

GUIDELINES FOR URBAN AND PERI-URBAN ANIMAL AGRICULTURE



DIRECTORATE
Animal and Aquaculture Production



agriculture

Department:
Agriculture
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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1. INTRODUCTION

This document has been developed as a reference for individual animal owners, collective groups, municipalities with animal agriculture projects and corporate bodies that may have an interest in supporting some form of training or enablement for employees and communities with an interest in animal agriculture.

As a guideline document, it also links to a number of policies, norms and standards designed to support a range of aspects relating to animal agriculture — from environmental issues to animal improvement, production, processing and marketing.

URBAN ANIMAL AGRICULTURE

What is urban animal agriculture?

Urban animal agriculture, for the purposes of this document, refers to the keeping of farm animals in urban and peri-urban areas and includes cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, horses, mules and donkeys as well as poultry and small animals such as rabbits and guinea-pigs.

The extent of urban animal agriculture — and its importance as a factor in household food production and food security

Farm animals are a regular feature in most townships and in some urban areas. In most cases, owners either allow them to graze on grassy margins and also cut feed for their animals but some animals such as donkeys, goats and pigs often roam freely — particularly in informal settlements. This situation creates a number of risks for both human and animal health — particularly as far as certain zoonoses are concerned.

Recent outbreaks of avian flu and Classical Swine fever further highlight the need to have some control over domestic animals in urban areas.

Farm animals remain an important source of food and are also used for ceremonial and draught purposes.

Managing farm animals in urban and peri-urban areas

Rather than remove these animals from all urban areas, it would be better to introduce some form of containment and control so that animals can be kept — and can also be slaughtered for ceremonial purposes within the confines of urban and peri-urban structures.

Many peri-urban areas either border on commonage or have such areas within their boundaries.

These areas could be used to establish community kraals that could house cattle, sheep, goats and pigs.

Such facilities would not only provide a way for people to keep animals but would also reduce risks considerably.

2. THE LEGAL IMPLICATIONS OF ANIMALS IN URBAN AND PERI-URBAN AREAS — COMPLIANCE WITH MUNICIPAL BYLAWS AS WELL AS RELEVANT NATIONAL LEGISLATION

WHAT LEGISLATION WOULD APPLY?

- Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act No. 35 of 1984)
- Animal Identification Act, 2002 (Act No. 6 of 2002)
- Animal Improvement Act, 1998 (Act No. 62 of 1998)
- Animal Protection Act, 1962 (Act No. 71 of 1962)
- The National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998)



LOCAL GOVERNMENT/MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES

In addition to this, most municipalities have ordinances that apply to the keeping of animals.

In most cases, these are linked to animal health, public health and animal welfare legislation — but can differ from one local government to the other.

What is needed is a set of uniform ordinances that can be used by all.

This is being done with the national pounds bill and regulations for the keeping of animals in municipal areas should follow shortly.

In the interim, the regulations used by the Johannesburg Municipality have been included as guidelines as they are comprehensive and link to key legislation. (Annexure 1)

3. POLICIES AND INTERVENTIONS THAT SUPPORT URBAN AND PERI-URBAN ANIMAL AGRICULTURE

- Animal care
- Animal improvement
- Game farming
- Aquaculture
- Range and Forage Policy (RFP)
- The National Livestock Development Strategy (LDS)
- The Integrated Food Security and Nutrition Programme (IFSNP)
- The Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP)

4. ANIMAL CARE

The plight of animals in urban and peri-urban areas has been the subject of much discussion and criticism over the years.

This seldom includes proactive interventions – but is normally restricted to reports in the media and sporadic actions to confiscate animals and to prosecute owners. A good example of this would be reports on the plight of cart horses on the Cape Flats where the fact that owners are often not in a position to afford veterinary care, additional feed and stabling is seldom taken into consideration.

There is no reason to believe that owners of animals in urban and peri-urban areas are any less concerned about the welfare of their animals than those living in more affluent areas that are serviced by private veterinary clinics.

What is needed is a series of norms, standards and guidelines for the welfare of animals in urban and peri-urban systems:

- Rabbits
- Poultry
- Community kraals housing cattle, sheep, goats and pigs
- Horses and donkeys used for draught purposes
- Milk goats



In addition to this document, welfare codes for the following are available:

- Feedlots
- Dairy
- Sale yards
- Transport
- Pigs
- Poultry

These codes have been screened and cleared by the Livestock Welfare Coordinating Committee and can be used as general guidelines for the welfare of the animals concerned.

5. ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION

Animal identification is of critical importance in any farming or holding system where a large number of individual owners are involved.

Not only does the Animal Identification Act, 2002 (Act No. 6 of 2002) make it compulsory to mark all listed species as prescribed in the regulations, but it also makes good sense to be in a position to be able to prove ownership in cases of stock-theft — as well as cases where animals are using a collective resource such as a grass lot, community kraal or feedlot.

This also protects anybody who is harmed in any way by a stray animal.

All farm animals in urban and peri-urban systems should be marked to identify the owner.

A legal ownership mark can be used on all animals — even rabbits (by way of a tattoo) as it links to the owner by way of his or her details that are stored on a central database.

Where to mark animals

Marking cattle

Tattoo



From birth to 18 months

Brand

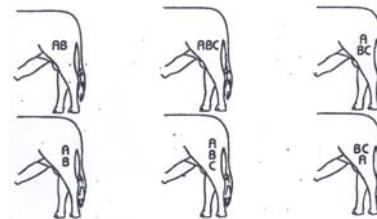


18 months onwards

Equipment



Example



Marking sheep and goats



First owner tattoos in the right ear



Second owner tattoos in the left ear

Equipment



Example



Pigs, rabbits and other animals can all be tattooed in the ear — using the owner mark.

If a community has limited funds, a collective mark can be registered. In such cases, however, it is important to keep a register and to add a numerical letter for each individual owner.

Owner 1 = AB1; Owner 2 = AB2, etc.

For further information and a brochure — contact:

Ms Z. Wolfswinkel

Tel.: 012 - 319 7432

E-mail: ZeldaW@nda.agric.za

6. PRODUCTION GUIDELINES

As it would be difficult to include specific production guidelines for cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, etc. in this document, the Directorate Animal and Aquaculture Production is developing species specific handbooks.

These include:

- Household rabbit production
- Feedlots
- Dairy
- Sale yards
- Transport
- Pigs
- Poultry
- Household goat production (milk goats)
- Household egg production
- Household broiler production



These are available from:

Directorate Animal and Aquaculture Production
Private Bag X138
Pretoria
0001
Gauteng Province

Ms Ephesia Makoro
Tel.: 012 - 319 7438
Cell.: 082 809 7595
E-mail: EphesiaM@nda.agric.za

They can also be ordered by sending the form included in this booklet to the address provided.

A table of subject matter specialists has also been included in the annexure to enable interested parties to contact suitable sources for further information on specific issues such as aquaculture, poultry, small stock and even bees.

7. COMMUNITY KRAALS



Community kraals are very much like custom feedlots where a group of stock owners collectively feed cattle to finish them for the market.

The difference between community kraals and such feedlots lies mainly in the fact that the community kraal animals normally include cattle, sheep and goats and that fodder is normally collected and fed to the animals by the respective owners.

Naturally, feed such as cut grass, hay and crop residue could be procured and shared on a collective basis and this is, in fact one of the main advantages of such a system.

Other advantages include:

- A safe enclosure for animals to reduce stock theft and exposure to harmful items such as plastic bags, wire and household waste
- Less animals roaming in residential areas. This will reduce the human health risk of pathogens transmitted by animals and animal waste.
- Potential for collective processing of products such as milk, meat, hides, etc.
- Dung can be collected more effectively for use as fertiliser and fuel
- Reduced pressure on limited natural resources
- Scope for wide community involvement

7.1 Planning a community kraal

While a community kraal has many advantages, it must be planned correctly to make sure that any relevant laws and bylaws are complied with and to make sure that it will function effectively.

Fig. 1 shows a sketch plan of a community kraal and how it can link to other activities such as the slaughter of animals for ceremonial purposes, vegetable gardens and smaller household units.

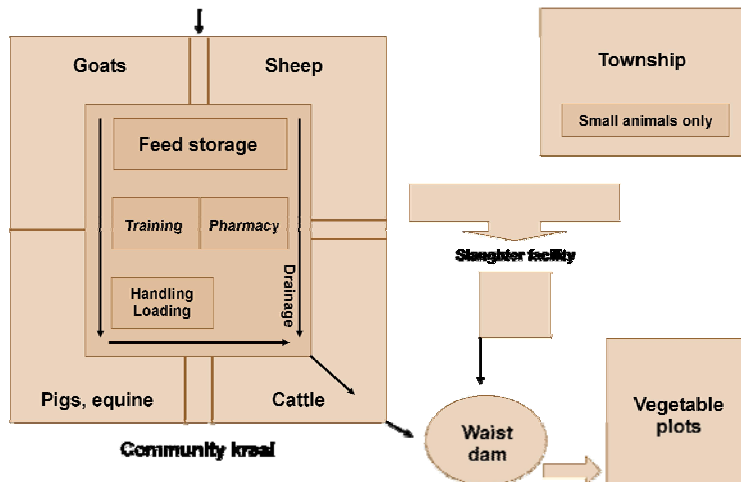


Fig. 1. - Basic concept of a community kraal

The benefit of this intervention is that it enables people to keep a variety of farm animals in a safe enclosure where they can be fed individually or in groups.

The basic framework is flexible — thereby enabling a group of stock owners to include structures such as a milking area for goats or cattle or a small feedlot.

It also makes provision for a feed store and for an area that can be used for on-site training.

This could be used for specific training courses — particularly for those who are planning to move to smallholdings and farms at some stage.



Where necessary, such a facility could include stables for horses, mules and donkeys — with the necessary handling facilities.

7.2 Finding a suitable area of land for a community kraal

Many townships have commonages — or are located next to land that could be used for this purpose.

Some municipalities may also be prepared to zone specific areas for such a purpose — particularly as these would facilitate more effective control of animals and related zoonoses in rural areas and as they would make a big contribution towards household food security by way of food and income to buy food.

- Make sure the ownership of the land is secure
- It should be well drained (not in a wetland or a depression that collects water)
- It must be near enough to the residential areas for security purposes — but far enough to comply with health regulations regarding animal enclosures near residential areas
- It should have a good access road
- Once secured, it should be fenced in — making provision for easy access for vehicles transporting animals, feed and stock remedies

8. BACKYARD PRODUCTION SYSTEMS

There are many possibilities as far as this is concerned but the most popular remain layers and rabbits.

These small animals also fit well into integrated systems and Fig. 2 gives details of a small animal framework for household food production.

Each of the units in the diagram has a corresponding handbook that is available from:

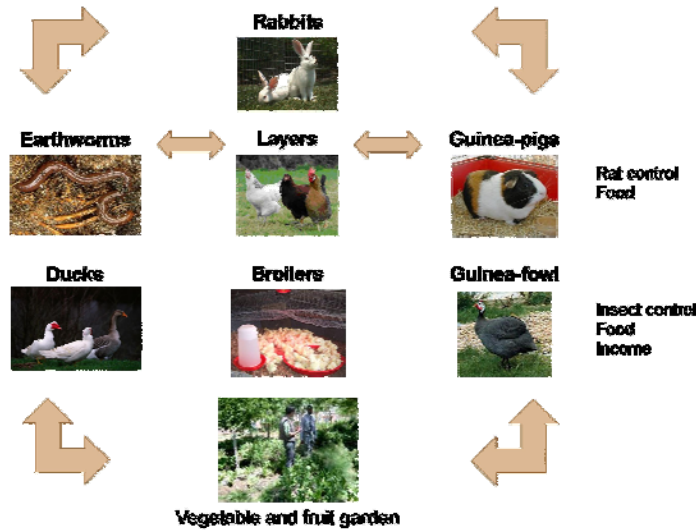


Fig. 2. - Integrated household animal production

9. DEVELOPING MODELS AND FACILITIES ON LAND OWNED BY INDUSTRIES (INVOLVING INDUSTRY IN URBAN ANIMAL AGRICULTURE AND IN TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING OF STAFF WITH AN APTITUDE FOR FARM ANIMALS)

Urban animal agriculture offers an opportunity for larger companies and industries such as the mining sector and SAB — to become involved in aspects of production that will benefit their employees — both in the long and short term.

Larger industries with available land could develop model smallholdings and community kraals that could be used for training purposes. These could include the following:

- Model smallholding with training facilities
- Aquaculture units
- Integrated biologically controlled crop and vegetable units
- Model milk goat unit — with training facilities
- Rabbit and poultry units
- Breeding units to provide animals for staff
- Processing units



This could link to an employee benefit programme for those intending to retire on smallholdings and farms.

Rather than a golden handshake on retirement, the employees could be given a living gift of appropriate training, infrastructure and animals to enable them to start small farms — some of which could well be within the urban animal agriculture network.

Fig. 3 illustrates a model that could be considered

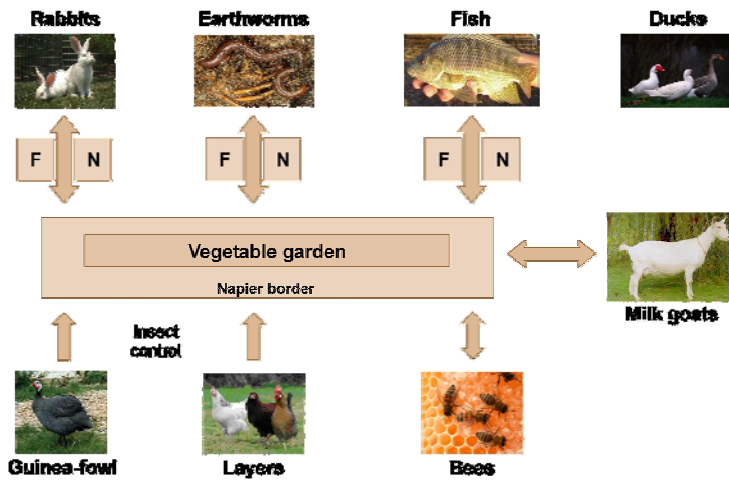


Fig. 3. – An integrated production model that could be considered as a functional training unit

Animal waste would be used as fertiliser for a vegetable garden and earthworms could be used to convert plant material not suitable for animal feed. In turn, this would provide a source of protein to feed to fish, rabbits, poultry, etc.

10. ANNEXURES

10.1 Acronyms

ARC	Agricultural Research Council
CHA	Cart Horse Association
DoA	National Department of Agriculture
GADI	Grootfontein Agricultural Development Institute
LDS	National Livestock Development Strategy
LWCC	Livestock Welfare Coordinating Committee
NSPCA	National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
PDoA	Provincial Departments of Agriculture
RFI	Range and Forage Institute
UP	University of Pretoria

10.2 Useful contacts for additional information and advice

Subject	Service provider	Contact	Contact details
Aquaculture	DoA	Pontsho Moji	Tel.: 012 - 319 7404 pontshom@nda.agric.za
Bees	ARC	Dr E. Lundall-Magnuson	Tel.: 012 - 356-9809 lundallME@arc.agric.za
Beef cattle	DoA	Moshilana Selepe	Tel.: 012 - 319 7511 moshilanas@nda.agric.za
Community kraals	DoA	Moshilana Selepe	Tel.: 012 - 319 7511 moshilanas@nda.agric.za
Dairy cattle	DoA	Johan Claase Livhu Mudau	Tel.: 012 - 319 7640/7468 johanc@nda.agric.za Livhumu@nda.agric.za
Earthworms	Farmer	Ms B.W. Kloosterzil	Tel.: 018 - 298 1462 Fax: 018 - 298 1462
Good Bubs	Farmer	Charl Pienaar	charlp@angrg.za
Equines (horses, mules, donkeys)	DoA	Moshilana Selepe	Tel: 012 - 319 7511 moshilanas@nda.agric.za
	Donkey power	Dr Peta Jones	astute@lantic.net
Fodder	DoA	Victor Musetha	Tel.: 012 - 319 7509/7557 victorm@nda.agric.za
		Kedibone Chueu	kedibonec@nda.agric.za
Game farming	DoA	Victor Musetha	Tel.: 012 - 319 7509 victorm@nda.agric.za
Milk goats	DoA	Mandla Lukhele	Tel.: 012 - 319 7631 mandlal@nda.agric.za
	Univ PTA	Prof E.F. Donkin	Tel.: 012 - 420 3272 Ned.donkin@up.ac.za
Poultry (including guinea-fowl)	DoA	Zwianzo Nemavhola	Tel.: 012 - 319 7561 zwianzom@nda.agric.za
	ARC	Jan Grobbelaar	Tel.: 012 - 672 9111 jgrob@arc.agric.za
Rabbits	DoA	Mandla Lukhele	Tel.: 012 - 319 7631 mandlal@nda.agric.za
Small stock	DoA	Mandla Lukhele	Tel.: 012 - 319 7631 mandlal@nda.agric.za
	GADI	Tino Herselmann	Tel.: 049 - 842 1113 tino@gfn.agric.za
Smallholder farming systems (poultry, pigs, milk goats, dairy cattle, vegetables)	Heifer International South Africa	Gavin McGregor	gavin@heifer.org.za

Note: While not included in this list, each PDoA has a component of livestock specialists, health practitioners and animal production technicians who will be in a better position to provide information related to a specific biome.

Contact details for the nine PDoAs is included in Table 10.2.1

10.2.1 Provincial contacts for information on animal agriculture

Province	Postal address	Head of Department	Contact person	Tel/Fax/E-mail
Eastern Cape	P/Bag X0040 Bisho 5600	Adv. A. Nyondo	Dr L. Mrwebi	Tel.: 040 - 609 3475 Fax: 040 - 636 3555
Free State	P/Bag X02 Bloemfontein 9300	I. Silikda	Dr Johan Erasmus	Tel.: 051 - 506 1400 Fax: 051 - 448 6138
Gauteng	P/Bag 8769 Johannesburg 2192	Dr S. Cornelius	Mr M. Makoepea	Tel.: 011 - 355 1900 Fax: 011 - 355 1000 011 - 355 1347
KwaZulu-Natal	P/Bag X9059 Pietermaritzburg 3200	Dr J.M. Mjwara	Mr Trevor Dugmore	Tel.: 033 - 355 9100 Fax: 033 - 355 9122
Limpopo	P/Bag 9847 Polokwane 0700	Mr B. Maloa	Albert Ntsoane	Tel.: 015 - 295 7090 Fax: 015 - 295 7046 ntsoaneam@agrinfo.orprov.gov.za
Mpumalanga	P/Bag X11219 Nelspruit 1200	Acting HOD: Philemon Matsebula	Kosy Dongo	Tel.: 013 - 766 6068 Tel.: 013 - 741 5067 Fax: 013 - 766 8445
Northern Cape	P/Bag 5018 Kimberley 8300	Mr Viljoen Mothibi	Thinus Jonker	Tel.: 053 - 838 9102 Fax: 053 - 831 3635
North West	P/Bag X2039 Mmabatho 2735		Dr Chris de Brouwer	vkcdb@potch1.agric.za cdebrouwer@nwpq.gov.za
Western Cape	P/Bag X1 Elsenburg 7607	Ms Johene Isaacs	William Gertenbach	Tel.: 021 - 808 5220 Fax: 021 - 808 5407 williamg@elsenburg.com

Provincial Range and Forage contact persons

- **Western Cape:** Anneline Swanepoel
E-mail: annelenes@elsenburg.com
Tel.: 021 - 808 5321
- **Eastern Cape:** Wiseman Goqwana
E-mail: wiseman@dohne1.agric.za
Tel.: 043 - 683 1240, Cell: 082 200 3621



- KwaZulu-Natal: Erika van Zyl
E-mail: vanzyle@durs.kzntl.gov.za
- Gauteng: Ernst Erasmus
E-mail: ernst.erasmus@gauteng.gov.za
Tel.: 011 - 355 1228; Cell: 082 573 9273
- North West: Franci Jordaan
E-mail: francij@potch1.agric.za
Tel.: 018 - 299 6702
- Limpopo: Jorrie Jordaan
E-mail: jordaanj@agricho.gov.za
Tel.: 014 - 736 2251; Cell: 082 829 5449

- Northern Cape: Hannes Gerber
E-mail: hgerber@upagri.ncape.gov.za
- Mpumalanga: Pauline Nel
E-mail: pauline@nooitgd1.agric.za
Tel.: 017 - 811 5811
- Free State: Izak Venter
E-mail: izak@glen.agri.za
Tel.: 051 - 861 1159, Cell: 083 651 4420



So far, no contact details for Game Farming in PDOAs; only Wildlife Ranching SA contacts viz;
Jacques Malan,
E-mail: jmalan@malanseuns.co.za

10.3 General definitions

Animal: Any animal declared to be an animal in terms of the relevant sections of the following legislation — The Animal Improvement Act, 1998 (Act No. 62 of 1998); Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act No. 35 of 1984), and the Animal Protection Act, 1962 (Act No. 71 of 1962)

Animal welfare: The care of animals through good husbandry practices — taking the basic freedoms — as endorsed by the animal welfare committee of the OIE into consideration

10.4 Generic regulations for keeping of animals in urban and peri-urban areas

Definitions

“**agricultural holding**” means the same as defined in the applicable Town Planning Scheme;

“animal” means any cattle, sheep, goat, horse, mule, donkey, pig, rabbit and wild animal;

“battery system” means the method of keeping poultry or rabbits in cages in either single rows or tier formation within a building or structure;



“enclosure” in relation to an animal, means any kraal, pen, paddock, cage or other fenced or enclosed area erected to confine an animal from escaping or roaming freely on the remainder of the premises;

“keeper” means —

(a) in relation to any animal, the owner of the animal or any other person responsible for feeding and caring for the animal;

(b) in relation to a battery system means the person who owns the business of which it forms part of and the person in charge of the premises on which the animals are kept;

“livestock” means horses, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, mules, donkeys and poultry;

“poultry” means fowl, ducks, muscovy ducks, geese, turkeys, pigeons, peacocks and domestic guinea-fowl;

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

“poultry run” means any unroofed wire mesh or other enclosure in which poultry is kept, whether or not it is attached to a poultry house;

“proclaimed township” means an approved township as contemplated in sections 79, 103, 111 and 141(4) of the Town Planning and Townships Ordinance, 1986, (Ordinance No. 15 of 1986), or a township approved in terms of any prior law relating to townships;

“rabbit hutch” means any roofed-over building or structure in which rabbits are kept, other than one in which a battery system is operated;



“rabbit run” means any unroofed wire mesh or other enclosure in which rabbits are kept, whether or not it is attached to a rabbit hutch;

“stable” means any building or structure used to accommodate livestock other than poultry;

“wild animal” means an animal of a species that is not generally domesticated and without limitation includes all animals indigenous to South Africa other than domesticated guinea-fowl.

Part 1: General provisions relating to the keeping of animals

Application of chapter

118. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2), the provisions of this chapter do not apply to

- (a) any agricultural show where animals are kept on a temporary basis; and
- (b) any laboratory where animals are kept for research purposes.

(2) (2) The provisions of section 144 apply to the keeping of animals at any agricultural show and at a research laboratory.



(3) (3) No person may, subject to the provisions of section 121, keep or allow to be kept, any animal other than an approved pet on an erf in a proclaimed township, provided the keeping of such pet does not create or constitute a nuisance

(4) If at any time it appears to an authorised official that the keeping of poultry or rabbits on an erf or agricultural holding, in respect of which a permit has been granted, is likely to constitute a nuisance or danger to the public health, that official may —

- (a) cancel the permit; or
- (b) prohibit the keeping of such poultry or rabbits.

(5) An authorised official must serve a notice on the permit holder or the owner of the erf or agricultural holding concerned, informing him or her of a decision in terms of subsection (1) and instruct the owner to comply with the requirements within the period stated in such notice, which must be at least 48 hours.

(6) An authorised official must as soon as a permit has been cancelled, notify the permit holder of this fact in writing.

(7) An authorised official may, subject to the foregoing provisions of this section, issue a new permit if he is satisfied that the reason for the cancellation no longer exists or that there is no reason why a new permit should not be issued.

Part 2: Keeping of cattle, horses, mules and donkeys

Requirements for premises

119. (1) No person may keep any cattle, horse, mule or donkey in a stable or enclosure that does not comply with the following requirements:

(a) Every wall and partition of the stable must be constructed of brick, stone, concrete or other durable material;

(b) the internal wall surfaces of the stable must be constructed of smooth brick or other durable surface brought to a smooth finish;

(c) the height of the walls to the wall plates of the stable must —

(i) if the roof is a pitched roof be 2,4 metres;

(ii) if the roof is a flat roof be 2,7 metres;

(iii) if the roof is a lean-to roof be a mean height of 3 metres with a minimum of 2,4 metres on the lowest side;

(iv) in the case of a stable which has an opening along the entire length of one of its long sides be not less than 2 metres;

(i) 15 metres of the boundary of any land, property, dwelling or other structure used for human habitation; or

(ii) 50 metres of any water resource or water supply intended or used for human consumption; and

(d) the stable must have a floor area of at least 9 m² for each head of cattle, horse, mule or donkey accommodated in it;

(e) lighting and ventilation must be provided by openings or glazed opening windows or louvres totaling at least 0,3 m² for each animal to be accommodated in it except in the case of a stable open along the entire length of one of its long sides;

(f) the lowest point of every opening, window or louvres must be at least 1,8 metres above floor level;

(g) the floor of the stable must be constructed of concrete or other durable and impervious material brought to a smooth finish graded to a channel and drained in terms of section 143;



(h) any enclosure must have an area of at least 10 m² for each head of cattle, horse, mule or donkey accommodated in it and the fencing must be strong enough to prevent the animals from breaking out;

(i) no enclosure or stable may be situated within —

(j) there must be a water supply adequate for drinking and cleaning purposes next to every stable or enclosure.

Duties of keeper of cattle, horses, mules and donkeys

120. Any person who keeps any cattle, horse, mule or donkey must —

(a) maintain the premises, and any equipment, apparatus, container or receptacle used in connection with keeping the animal, in a clean and sanitary condition and in good repair;

(b) provide portable manure storage receptacles of an impervious material and with close-fitting lids;

(c) keep every manure storage receptacle on a platform constructed of concrete or other durable and impervious material near the stable or enclosure;

(d) if there is so much manure and bedding that storage receptacles are unpractical, provide a manure container or area complying with the following requirements:

(i) The manure container or area must be roofed and enclosed by three walls constructed of brick, concrete or other durable material plastered to a smooth finish; and

(ii) the floor must be of smoothly finished concrete that is inclined so that it drains to a water channel along the full length of the open side, which is at least 150 mm in diameter and is kept filled with water;

(e) remove all the manure from the stable and enclosure at least once every 24 hours and place it in the manure storage receptacles or manure container or area until it is removed from the premises;

(f) remove the contents of the manure storage receptacles or manure container or area from the premises at least once every second day and dispose of the manure in a way which will not create a public health nuisance;

(g) remove all bedding from the stable at least once a week and store it in the manure receptacles or manure container or area until it is removed from the premises;

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

(i) store all feed in a rodent-proof storeroom and all loose feed in rodent-proof receptacles with close-fitting lids.



Part 3: Keeping of goats and sheep

Application

121. The provisions of sections 122 and 123 also apply to the temporary keeping of a goat on any premises for the provision of milk for medical reasons.

Requirements for premises

Minimum requirements for enclosures for goats and sheep

- (i) The minimum overall floor area must be 30 m²; and
- (ii) at least 1,5 m² of floor space must be provided for every goat or sheep accommodated in it; or

Minimum requirements for stables for goats and sheep:

- (i) Every wall must be constructed of brick, stone, concrete or other durable material;
- (ii) every wall must be at least 2 metres in height and have a smooth internal finish;
- (iii) the floor must be constructed of concrete or other durable and impervious material brought to a smooth finish and graded to a channel drained in terms of section 143;
- (iv) at least 1,5 m² of floor space must be provided for every goat or sheep accommodated in it with an overall minimum floor area of 6 m²; and
- (v) lighting and ventilation openings totaling at least 0,15 m² per goat or sheep must be provided.

Enclosures or stables for sheep and goats must be more than

- (a) 15 metres of any boundary of any land, dwelling, building or other structure used for human habitation; or
- (b) 50 metres of any water resource or water supply intended or used for human consumption.

(3) Every person must provide a water supply adequate for drinking and cleaning purposes situated next to or in every enclosure or stable used to accommodate goats or sheep.



Duties of keeper of goats and sheep

123. Any person who keeps goats or sheep must —

- (a) maintain the premises and any equipment, apparatus, container or receptacle used in connection with keeping the animal in a clean and sanitary condition and in good repair;
- (b) provide portable manure storage receptacles of an impervious material and with close-fitting lids;
- (c) keep every manure storage receptacle on a platform that enables the surface underneath the receptacle to be cleaned;
- (d) remove all manure from the enclosure or stable at least once every seven days and place it in the manure storage receptacles;
- (e) remove the contents of the manure storage receptacles from the premises at least once every seven days and dispose of the manure in a way that will not create a public health nuisance; and
- (f) store all feed in a rodent-proof storeroom and all loose feed in rodent-proof receptacles with close-fitting lids in the storeroom.

Part 4: Keeping of poultry

Application

124. The provisions of sections 126(d), (f), (g) and 127(e), do not apply to any person keeping poultry numbering ten or less.

Permit requirement

125. No person may keep more than 10 birds on an erf in a proclaimed township or 100 on premises zoned for agricultural purposes, except in terms of a permit authorising this activity.

Requirements for premises

126. No person may keep poultry in premises which do not comply with the following requirements:

(a) In relation to a poultry house —

(i) every wall must be constructed of brick, stone, concrete or other impervious material and must have a smooth internal surface;

(ii) the floor must be constructed of concrete or other impervious material brought to a smooth finish;

(iii) the upper floor of a structure (two or more storeys) must be constructed of an impervious and easily cleanable material;



(iv) the minimum floor area must be —

(aa) 0,20 m² for each grown fowl, duck, muscovy duck or guinea-fowl;

(bb) 0,5 m² for each grown goose, turkey or peacock; and

(cc) 0, 14 m² for each grown pigeon; and

(v) the minimum aggregate floor area must be 4 m²;

(b) a poultry run, if provided, must be enclosed with wire mesh or other durable material;

(c) in relation to a building or structure housing a battery system —

(i) every wall, if provided, must be at least 2,4 m high, must be constructed of concrete, stone, brick or other impervious material and must have a smooth internal surface;

(ii) if walls are provided, the building must be ventilated and lighted by means of mechanical ventilation and artificial lighting or by obtaining natural ventilation and light through openings or opening windows of an area not less than 15 % of the floor area of the building or structure;

(iii) the floor must be constructed of concrete or other impervious material brought to a smooth finish and if required by an environmental health officer, the floor surface must be graded and drained by means of a channel drained in terms of section 143;

(iv) if no walls are provided, or the walls are made of metal, the floor must be provided with a curb at least 150 mm high around its edges;

(v) the cages of the battery system must be made of an impervious material; and

(vi) if required by an environmental health officer, a tray of an impervious material must be fitted under every cage for the collection of manure;

(d) a water supply adequate for drinking and cleaning must be provided in or next to every poultry house and poultry run and in or next to a building or structure housing a battery system;

(e) no poultry house, poultry run, or building or structure housing a battery system, may be constructed within 3 metres of —

(i) any dwelling or other building or structure used for human habitation; and

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

(iii) the nearest boundary of any land;

(f) feed must be stored in an adequate rodent-proof storeroom;

(g) adequate washing facilities must be provided for the cleaning of the cages;

(h) if required by an environmental health officer, owing to the quantity of manure stored on the premises awaiting removal, a storage area complying with the following requirements must be provided:

- (i) A roofed platform constructed of concrete or other impervious material;
- (ii) the platform's outside edges must have a minimum curb of 100 mm high;
- (iii) the platform must be graded and drained in terms of section 143; and
- (iv) the roof of the platform must extend a minimum of 1 metre beyond the edges of the base of the platform.

Duties of keeper of poultry

127. Any person who keeps poultry must —

(a) ensure that all the birds are kept within a poultry house, poultry run or building or structure housing a battery system;

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



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

(d) ensure that the poultry do not disturb or hinder the comfort, convenience, peace or quiet of the public;

(e) provide portable manure storage receptacles of an impervious material and with close-fitting lids and keep the manure storage receptacles on a platform;

(f) remove all manure and other waste from a poultry house and poultry run at least once every 48 hours and once every four days from a building or structure housing a battery system;

(g) place the manure and other waste matter in 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 manure in a way which will not create a public health nuisance; and

(i) take adequate measures to keep the premises free of flies, cockroaches and rodents and to prevent offensive odours arising from the keeping of poultry on the premises.

Part 5: Keeping of rabbits

Application

128. The provisions of sections 130(b), (c), (d), (f) and (g), and 131(d), (f) and (g), do not apply to any person keeping ten or less rabbits.

Permit requirements

129. No person may keep more than five adult rabbits on an erf in a proclaimed township or more than 20 adult rabbits on premises zoned for agricultural purposes, except in terms of a permit authorising this activity.

Requirements for the premises



130. No person may keep rabbits in premises which do not comply with the following requirements:

(a) In relation to a rabbit hutch —

(i) every wall must be constructed of brick, stone, concrete or other impervious material and must have a smooth internal surface;

(ii) the floor surface must be —

(aa) constructed of concrete or other impervious material brought to a smooth finish;

(bb) situated at least 150 mm above ground level; and

(cc) graded to a channel drained in terms of section 143, if required by an environmental health officer;

(iii) adequate ventilation must be provided; and

(iv) the rabbit hutch must be adequate in size to allow free unobstructed movement of animals kept therein.

(b) any rabbit run must be enclosed with wire mesh or other durable material and constructed in a way that prevents the escape of rabbits from the run;

(c) in relation to a building or structure housing a battery system —

(i) every wall must —

(aa) be at least 2,4 metres high;

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

(cc) must have a smooth internal surface;

(ii) if walls are provided, the building or structure must be ventilated and lighting must be provided by means of natural openings or windows of an area not less than 15 % of the floor area of the building or structure;

(iii) the floor must be constructed of concrete or other impervious material brought to a smooth finish, and if required by an environmental health officer, the floor surface must be graded to a channel drained in terms of section 143;

(iv) if no walls are provided, or the walls are made of metal, the floor must be provided with a curb at least 150 mm high around its outside edges; and

(v) every cage must be constructed of an impervious material and fitted with trays of an impervious material for the reception of manure;

(d) a water supply adequate for drinking and cleaning purposes must be provided in or next to every rabbit hutch or building or structure housing a battery system;

(e) no person may erect a rabbit hutch, rabbit run or building or structure housing a battery system within 5 metres of —

(i) any dwelling, building or other structure used for human habitation;

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

(iii) the nearest boundary of any land;

(f) an adequate rodent-proof storeroom must be provided for the storage of feed; and

(g) adequate washing facilities must be provided for the cleaning of cages.



Duties of keepers of rabbits

131. Any person who keeps rabbits must —

(a) keep all rabbits within the rabbit hutch, rabbit run or building or structure housing a battery system;

(b) maintain the premises and any equipment, apparatus, containers or receptacles used in connection with keeping rabbits, in a clean, sanitary condition and in good repair;

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

(d) provide portable manure storage receptacles of an impervious material with close-fitting lids which receptacles must be kept on a platform;

(e) remove all manure and any other waste matter from the rabbit hutch, rabbit run or building or structure housing a battery system, at least once every 48 hours;

(f) keep the manure and waste in manure storage receptacles until it is removed from the premises; and

(g) remove the contents of the manure storage receptacles from the premises at least once every seven days and dispose of the contents in a way which will not create a public health nuisance.

Part 6: Keeping of birds other than poultry

Requirements for the premises

132. No person may keep any bird, other than poultry, in an aviary which does not comply with the following requirements:

(a) the aviary must be constructed of durable rodent-proof material;

(b) adequate access must be provided for cleaning purposes;



(c) if the aviary is constructed above ground level, its base must be constructed of an impervious and durable material and must be situated a minimum of 300 mm above ground level;

(d) the aviary may not be situated within 3 metres of any building or structure, boundary fence or boundary wall; and

(e) a water supply adequate for drinking and cleaning purposes must be situated in or next to every aviary.

Duties of keepers of aviaries

133. Any person who keeps birds in an aviary must —

(a) ensure that the aviary and the premises are kept in a clean condition and free from pests;

(b) provide and use rodent-proof facilities for the storage of bird food; and

(c) ensure that the birds do not disturb the comfort, convenience, peace or quiet of the public.

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