts the business of a pet shop or pet salon on any premises must–

(a) provide cages for housing animals, poultry and birds on the premises;

(b) provide rodent-proof receptacles for storing all loose pet food in the storeroom contemplated in section 20(2)(e), which receptacles must be of an impervious material and have close-fitting lids;

(c) provide refrigeration facilities for storing all perishable pet food that is kept on the premises, which food must be stored at a temperature not higher than 6 ºC;

(d) maintain in every room in which pets are kept, an unobstructed floor space of at least 30% of the floor area of such room and a distance of at least 800 millimetres between rows of cages;

(e) maintain in a clean, sanitary condition, free from vermin and in good repair–

(i) the premises; and

(ii) every cage, tray, container, receptacle, basket and all apparatus, equipment and appliances used in connection with the pet shop or pet salon;

(f) take effective measures to –

(i) destroy or prevent the harbouring or breeding of flies, cockroaches, rodents and other vermin on the premises; and

(ii) prevent offensive odours arising from the keeping of pets on the premises;

(g) provide overalls or other protective clothing for use by persons employed in connection with the pet shop or pet salon and ensure that the overalls or other protective clothing is worn by such persons when on duty;

(h) not keep any pet in a yard or other open space on the premises unless the approval of the health officer has been obtained;

(i) provide isolation facilities in which every pet that is or appears to be sick may be kept while on the premises;

(j) ensure that there is a constant and potable supply of water for drinking and cleaning purposes for the pets in the pet shop or pet salon;

(k) ensure that the premises are at all times so ventilated as to ensure sufficient movement of air for the comfort and survival of the pets; and

(l) ensure that the number of pets per cage is not such that the free movement of the pets is impeded.

(2) The following requirements in respect of the cages referred to in subsection (1)(a) must be met:

(a) the cages must be constructed entirely of metal or other durable impervious material, and each cage must be fitted with a removable metal tray below the floor of the cage to facilitate cleaning;

(b) every cage must be free from any recess or cavity that is not readily accessible for cleaning, and every tubular or hollow fitting used in connection with the cage must have its interior cavity sealed;

(c) every cage must be of such a size and mass and so placed that the cage can be readily moved;

(d) if rabbits are kept in a cage, the metal tray referred to in paragraph (a) must be drained to a removable receptacle;

(e) every cage must be fitted with a drinking vessel filled with water and accessible to the pets kept in the cage;

(f) the distance from any cage to the nearest wall must be at least 150 millimetres; and

(g) every cage must be kept at least 450 millimetres above the floor level, and the space beneath the cage must be unobstructed.

CHAPTER 9
KEEPING OF LIVESTOCK

Premises for keeping of livestock

22.(1) Any person who intends to keep livestock whether for reward or not must:

(a) make an application on the prescribed form to the Municipality; and

(b) together with the application referred to in paragraph (a) furnish the Municipality with a certificate confirming that the livestock brought from outside the Municipality into the municipal jurisdiction is disease free.

(2) A stable or animal enclosure must be provided on the premises intended for the keeping of livestock.

(3) Every wall and partition of the stable or enclosure contemplated in subsection (2) must be constructed of brick, stone, concrete or other durable material, and the internal wall surfaces must be of smooth brick or other durable surface brought to a smooth finish.

(4) The floor of the stable or enclosure must be constructed of concrete or other durable and impervious material, and unless otherwise provided by any other provision of this By-law, brought to a smooth finish which is not slippery when wet.

(5) The premises used for the keeping of livestock must be fenced with a suitably robust material as to restrain and prevent livestock from breaking out.

Stable or enclosure for cattle, horses, mules and donkeys

23.(1) Any stable or enclosure used for the keeping of cattle, horses, mules and donkeys must have a floor area of at least 9 square metres for each head of cattle, horse, mule or donkey accommodated therein.

(2) A stable that has–

(a) a pitched roof, must have walls with a height of 2,4 metres;

(b) a flat roof, must have walls with a height of 2,7 metres;

(c) a lean-to-roof must have walls with mean height of 3 metres with a minimum height of 2,4 metres on the one side; and

(d) an opening along the entire length of one of its long sides, must have a wall with a height of not less than 2 metres.

(3) Except in the case of a stable that is open along the entire length of one of its long sides, lighting and ventilation must be provided in the stable by means of one or more than one opening or glazed window or louvre that can be opened: Provided that the–

(a) area of the opening, window or louvre totals at least 0,3 square metres for each head of cattle, horse, mule or donkey accommodated in the stable; and

(b) lowest point of every opening, window or louvre is at least 1,8 metres above floor level.

Building, shed or enclosure for goats and sheep

24.(1) An enclosure for the keeping of goats and sheep must have an area of at least 1,5 square metres for every goat or sheep accommodated therein, with an overall minimum floor area of 30 square metres.

(2) A building, shed or enclosure contemplated in subsection (1) must have walls with a height of not less than 2 metres.

Pigsty or enclosure for pigs

25.(1) A pigsty or enclosure for the keeping of pigs must have walls with height of not less than 1,5 metres.

(2) A pigsty or enclosure contemplated in subsection (1) must have a floor area of at least 3 square metres for each pig accommodated therein, with an overall minimum floor area of 6 square metres.

(3) A roof over any part of the pigsty must, at its lowest point in the pigsty, be at a height of not less than 1,5 metres from ground level and, except in the case of a roofed structure having one of its long sides completely open, the pigsty must have lighting and ventilation

openings of at least 0,15 square metres for every pig accommodated therein, which openings are situated in opposite external walls.

(4) The junction of the pigsty's walls with its floor must be coved.

(5) The floor of the pigsty must be at least 150 millimetres above the surrounding ground level and graded to allow for the run-off of liquids into an open channel outside the pigsty, which channel must be not less than 100 mm in diameter, be constructed of concrete, glazed earthenware or other durable and impervious material and be drained such that it does not cause a nuisance.

(6) Notwithstanding anything in this By-law, no pigsty may be situated within 100 metres of any dwelling or other building or structure used for human habitation, the boundary of any land, or any watercourse intended or used for human consumption.

(7) A roofed-over concrete platform must be provided for the storage of all swill in containers and for the preparation of pig feed, which platform must be so situated as to comply with the provisions of subsection (6) and have curbing of a height of at least 100 millimetres on all of its sides.

Herding and grazing

26.(1) No person may herd or graze livestock on any municipal land, without the written permission of the Municipality.

(2) No person may herd or graze livestock on any land that does not belong to the livestock owner unless permission has been granted by the owner of such land.

(3) Where permission is sought in terms of subsection (1) and (2), such property must be zoned for grazing of livestock, environmental conservation reserve, a public open space, environmental servitude area or agriculture purposes.

(4) Any livestock for which permission is granted in terms of subsection (1) and (2) must be herded and released on land for grazing in such a manner or on such place that such livestock does not cause a nuisance.

Slaughter of animals

27.(1) In order to protect and promote public health within the Municipality's area of jurisdiction and in compliance with all relevant legislation, any owner or occupier of premises who intends to slaughter an animal for purposes of any traditional, religious, cultural or ritual event or ceremony on any premises other than in or on an authorised abattoir, must before doing so–

(a) notify the Municipality using the prescribed notification form, of any such intended slaughter of an animal at least 7 days prior to the slaughter, providing the following details:

(i) the physical or street address of premises, or other description of the location of the property in or on which the slaughter will take place;

(ii) the nature of the event;

(iii) the method of slaughter;

(v) the number and type of animals to be slaughtered;

(vi) declaration from the seller attesting to origin and health of the animal.

(2)(a) The Municipality may, if subsection (1) has been complied with and where applicable subject to conditions that may be prescribed by the Municipality for the protection of public health, issue a compliance certificate in respect of the proposed slaughter; and

(b) the owner of the premises must serve a copy of the compliance certificate contemplated in paragraph (a) to neighbours adjacent, posterior and anterior to the premises in or on which a slaughter is to take place, or within the vicinity of the intended slaughter.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), if the Municipality believes, taking into account any concerns raised by a person contemplated in subsection (1) and balanced against a person's right to slaughter an animal, that the proposed slaughter will cause a significant nuisance on any relevant basis, the Municipality may propose, or direct the person in control, to consider an alternative manner or any other feasible measure for the slaughter, and issue a compliance certificate on that basis.

(4) The compliance certificate from the Municipality as contemplated in this section may not be unreasonably withheld and the Municipality must take into account all traditional, religious, cultural or ritual event practices in issuing the compliance certificate.

(5) Where a slaughter is to take place outside of the person's premises as a result of a traditional, religious, cultural or ritual event or practice, the person conducting the slaughter must make sure that all necessary steps are taken to place a privacy screen, tarp, sheet of fabric, corrugated iron sheet or any other object that may provide sufficient privacy so that the slaughter does not take place in full view of other neighbouring or adjacent properties.

(6) Where the common boundary wall that exists between the adjacent neighbouring properties and the person's premises is lower as to not provide sufficient privacy during the planned slaughter as contemplated in subsection (1), the premises owner must ensure that a privacy screen, tarp, sheet of fabric, corrugated iron sheet or any other object that may provide sufficient privacy is put in place to prevent the neighbouring properties from being affected.

(7) Any person who intends on slaughtering an animal as a result of a traditional, religious, cultural or ritual event or practice or for their own consumption, must do so in compliance with this By-law, the Meat Safety Act 40 of 2000 and any other relevant legislation, and the Municipality may impose any restriction or condition upon such a person as may be deemed necessary to ensure compliance with the relevant legislation.

CHAPTER 10
KEEPING OF BIRDS

Requirements for premises

28. (1) Where birds are kept in an aviary on any premises, the aviary must be─

(a) properly constructed of durable material;

(b) rodent-proof; and

(c) provided with an access that is adequate for cleaning purposes.

(2) If the aviary is constructed above ground level, the base of the aviary must be constructed of an impervious and durable material, not less than 300 millimetres above ground level.

(3) No aviary may be situated within 3 metres of any building or structure, boundary fence or boundary wall.

(4) A potable water supply adequate for drinking and cleaning purposes must be provided for the birds accommodated in the aviary.

(5) No person may keep any birds which cause any form of nuisance.

CHAPTER 11
KEEPING OF POULTRY

Requirements for premises

29.(1) No person may keep poultry on any premises unless–

(a) a poultry house, a poultry run or a building or structure housing a battery system is provided on such premises for the keeping of any such poultry; and

(b) where applicable he or she is in possession of the requisite permit from the relevant authority.

(2) A poultry house contemplated in subsection (1)(a) must meet the following requirements:

(a) every wall of the poultry house must–

(i) be constructed of brick, stone, concrete or other durable material;

(ii) have a height of not less than 2 metres; and

(iii) have a smooth internal finish;

(b) the floor of the poultry house must be constructed of concrete or other durable and impervious material brought to a smooth finish;

(c) if the poultry house consists of a structure that has two tiers or more, the upper tiers of the structure must be of an impervious material that can be cleaned easily; and

(d) the poultry house must have an area of at least–

(i) 0,20 square metres for each mature fowl, duck, Muscovy duck or guinea fowl accommodated in the poultry house;

(ii) 0,5 square metres for each mature goose, turkey or peacock accommodated in the poultry house; and

(iii) 0,14 square metres for each mature pigeon accommodated in the poultry house,

with an overall minimum area of 4 m².

(3) A poultry run contemplated in subsection (1)(a) must be enclosed with wire mesh or similar durable material.

(4) A battery system contemplated in subsection (1)(a) must be housed in a building or structure that is constructed and equipped to meet the following requirements:

(a) if the building or structure has walls, –

(i) every wall must –

(aa) have a height of at least 2,4 square metres;

(bb) be constructed of concrete, stone, brick or other durable material; and

(cc) have a smooth internal surface; and

(ii) the building or structure must be ventilated and illuminated either by means of mechanical ventilation and artificial lighting or by means of natural ventilation and light through openings or windows that can be opened, and the size of the openings or windows must be equal to at least 15% of the floor area of the building or structure;

(b) the floor of the building or structure must be constructed of concrete or other durable and impervious material brought to a smooth finish and, if required by an authorised official, the floor surface must be graded to a channel and be drained to an external gully that is connected to the Municipality's sewer or, where no sewer is available or readily accessible, to other means of drainage approved by the Municipality;

(c) if the building or structure has no walls or if the walls are of metal, the floor must be provided with curbing of a height of at least 150 millimetres around the extremities of the building or structure;

(d) in the building or structure, every junction of the floor with the walls and curbing must be coved;

(e) the cages of the battery system must be constructed of an impervious material;

(f) if required by the authorised official, a tray of an impervious material and design must be fitted under every cage for the collection of manure; and

(g) a washbasin with a constant supply of water laid on must be provided in the building or structure and be drained in accordance with the provisions of this by-law.

(5) A potable water supply adequate for drinking and cleaning purposes must be provided in or adjacent to the poultry house, poultry run or building or structure contemplated in subsection (1)(a) for the poultry accommodated therein.

(6) At least 1 metre of clear unobstructed space must be maintained between any poultry house, poultry run or building or structure housing a battery system and–

(a) the nearest point of any dwelling, other building or structure used for human habitation;

(b) any place where foodstuffs are stored or prepared for human consumption; and

(c) the nearest boundary of any land.

(7) A rodent-proof storeroom with a floor area of at least 7 square metres, a width of at least 2.2 metres and a height of at least 2,4 metres must be provided on premises referred to in subsection (1) for storing feed.

(8) If an authorised official is satisfied that, having regard to the number of units of poultry being kept on the premises, a storeroom of dimensions less than the minimum dimensions required in terms of subsection (7) or other storage facilities are adequate, he or she may permit the smaller storeroom or other storage facilities.

(9) A curbed concrete washing platform or stainless-steel trough with a draining board and a constant supply of water laid on must be provided inside or adjacent to a building or structure housing a battery system for the purpose of cleaning and disinfecting the cages.

(10) The washing platform or trough must be drained in accordance with subsection (4)(b).

(11) If required by an authorised official and with due regard to the quantity of manure to be stored on premises referred to in subsection (1)(a) pending removal of the manure from the premises, a storage area must be provided on the premises for the manure. The storage area must comprise a roofed-over platform that–

(a) is constructed of concrete or other durable and impervious material;

(b) has curbing of a height of at least 100 millimetres around the extremities of the platform;

(c) is graded and drained in accordance with subsection (4)(b); and

(d) has a roof extending 1 metre beyond the extremities of the platform.

Duties of person in control of poultry

30.(1) A person in control of poultry on any premises must–

(a) ensure that poultry is kept on the premises inside a poultry house, poultry run or building or structure housing a battery system;

(b) maintain in a clean and sanitary condition and in good repair–

(i) the premises; and

(ii) any equipment, apparatus, container and receptacle used in connection with the keeping of poultry;

(c) keep the premises free from offensive odours and keep every poultry house, poultry run or building or structure housing a battery system and all cages clean and free from vermin;

(d) ensure that the poultry do not disturb or hinder the comfort, convenience or peace and quiet of the public or in any manner cause a nuisance;

(e) provide portable manure storage receptacles on the premises, which receptacles must be–

(i) of an impervious material and have close-fitting lids; and

(ii) kept on a platform that is–

(aa) constructed of concrete or other durable and impervious material; and

(bb) situated adjacent to the poultry house, poultry run or building or structure housing a battery system,

provided that the provisions of subsection 29(6) must be complied with;

(f) having regard to the prevention of a public health nuisance caused by an offensive smell–

(i) remove all manure and other waste from the poultry house or poultry run at least once every 48 hours; and

(ii) remove all manure and other waste from a building or structure housing a battery system once every four days or at longer intervals approved by the health officer;

(g) place manure and other waste matter in the manure storage receptacles;

(h) remove the contents of the manure storage receptacles from the premises at least once every seven days and dispose of the contents in a manner that will not create a nuisance;

(i) store no material or article in any poultry house, poultry run or building or structure housing a battery system, except material or an article that is required for use in the poultry house, poultry run or building or structure housing a battery system;

(j) provide for the inside of the storeroom contemplated in subsection 29(8) a number of rodent-proof receptacles with close-fitting lids in which all loose feed must be stored; and

(k) take effective measures to –

(i) destroy or prevent the harbouring or breeding of flies, cockroaches, rodents and other vermin on the premises; and

(ii) prevent offensive odours from arising from the keeping of poultry on the premises.

CHAPTER 12
KEEPING OF RABBITS

Requirements for premises

31.(1) No person may keep a rabbit on any premises unless a rabbit hutch, a rabbit run or a building or structure housing a battery system is provided on the premises for the keeping of such rabbit.

(2) A rabbit hutch contemplated in subsection (1) must meet the following requirements:

(a) every wall of the rabbit hutch must be constructed of brick, stone, concrete or other durable material and have a smooth internal surface;

(b) the floor surface of the rabbit hutch must–

(i) be at least 150 millimetres above ground level;

(ii) be constructed of concrete or other durable and impervious material brought to a smooth finish; and

(iii) if required by an authorised official, be graded to a channel and be drained in accordance with subsection (4)(b);

(c) natural light and ventilation must be provided in the rabbit hutch; and

(d) the rabbit hutch must have a minimum area of at least 0,4 square metres for every rabbit accommodated in the rabbit hutch.

(3) A rabbit run contemplated in subsection (1) must be enclosed with wire mesh or similar durable material and be so constructed as to prevent the escape of rabbits from the rabbit run.

(4) A battery system contemplated in subsection (1) must be housed in a building or structure that is constructed and equipped to meet the following requirements:

(a) if the building or structure has walls, every wall must–

(i) have a height of at least 2,4 metres;

(ii) be constructed of concrete, stone, brick or other durable material; and

(i) have a smooth internal surface;

(b) if the building or structure has walls, the building or structure must be ventilated and illuminated by means of natural openings or windows, and the size of the openings or windows must be equal to at least 15% of the floor area of the building or structure;

(c) the floor of the building or structure must be constructed of concrete or other durable and impervious material brought to a smooth finish and, if required by the health officer, the floor surface must be graded to a channel and be drained in accordance with subsection (4)(b);

(d) if the building or structure has no walls or if the walls are of metal, the floor must be provided with curbing of a height of at least 150mm around the extremities of the building or structure;

(e) in the building or structure, every junction of the floor with the walls and curbing must be coved;

(f) the cages of the battery system must be–

(i) constructed of an impervious material; and

(ii) fitted with trays of an impervious material under every cage to receive urine; and

(g) a washbasin with a constant supply of water laid on must be provided and be drained in accordance with subsection (4)(b).

(5) A potable water supply adequate for drinking and cleaning purposes must be provided in or adjacent to the rabbit hutch, rabbit run or building or structure contemplated in subsection (1) for the rabbits accommodated therein.

(6) At least 1 metre of clear unobstructed space must be maintained between any rabbit hutch, rabbit run or building or structure housing a battery system and –

(a) the nearest point of any dwelling, other building or structure used for human habitation;

(b) any place where foodstuffs are stored or prepared for human consumption; and

(c) the nearest boundary of any land.

(7) No rabbits may be kept on any business premises except in or on an authorised pet shop or pet salon.

(8) A rodent-proof storeroom with a floor area of at least 7 square metres, a width of at least 2.2 metres and a height of at least 2,4 metres must be provided on the premises referred to in subsection (1) for storing feed.

(9) If an authorised official is satisfied that, having regard to the number of rabbits being kept on the premises, a storeroom of dimensions less than the minimum dimensions required in terms of subsection (8) or other storage facilities are suitable, he or she may permit the smaller storeroom or other storage facilities.

(10) A curbed concrete washing platform or stainless-steel trough with a draining board and a constant supply of water laid on must be provided inside or adjacent to a building or structure housing a battery system for the purpose of cleaning and disinfecting the cages. The washing platform or trough must be drained in accordance with subsection (4)(b).

Duties of a person who keep rabbits

32.(1) A person keeping a rabbit on any premises must–

(a) ensure that the rabbit is kept inside a rabbit hutch, rabbit run, building or structure that has a battery system;

(b) maintain in a clean, sanitary condition and in good repair–

(i) the premises; and

(ii) any equipment, apparatus, container and receptacle used in connection with the keeping of rabbits;

(c) keep the premises free from offensive odours and keep every rabbit hutch, rabbit run or building or structure housing a battery system and all cages clean and free from vermin;

(d) provide portable manure storage receptacles on the premises, which receptacles must be–

(i) of an impervious material and have close-fitting lids;

(ii) kept on a platform that is–

(aa) constructed of concrete or other durable and impervious material; and

(bb) situated adjacent to the rabbit hutch, rabbit run or building or structure housing the battery system,

provided that the provisions of section 31(6) must be complied with;

(e) at least once every 48 hours remove the droppings and other waste matter from the rabbit hutch, rabbit run or building or structure housing the battery system and place the droppings and other waste matter in the manure storage receptacles;

(f) remove the contents of the manure storage receptacles from the premises at least once every seven days and dispose of the contents in a manner that will not create a nuisance;

(g) store no material or article in any rabbit hutch, rabbit run or building or structure housing a battery system, except material or an article that is required for use in the rabbit hutch, rabbit run or building or structure housing the battery system;

(h) provide for the inside of the storeroom contemplated in section 31(8), a number of rodent-proof receptacles with close-fitting lids in which all loose feed must be stored; and

(i) take effective measures to–

(i) destroy or prevent the harbouring and breeding of flies, cockroaches, rodents and other vermin on the premises; and

(ii) prevent offensive odours from arising from the keeping of rabbits on the premises.

(2) No person other than registered breeders may keep a more than four rabbits on a premises at any given time.

(3) No person may allow a rabbit kept in his or her possession to cause a nuisance or health nuisance.

CHAPTER 13
KEEPING OF BEES

Permission to keep bees

33.(1) No person may keep bees on any premises without being in possession of a permit issued by the Municipality, which application must be made on a prescribed form together with payment of a prescribed fee.

(2) The Municipality may prescribe a process to be followed for an application contemplated in subsection (1), which process must allow or require a decision on application to be made within 30 days of application, or of receipt of any information required from the applicant: Provided that such application process must be approved by the Municipality.

(3) The Municipality may not issue a permit contemplated in this section if there is evidence, which on request has not been rebutted by the applicant, that the keeping of bees on premises will constitute a nuisance or a danger to human or animal life or that a condition contemplated in subsection (7) will not be complied with.

(4) A permit issued in terms of this section is valid for a period of 1 year from the date of issue.

(5) The Municipality may upon written request, renew the permit if it is satisfied that the continued keeping of bees does not constitute nuisance or health and safety risk and that the permit holder complies with subsection (7) and has paid to the Municipality the prescribed renewal fee.

(6) An authorised official may at any time by notice served on a permit holder rescind the permit if there is convincing evidence, which on request has not been rebutted by the permit holder, that the permit holder does not comply with a provision of subsection (7) or that the keeping of the bees constitute a nuisance or a danger to human or animal life.

(7) A permit to keep bees is subject to the following conditions:

(a) the bees must be kept in a bee-hive made of solid and weatherproof material and built in such a manner that honeycombs may be formed in frames that can be separated and removed from the bee-hive;

(b) a bee-hive must be kept at a distance as determined by the Municipality from any residence, business premises or place where animals or birds are kept; and

(c) a bee-hive must be surrounded by a wire fence, hedge or wall of at least 1,5 metres high and which is at least 5 metres from any part of the bee-hive.

(8) An authorised official may at any reasonable time during working hours inspect the premises where bees are kept to ascertain whether the conditions of the permit are being complied with.

Notice to comply

34.(1) An authorised official may serve a notice on the owner or occupant of the premises if he or she suspects on reasonable grounds that bees are kept on premises–

(a) without a permit; or

(b) contrary to a condition contemplated in section 33(7).

(2) A notice contemplated in subsection (1) must direct the owner or occupier of premises to, within the period stated in the notice, destroy or remove the bees from such premises to a premises where they may be kept legally.

(3) If the owner or occupant fails to comply with a notice contemplated in subsection (1), the Municipality may remove the bees and recover the costs related thereto from the owner or occupant concerned.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), if the keeping of bees on premises constitutes a danger to human life, an authorised official may with a warrant, destroy or remove the bees without prior notice to the owner or occupant concerned and recover the costs related thereto from such owner or occupant.

(5) For the purposes of this section an owner or occupant of a premises is deemed to keep bees that have naturally settled on the premises concerned, unless the contrary can be proven.

CHAPTER 14
WILD ANIMALS

Hunting wild animals and birds

35.(1) No person may hunt any wild animal or bird by any means whatsoever, or remove, disturb or destroy any nests of birds, their eggs or their young, unless that person is authorised in law to do so.

Keeping of wild animals

36.(1) No person may, unless authorised by law to do so, keep a wild animal on–

(a) premises situated on a piece of land which is zoned or used mainly for residential, business or industrial purposes;

(b) any vacant land not owned, lawfully occupied or controlled by that person;

(c) a verge or side of any public road; or

(d) any public place.

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(2) Any person who was lawfully keeping on premises any wild animals as contemplated in subsection (1) immediately on the date preceding the date of promulgation of this By-law, may continue to do so for a period not exceeding 6 months from the said date, after which an application must be submitted to the Municipality or any other regulatory authority authorised by law to do so.

(3) The provisions of subsection (1) do not apply to a person who has been granted permission or has been authorised by the relevant authority to temporary keep any wild animal for the purposes of using such animal in any lawful sport, hobby or practice involving wild animals, provided that any such wild animal does not pose any danger to the public.

(4) The permission contemplated in subsection (1) may not be granted if the location and condition of the premises in which the keeping or bringing of a wild animal is proposed is, in the opinion of the authorised official, such that it is likely to cause a nuisance or danger to the public.

(5) Any wild animal kept in terms of this chapter must be kept in such a manner or in such place that it does not cause a nuisance and does not pose danger to the public.

(6) A person in control of premises wherein wild animals are kept must keep proper records of any vaccination, veterinary treatment or procedure performed on any wild animal.

(7) All the provisions of this By-law relating to the keeping of animals apply to the keeping of wild animals to the extent applicable and practicable.

(8) The Municipality may revoke any permit issued in terms of this By-law where there has been a contravention of this By-law.

Wild animals on premises

37.(1) A person in control of any premises may, with the guidance of the Municipality or relevant authority, seize and capture any wild animal which is from a species of animals that has developed a habit of trespassing or invading that person's premises or land to cause a nuisance: Provided that any such wild animal is seized or captured in a humane manner and as directed by the Municipality or relevant authority.

(2) The person in control of any premises must immediately after capturing a wild animal in terms of subsection (1), notify the Municipality, the competent provincial wildlife agency and any animal welfare or rescue organisation operating in the area of the Municipality, of the captured animal.

(3) Where any wild animal on any premises is captured or retrieved by any animal welfare organisation, animal rescue organisation, or similar organisation not forming part of the provincial wildlife agency, the Municipality must be notified and permission obtained from the Municipality before such capturing or retrieving is made.

(4) The person in control of any captured wild animal may not release that animal into any indigenous wild bush or any other area unless by instruction or permission granted, or under direct supervision of, an authorised official or an official of the competent provincial wildlife agency.

(5) If the person in control is not instructed or permitted to release the wild animal as contemplated in subsection (4), he or she must keep such captured wild animal on premises

for retrieval by the competent provincial wildlife agency, the animal welfare or rescue organisation or the pound keeper.

(6) Any wild animal seized or captured in terms of subsection (1) which is not retrieved within 2 days of capture by any relevant office as contemplated in subsection (2), except any animal which is protected in terms of any legislation, may be humanely destroyed by the person in control of premises wherein such animal is trespassing or invading, provided that the competent provincial wildlife agency must be informed of such intention before that wild animal is destroyed.

Exotic animals

38.(1) The Municipality may from time to time publish as a Municipal Notice, any gazetted provincial or national notice which has a list of some of the animals which, in terms of common knowledge and prevailing legislation, are regarded as non-indigenous, non-invasive species, exotic or other similar description in the Republic of South Africa, the Province of KwaZulu-Natal, or any part of the Municipality.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), the onus is on the person in control of a non-indigenous animal, non-invasive species or exotic animal to establish that such animal is a non- indigenous animal, non-invasive species or exotic animal, whether or not it is listed in terms of subsection (1).

(3) No person may–

(a) bring into any part of the Municipality any animal that is non-indigenous in the Republic, the Province of KwaZulu-Natal or any part of the Municipality to which such animal is intended to be brought;

(b) release or allow to be released into any bush or any other area which falls within the jurisdiction of Municipality a non-indigenous animal, non-invasive species or exotic animal in his or her control;

(c) sell or give away a non-indigenous animal, non-invasive species or exotic animal to an individual who does not possess a permit to keep such animal; or

(d) sell, offer for sale or in any manner give away a non-indigenous animal, non-invasive species or exotic animal,

without notifying, in writing, the Municipality and the competent provincial wildlife agency of his or her intention to do so.

(4) The prohibitions contemplated in subsection (3) includes, but are not limited to, the following–

(a) having in possession or exercising physical control over any specimen of non-indigenous species;

(b) growing, breeding or in any other way propagating any specimen of a non-indigenous species;

(c) conveying, moving or otherwise translocating any specimen of a non-indigenous species; or

(d) introducing any specimen of a non-indigenous species from or into the sea or any watercourse;

(5) The provisions of subsection (3)(a) and (d) and subsection (4) do not apply, to the extent allowed by any other law, to organisations authorised to deal with non-indigenous animals or exotic animals such as zoos, exhibitors, research facilities, licensed veterinarians, animal shelters, animal welfare organisations, educational facilities, wildlife rehabilitation facilities, wildlife sanctuaries and falconries.

Animals in conservation areas, game and nature reserves

39.(1) Any animal that enters or is found within a conservation area, game reserve or nature reserve, except a dog under the control of an authorised official or a protected animal specie, that is found to be hunting, destroying or in pursuit of game, may be destroyed by or on the instructions of a conservation officer in order to protect endangered species within these areas.

Feeding of Wild animals and feeding stations

40.(1) No person may–

(a) setup, construct, or erect a feeding station or cause such feeding station to be setup, constructed or erected in any residential area, residential premises, business premises, Municipal land or public open space for the purposes of feeding any wild animals frequenting that area; or

(b) feed any wild animal or wild animals within a residential area, residential premises, business premises, Municipal land or public open space unless such feeding of a wild animal has been authorised by the relevant authority, where such animal has been captured for the purposes of collection and seizure by that authority.

(2) Any person who has been authorised to keep a wild animal under this by-law, may, on a premises where they are authorised to keep such wild animal, setup, construct, or erect a feeding station for the animals being kept, provided that such feeding station is setup, constructed or erected in a manner which is not accessible to other stray domestic or wild animals.

CHAPTER 15
NUISANCE ARISING FROM KEEPING OF INFECTED ANIMALS

Application

41. (1) Insofar as this chapter is concerned, the Municipality makes provision for this chapter to the extent that the Municipality has legislative competence relating to municipal health services under Part B of Schedule 4 of the Constitution and relating to control of public nuisances in terms of Part B of Schedule 5 of the Constitution and does not impede on any legislative mandate that may be afforded to provincial or national spheres of government.

(2) This section must be read in conjunction with any applicable legislation dealing with animals and animal diseases.

Nuisance caused by animals with infectious diseases

42.(1) Notwithstanding any law dealing with animal diseases, every person who keeps any animal on premises has a duty to identify or observe or have diagnosed any infectious or contagious disease which any animal under his or her control appears to have contracted or to be suffering from.

(2) A person contemplated in subsection (1) must, when it appears to him or her that any animal under his or her control has contracted an infectious or contagious disease, procure the services of a qualified veterinarian or any other qualified professional person so as to diagnose or confirm the disease of any such animal.

(3) If a positive diagnosis is confirmed in terms of subsection (2), the person in control must immediately separate the infected animal from other animals, and deal with such animal in terms of any legislation applicable to that animal or to animal diseases in general.

(4) If the person in control fails to take steps contemplated in subsection (3) to the satisfaction of the Municipality, the Municipality may cause any such infected animal to be impounded by the pound keeper and be dealt with in terms of this By-law.

(5) If an animal contemplated in subsection (3) is a dog or cat, the person in control must immediately inform the Municipality of any such infectious or contagious disease and cause such dog or cat to be taken into custody by any approved animal welfare organisation, and such dog or cat must be dealt with in terms of chapter4 or chapter 5 respectively.

Domesticated, feral and alien invasive animals in conservation areas

43.(1) Any domestic, feral and alien invasive animals that are found in municipal conservation areas, having been identified as having a negative impact on indigenous flora and fauna within the conservation through–

(a) predation;
(b) destruction;
(c) forming breeding sites;
(d) communicable diseases;
(e) the destruction of the genetic local gene pool by interbreeding;
(f) the pursuit of other animals in the presence or absence of the owner; or
(g) behaving aggressively or becoming an apparent threat to other animals,

may be destroyed by the Municipality in terms of subsection (2).

(2) Should any animal found wandering in the conservation area be suspected of being rabid, and this is confirmed by a veterinary practitioner, or if such person is not available, any other reasonable person agreeing with the conservation officer, the animal must be

destroyed with a firearm of a sufficient calibre or ammunition of a sufficient standard to ensure the animal is destroyed quickly and cleanly in a single shot and be disposed off in terms of section 45.

CHAPTER 16
HANDLING AND DISPOSAL OF ANIMAL CARCASSES

Animal Carcasses on premises or land

44.(1) Notwithstanding a provision of any other law, a person in control of an animal must as soon as reasonably practical, in accordance with subsection (3), dispose of the carcass of an animal that has died on their premises or land.

(2) Should the person in control of an animal fail to dispose of a carcass, the Municipality may arrange for the disposal of the carcass and may recover the cost involved from the owner of the animal, the person in control of the animal or the owner, occupier or person in charge of the premises on which the animal died.

(3) A person contemplated in subsections (1) must dispose of a carcass in one of the following manners:

(a) he or she must take steps to have the carcass removed by a registered animal organisation or by a person authorised to do so in terms of the responsible authority's waste removal regulations or by-laws;

(b) if the premises are suitable, he or she must bury the carcass at a depth which completely covers the whole carcass so that it cannot be dug up by an animal or cause a nuisance: Provided that where the volumes of deaths are too high for burial on the premises, such carcasses must be buried or disposed off at a facility approved by the Municipality; or

(c) if the animal died of a disease, the person must deal with the carcass in accordance with paragraph (a) or in a manner prescribed by the Municipality.

(4) No person may carry or convey through or along any public road or public street the carcass of an animal or animal waste or offal in such a manner that it creates or may create a nuisance.

(6) This section does not apply in the instance where an animal, bird, poultry, fish or crustaceans is slaughtered for the purpose of human or animal consumption.

Animal Carcasses in Animal Reserves and Conservation areas

45.(1) Where an animal has been destroyed in terms of section 43(2)–

(a) the carcass must not be moved or touched;

(b) if it is in an area where members of the public are near, a cover must be placed over the carcass and a staff member placed on guard to prevent other staff or members of the public from coming into contact with the carcass;

(c) the State Veterinary Department and the Municipality's Health Department must be notified immediately; and

(d) the carcass must be removed either by the State Veterinarian or an Environmental Health Practitioner.

CHAPTER 17
OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

Offences

46. A person commits an offence if he or she–

(a) contravenes any provision of this By-law;

(b) contravenes any conditions, restrictions or prohibitions imposed in terms of this Bylaw;

(c) fails to comply with the terms of any notice or signage displayed in terms of this Bylaw;

(d) obstructs, hinders, or in any manner interferes with an authorised official who is acting or entitled to act in terms of this By-law; or

(e) fails to obey any lawful instruction or direction given to him or her in terms of this By-law.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this section or any other provision of this By-law, animals kept on any premises must be kept in such a way that no nuisance arises from the keeping of such animals.

(3) Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter, the Municipality may, if he or she deems it necessary that the application of one or more of the provisions of this By-law is essential in the interest of public health and safety or in order to prevent cruel and inhumane treatment of animals, by written notice to the person in control of premises, require any one or more of the provisions of this By-law to be complied with by any person keeping animals on premises

(4) A person is guilty of a continuing offence if he or she continues with an offence after notice has been served on him or her in terms of this By-law requiring him or her to cease committing such offence

Penalties

47.(1) Any person who is convicted of an offence under this By-law is liable to a fine of an amount not exceeding R100 000-00 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 2 years, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

(2) In the case of a continuing offence, an additional fine of an amount not exceeding R500 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 10 days, for each day on which such offence continues or both such fine and imprisonment, will be imposed.

CHAPTER 18
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Compliance notices

48. (1) Where animals are kept on any premises and such animals cause a nuisance or are kept in a manner that contravenes this By-law, the Municipality may serve written notice to

the person in control, requiring that person to remedy such nuisance immediately or within a specified period.

(2) The owner or the person in control of an animal must take reasonable measures to comply with the notice contemplated in subsection (1), failing which the Municipality may impound or cause to be impounded any animals kept on any such premises, or take any steps necessary to remedy the nuisance, and recover any costs incurred from the owner or person in control.

(3) The Municipality, may, in its discretion, cancel or amend any permission issued for the keeping of animals on premises if the notice issued in terms of subsection (1) is not fully complied with.

Inspection

49.(1) The authorised official may, in order to ensure that the provisions of this By-law are being complied with, at all reasonable times enter any premises on which–

(a) animals are being kept or suspected to be kept;

(b) a kennel, a cattery or a pet shop or pet salon is conducted or suspected to be conducted;

(c) the trading in livestock is conducted or suspected to be conducted; or

(d) wild animals, including non-indigenous or exotic animals are being kept or suspected to be kept.

(2) An authorised official may enter a premises where the business or practice of animal fights is conducted or suspected to be conducted and –

(a) inspect or monitor the premises;

(b) question the person in control of animal;

(c) demand or seize any samples, evidence, documentation;

(d) serve any compliance notice to the person in control; or

(e) cause any animal to be impounded in terms of this By-law.

Municipality not liable for loss or damage

50. No person may be entitled to compensation for any loss or damage arising out of any bona fide action or decision by an authorised official of the Municipality in terms of this section.

Appeals

51.(1) A person whose rights are affected by a decision taken by the Municipality in terms of this By-law may appeal against that decision in terms of the Appeals provision contained in the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) by giving written notice of the appeal and reasons thereof to the Municipal Manager within 21 days of the date of the notification of the decision.

(2) The Municipal Manager must promptly submit the appeal to the appropriate appeal authority.

(3) The appeal authority must commence with an appeal within 6 weeks and decide the appeal within a reasonable period.

(4) The appeal authority must confirm, vary or revoke the decision, but no such variation or revocation of a decision may detract from any rights which may have accrued as a result of the decision.

(5) The appeal authority must furnish written reasons for its decision on all appeal matters.

(6) All appeals lodged are done so in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) and not in terms of this By-law.

(7) Where a conviction has been affirmed by a court of law and the accused wishes to appeal such conviction, the appeal must take place in terms of the court's appeal process and not in terms of subsections (1) to (5).

Delegations

52.(1) Subject to the Constitution and applicable national and provincial laws, any –

(a) power, excluding a power referred to in section 160(2) of the Constitution;

(b) function; or

(c) duty

conferred, in terms of this By-law, upon the Council, or on any of the Municipality's other political structures, political office bearers, councilors or staff members, may be delegated or sub-delegated by such political structure, political office bearer, councilor, or staff member, to an entity within, or a staff member employed by, the Municipality.

(2) The delegation in terms of subsection (1) must be effected in accordance with the system of delegation adopted by the Council in accordance with section 59(1) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No.32 of 2000), subject to the criteria set out in section 59(2) of said Act.

(3) Any delegation contemplated in this section must be recorded in the Register of Delegations, which must contain information on the –

(a) entity or person issuing the delegation or sub-delegation;

(b) recipient of the delegation or sub-delegation; and

(c) conditions attached to the delegation or sub-delegation.

Repeal of laws

53. The By-laws and Notices listed in Schedule 1 of this By-law are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the Schedule.

Short title and commencement

54.(1) This By-law is called the eThekwini Municipality Animals By-law, 2022 and takes effect on the date of publication thereof in the *Provincial Gazette* or as otherwise indicated in the notice thereto.

SCHEDULE 1

REPEALED BY-LAWS

(in terms of Section 53 of this By-law)

Number and year of law	***Title***	***Extent of repeal***
Provincial Notice No. 125 of 1975, published in Provincial Gazette No. 3848 dated 20 February, 1975	Borough of Amanzimtoti By-laws Relating to the keeping of Dogs	The whole
Provincial Notice No. 165 of 1956 published in Provincial Gazette No. 2687 dated 19 April, 1956.	Borough of Amanzimtoti By-laws Relating to the Licensing and Control of Dogs	The whole
Provincial Notice No. 165 of 1956 published in Provincial Gazette No. 2687 dated 19 April, 1956.	Borough of Isipingo By-laws Relating to the Licensing and Control of Dogs	The whole
Provincial Notice No. 591 of 1978 published in Provincial Gazette No. 4080 dated 23 November, 1978.	Borough of Kingsburgh By-laws Relating to the Keeping of Dogs	The whole
Provincial Notice No. 78 of 1993 published in Provincial Gazette No. 4903 dated 25 March 1993.	Lower Illovo Health Committee Regulations Relating to the Keeping of Animals and Birds	The whole
Provincial Notice No. 36 of 1982 published in Provincial Gazette No. 4279 dated 21 January 1982.	Umbogintwini Health Committee Regulations Relating to the Keeping of Dogs	The whole
Provincial Notice No. 638 of 1984 published in Provincial Gazette No. 4449 dated 6 December 1984.	Widenham Health Committee Regulations Relating to the Keeping of Dogs	The whole
Provincial Notice No. 5 of 1954 published in Provincial Gazette No. 2516 dated 12 January, 1954	Town of Umkomaas By-laws Relating to Licensing of Dogs	The whole
Provincial Notice No. 326 of 1984 published in Provincial Gazette No. 4423 dated 28 June 1984.	Tongaat By-laws Relating to the Keeping of Licensing of Dogs	The whole
Provincial Notice No. 130 of 1975 published in Provincial Gazette	Borough of Umhlanga Dog Licensing By-laws	The whole

No. 3848 dated 20 February 1975.		
Provincial Notice No. 740 of 1975 published in Provincial Gazette No. 3896 dated 18 December 1975.	Borough of Umhlanga Keeping of Animals and Birds By-laws	The whole
Provincial Notice No. 439 of 1982 published in Provincial Gazette No. 4316 dated 23 September 1987.	Borough of Verulam By-laws Relating to Control and Licensing of Dogs	The whole
Provincial Notice No. 473 of 1942 published in Provincial Gazette No. 1854 dated 24 December 1942.	Township of Verulam Dog Tax By-laws	The whole
Provincial Notice No. 496 of 1977 published in Provincial Gazette No. 4005 dated 22 September 1977.	Botha's Hill Health Committee Regulations Relating Controlling the Keeping of Animals and Birds	The whole
Provincial Notice No. 289 of 1989 published in Provincial Gazette No. 4710 dated 14 September 1989.	Cato Ridge Health Committee Regulations Relating to Keeping of Dogs	The whole
Provincial Notice No. 353 of 1980 published in Provincial Gazette No. 4191 dated 14 August, 1980	Gillitts-Emberton Health Committee Regulations Relating to Keeping of Dogs	The whole
Provincial Notice No. 476 of 1987 published in Provincial Gazette No. 4613 dated 26 November 1987.	Township of Hillcrest By-laws Relating to the Keeping of Animals and Birds	The whole
Provincial Notice No. 595 of 1966 published in Provincial Gazette No. 3354 dated 17 November 1966.	Township of Kloof By-laws Relating to the Keeping of Animals and Birds	The whole
Provincial Notice No. 442 of 1975 published in Provincial Gazette	Township of Kloof By-laws Relating to the Keeping of Dogs	The whole

No. 3875 dated 31 July 1975.		
Provincial Notice No. 343 of 1957 published in Provincial Gazette No. 2787 dated 1 August 1957.	Township of New Germany Dog Licensing By-laws	The whole
Provincial Notice No. 395 of 1977 published in Provincial Gazette No. 3998 dated 4 August 1977.	Borough of New Germany Keeping of Animals and Birds By-laws	The whole
Provincial Notice No. 672 of 1981 published in Provincial Gazette No. 4272 dated 3 December, 1981	Borough of Pinetown By-laws Relating to Keeping, Control and Licensing of Animals	The whole
Provincial Notice No. 322 of 1978 published in Provincial Gazette No. 4055 dated 29 June 1978.	Borough of Queensburgh By-laws Relating to Keeping of Animals and Birds	The whole
Municipal Notice No. 180 of 1994 published in Provincial Gazette No. 4992 dated 13 October 1994.	Borough of Westville By-laws Relating to the Keeping and Licensing of Dogs	The whole
Provincial Notice No. 337 of 1980 published in Provincial Gazette No. 4190 dated 7 August 1980.	Yellow Wood Park Health Committee Regulations Relating to the Keeping of Animals and Birds	The whole
Provincial Notice No. 530 of 1984 published in Provincial Gazette No. 4442 dated 18 October 1984.	City of Durban Animal By-laws	The whole
Provincial Notice No. 165 of 1956 published in Provincial Gazette no. 2687 dated 19 April 1956.	Borough of Amanzimtoti Pounds by-law	The whole
Provincial Notice No. 87 of 1953 published in Provincial Gazette No. 2461 dated 10 March 1953	Standard By-laws	The whole
Provincial Notice No. 87 of 1953 published in Provincial Gazette No. 2461 dated 10 March 1953	Kingsburgh	The whole
Provincial Notice No. 225 of 1911 published in Provincial Gazette	Durban Public Health By-laws relating to Nuisance	Section 5, 18, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77,

No. 93 dated 28 December 1911		78, 79 and 80
Provincial Notice No. 87 of 1953 published in Provincial Gazette No. 2461 dated 10 March 1953	Standard By-law Tongaat	The Whole
Provincial Notice No. 382 of 1958 published in Provincial Gazette No. 2867 dated 7 August 1958	Widenham Health Committee General Regulations	The whole
Provincial Notice No. 87 of 1953 published in Provincial Gazette No. 2461 dated 10 March 1953	Mount Edgecombe Standard By-law	The Whole
Provincial Notice No. 66 of 1998 published in Provincial Gazette No. 5299 dated 10 September 1988	Durban Transitional Metropolitan Council Municipal Airports Code	Section 2.2.1.0