

SENQU MUNICIPALITY MUNICIPAL NOTICE

LOCAL AUTHORITY NOTICE NO...

2017

BY-LAW RELATING TO COMMONAGE

The Municipal Council of Senqu Local Municipality in the Schedule hereto publishes, in terms of section 13 of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) read with section 162 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act 1996 (Act 108 of 1996) the By-law on Commonage.

SCHEDULE

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CHAPTER 1

PURPOSE, DEFINITIONS AND APPLICABILITY OF BY-LAW

1 Objectives

The objectives of this By-law are to -

- (a) set aside land identified as commonage for the pasture of animals and for the purpose of establishing garden allotments;
- (b) provide for the control and administration of animals accommodated on a commonage established by the Municipality;
- (c) assist with local development and provide for an inexpensive portion of land to people with a focus on registered indigents;
- (d) provide for the conservation of the commonage through the prohibition of certain activities; and
- (e) manage land made available by the Province to assist categories of emerging farmers.

2 Definitions

In this By-law, unless the context otherwise indicates -

"animal" means cattle, sheep, goat (ruminants); horse, mule, donkey (non-ruminants) ostrich (monogastic) and pig or the hybrid of such animal;

"commonage" means any land or portion of land which is in possession or under the control of the Municipality and set aside by the Municipality for the purposes of establishing grazing camps for animals, irrigation land or plots for gardening or other economic activity, excluding any farm the Municipality is leasing to a commercial farmer as an entity;

"commonage management committee" means a representative management body comprising at least 1 member but not more than 2 members of the owner, X members of the beneficiary group and X other persons agreed to by the Owner and the Beneficiary Group;

"commonage manager" means a manager appointed in terms of Section 56 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) by the Municipality;

"compliance officer" means a person who is authorised to implement and enforce the provisions of this By-law by virtue of his or her –

- (a) declaration as a peace officer as contemplated in section 334 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977);
- (b) appointment as a police officer as contemplated in the South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act 68 of 1995);
- (c) a traffic officer appointed in terms of section 3 of the Road Traffic Act, No. 29 of 1989 or section 3A of the National Road Traffic Act No. 93 of 1996 as the case may be;
- (d) appointment as a law enforcement officer or traffic officer by the Municipality and declaration as peace officer as contemplated in section 334 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977); or
- (e) appointment by the Municipality as a compliance officer or an inspector;

"Constitution" means the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996;

"Council" means the Senqu municipal council, a municipal council referred to in section 157(1) of the Constitution;

"Department of Agriculture" means the National Department responsible for Agriculture;

"fee" means any fee, charge or deposit determined for purposes of this By-law, by the Municipality in terms of the Senqu Municipality: Tariff By-law, 2017;

"form" means a form approved by the Municipality for the purposes of this By-law;

"indigent household" means an indigent household as defined in section 1 of the Senqu Municipality: Indigent Support By-law, 2017;

"municipal area" means any land situated inside the area of jurisdiction of the Municipality of which the Municipality is the owner, but outside the boundaries of any residential area;

"Municipal Systems Act" means the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000), as amended;

“Municipality” means the Senqu Municipality and includes the Council, any executive councillor, or committee established by the Municipality, or any employee thereof, or duly authorised agent thereof acting in connection with this By-law by virtue of a power vested in the Municipality and delegated to such employee or agent;

"permit holder" means the person to whom a permit has been issued by the Municipality in terms of this By-law; and

“plot” means any portion of a commonage set aside by the Municipality for purposes other than grazing or irrigation farming.

3 Applicability of By-law

In the event of any conflict with any other by-law which directly or indirectly, within the jurisdiction of the Municipality, regulates land owned by the Municipality, the provisions of this By-law shall prevail to the extent of the inconsistency.

CHAPTER 2

ESTABLISHING A COMMONAGE AND ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR USE THEREOF

4 Establishing commonage

(1) The Municipality may by resolution, subject to the provisions of any law or any restrictions regarding the use of land in the title deed of that land -

- (a) reserve suitable municipal land as commonage;
- (b) at any time add defined municipal land to the commonage so reserved; and
- (c) at any time withdraw any land which forms part of a commonage.

(2) If the Municipality decides to withdraw any land which forms part of a commonage as contemplated in subsection (1)(c) and such land was made available by the Province, such withdrawal may only take place after consultation with the Province,

(3) The Municipality must, subject to the provisions of any law or any restrictions regarding the use of land in the title deed of that land, manage land reserved by it as a commonage for the purpose for which it was reserved.

(4) If the Province has purchased land and made it available to the Municipality in terms of section 10 of the Provision of Land and Assistance Act, 1993 (Act 126 of 1993) for the purpose of farming activities by categories of emerging farmers or provided funding for the Municipality to acquire land to be used as a commonage, the Municipality must manage such land in accordance with the provisions of this By-law and any conditions which may imposed by the Province.

5 Purposes for which commonage may be used

- (1) the grazing of animals;
- (2) gardening plots; and
- (3) irrigation.

6 Eligibility criteria to use commonage

The following persons are eligible to use the commonage:

- (a) a resident of the town or village where the commonage is situated; and
- (b) who is a member of an indigent household.

CHAPTER 3

MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF COMMONAGE

7 Management and maintenance of commonage

(1) The Municipality is responsible for the proper management and maintenance of all land, infrastructure and equipment forming part of the commonage.

(2) The Municipality shall establish and maintain a budget for municipal commonages and develop a commonage management plan that is linked to the municipal integrated development plan in accordance with the Municipal Systems Act;

(3) The Municipality must register and keep record of all animals kept on the commonage in terms of a valid permit or lease or rental agreement.

(4) The Municipality has the right to gather all animals on the commonage from time to time to ascertain if the animals are registered with the Municipality and all animals, which are not registered, must be impounded by a compliance officer.

(5) It is the owner's responsibility to mark and register his or her animals.

8 Appointment of municipal commonage management official

The Municipality may appoint an official or suitable person as a municipal commonage management official with agricultural-, business- and communication skills to fulfil the functions determined by the Municipality.

9 Prevention of veld fires

The Municipality must provide a firebreak to a permit holder, lessee or renter.

10 Commonage management committee

(1) Users of a commonage must establish a commonage management committee facilitated by the Municipality as set out in Annexure A.

(2) The Municipality may lease the commonage as a unit to a commonage management committee established in terms of subsection (1) under such conditions as determined by the Municipality.

(3) The commonage management committee must sub-let grazing camps or irrigation land for farming activities to specific interest groups and or farmers recognised by that commonage management committee in respect of the specific categories of users and farmers identified in sections 15 or 16 for a period of not less than one year but not exceeding five years.

(4) The original lease or rent agreement mentioned in subsection (4) must be handed to the Municipality for safekeeping.

(5) The lessee of a camp, plot, or land on the commonage shall not sublease such camp land or field.

(6) The lease agreements contemplated in subsection (4) shall not lapse when the commonage management committee ceases to exist.

(7) If the commonage management committee ceases to exist, the Municipality must forthwith facilitate the election of a new commonage management committee in terms of Annexure A to take over the powers, functions, assets, liabilities and budget of the previous commonage management committee and he or she shall, until such time as a new commonage management committee is elected, perform the powers and duties of the commonage management committee contemplated in section 11.

11 Functions of the commonage management committee

(1) The commonage management committee must in consultation with and assistance of the Municipality –

- (a) divide each piece of land reserved as commonage in terms of section 4, in separate camps suitable for the grazing of animals, gardening plots, or irrigational land allocating a number to each camp, garden plot and irrigational land;
- (b) provide in each camp, plot or irrigational land such facilities as may be necessary for the maintenance of animals, gardening or irrigation in that camp plot or land;
- (c) compile a map of each piece of land reserved as part of the commonage, indicating at least the boundaries of each camp, plot, gate and waterhole;
- (d) keep a register of all registered animals kept on municipal commonages;
- (e) allocate the animals of each permit holder, lessee or renter to a specific camp or camps and notify such permit holder accordingly;
- (f) develop and implement a proper program of rotation of grazing on land reserved as commonage by the Municipality.

(2) The commonage management committee must ensure that –

- (a) the necessary infrastructure, including fences, water and roads, is in place before any permit is issued or lease or rental agreements are entered into by the Municipality;
- (b) the minimum water requirements as set out in Annexure B are met, and in the event where available water for grazing animals falls below the minimum requirements, the Municipality will support commonage users to restore the recommended levels subject to the availability of funds and resources;
- (c) a lease or rental agreement are fair and fully understood by the lessee or renter;
- (d) the permit holders, lessees and renters adhere to the commonage management plan;
- (e) the commonage is accessible to a member of an indigent household and endeavour to terminate as soon as possible any lease or user agreement with any institution or person other than a member of an indigent household or the commonage management committee.

CHAPTER 4

GRAZING PERMIT

12 Grazing permit required to graze animals on commonage

- (1) No person may graze animals on the commonage unless -
 - (a) he or she is the holder of a grazing permit issued by the Municipality after consultation with the commonage management committee, in respect of a category 1 user as identified in section 15, subject to the conditions of such permit stipulating the camp number in the commonage and the number and kind of animals to be kept in the camp;
 - (b) he or she has paid the applicable fees determined by the Municipality in respect of the period for which the grazing permit was issued.

(2) A permit holder may partly or wholly be exempted from the payment of such commonage fees in terms of the indigent policy of the Municipality.

13 Application for and issue of grazing permit

- (1) An application for a grazing permit by a category 1 user referred to in section 15 must -
 - (a) be submitted to the Municipality;
 - (b) be on the approved form;
 - (c) contain adequate proof that the applicant is a South African citizen and a permanent resident within the area of jurisdiction of the Municipality and a member of an indigent household; and
 - (d) contain such further particulars as the Municipality may require.

(2) When considering an application, the Municipality, after consultation with the commonage management committee, must take into account the availability and condition of land to accommodate the required number of animals for which application is made.

- (3) After due consideration of the application, the Municipality must -
 - (a) issue the permit as applied for by the applicant;
 - (b) issue a permit for a lesser number of animals than applied for; or
 - (c) give written notification to the applicant that his or her application was unsuccessful and state the reasons thereof.

- (4) A permit for the grazing of animals on the commonage is —
 - (a) valid for not less than one year or more than 5 years and all permits shall lapse on the 30th June of the year of termination;
 - (b) subject to the conditions set out in the permit, and;
 - (c) subject to the prior payment of the applicable fees determined by the Municipality.

(5) The Municipality, after consultation with the commonage management committee, may withdraw a permit for the grazing of animals on the commonage if the permit holder contravenes or fails to—

- (a) comply with a condition subject to which the permit was issued;

- (b) comply with any provision of this By-law;
- (c) comply with a lawful direction by the Municipality or by the veterinary surgeon appointed by the Municipality, or
- (d) pay the applicable fees as determined by Municipality within 30 days after becoming due,

Provided a permit holder had been given a 14-day notice to comply or provide reasons why his or her permit should not be withdrawn.

(6) A permit to graze animals on the commonage of the Municipality is not transferable and may not be subleased.

(7) The Municipality shall keep proper records, open for public inspection, regarding-

- (a) each permit, leaseholder or renter;
- (b) the date of expiry of a permit, lease or agreement;
- (c) any payment or exemption from payment of a permit or lease holder or renter; and
- (d) any other matter which, in the opinion of the Municipality, needs to be recorded.

14 Grazing fees

(1) The Municipality may determine grazing fees that must be paid to the Municipality.

(2) Should a person fail to pay a grazing fee, the Municipality may take such measures as it deems necessary to recover such grazing fee, including the power to impound the animals found on the commonage and owned by that person provided for in its Credit Control and Debt Collection By-law.

15 Categories of commonage users and pasture farming

(1) Only a person or farmer falling within one of the categories contemplated in this section may obtain a grazing permit from the Municipality or enter into a livestock farming agreement with the commonage management committee.

(2) A category 1 user is -

- (a) any new entrant into the commonage farming system;
- (b) any subsistence or indigent user using commonage land to supplement his or her income but are not able to graduate to commercial farming.

(3) A category 2 user is a farmer -

- (a) who is sharing a piece of the commonage with a maximum number of 4 other commonage farmers in terms of a lease agreement with the commonage management committee, and
- (b) who has at least 5 cattle, or 30 sheep or 30 goats or a combination of animals that is equivalent to 5 cattle; but not more than 15 cattle, or 90 sheep or 90 goats or a combination that is equivalent to 15 cattle.

(4) A category 3 user is a farmer -

- (a) who is renting or leasing his or her own piece of land from the commonage management committee, and

- (b) who has at least 15 cattle, or 90 sheep or 90 goats or a combination of animals equal to 15 cattle but not more than 30 cattle, or 180 sheep or 180 goats or a combination of animals equal to 30 cattle.

(5) In order to qualify as category 1 user the new entrant or subsistence or indigent user must -

- (a) be the owner of the animals;
- (b) be resident in the town where the commonage is situated; and
- (c) have a maximum number of 5 cattle, or 30 sheep or 30 goats or a combination of animals equal to 5 cattle.

(6) Any farmer with more livestock than mentioned in subsection (4)(b) may not use the commonage.

16 Categories of farmers and irrigation farming

(1) Only a farmer falling within one of the categories contemplated in this section may enter into an irrigation farming agreement with the commonage management committee for a period not less than one year but not exceeding five years.

(2) A category 1 farmer is a farmer -

- (a) who belongs to a farming co-operative;
- (b) who has a constitution approved by the Municipality; and
- (c) who has a maximum allocation of 3ha irrigational land.

(3) A category 2 farmer is a farmer who has been allocated not less than 3ha and not more than 10ha irrigational land.

(4) Any farmer with more than 10ha irrigational land may not use the commonage.

CHAPTER 4

PROHIBITED ACTIONS AND LIABILITY

17 Prohibited actions

(1) A person is not allowed to keep any animal in any residential area or on the boundaries thereof.

(2) A person is not allowed to keep a pig on the commonage in any place other than in an enclosure or cage as approved by the Municipality.

(3) A person is not allowed to keep on the commonage any animal of which he or she is not the *bona fide* owner.

(4) A person is not allowed to kill and or slaughter any animal on the commonage, save for the purpose of disposing of the carcass of a dead animal in accordance with section 20.

(5) A person is not allowed in, on or at any of the Municipality's water resources without prior written approval from the Municipality.

(6) A person must not erect any hut, shelter, kraal, habitation or structure of any kind nor occupy, camp or squat on any portion of the commonage and the Municipality may demolish any such hut, shelter, kraal, habitation or structure.

(7) A person must not accumulate, dump or deposit or cause to be accumulated, dump or deposited on any portion of the commonage any scrap or waste.

(8) A person must not on the commonage dig or remove soil, clay, sand, gravel or boulders without a valid and current permit issued by the Municipality.

(9) A person must not make bricks, or erect brick-, lime - or charcoal kilns, on any portion of the commonage.

(10) A person must not cut, damage, burn, destroy, gather or remove any plants, shrubs, trees, timber, firewood, brushwood, manure or any grass growing or being upon any portion of grazing camps on the commonage without prior written permission of the Municipality.

(11) A person must not interfere with or cause damage to any fence, gate, drinking trough, water tap or other appliance or thing, or set fire to the pasture or any bush, tree, shrub on the commonage.

(12) A person shall only make use of roads that are provided by the Municipality in its commonage management plan from time to time and if no roads are provided no person shall drive a motor vehicle on or over the commonage.

(13) A person must not deposit or in any way leave any poison for whatever purpose on the commonage without the written permission of the Municipality.

(14) The Municipality may cause traps to be set for vermin on the commonage and any person interfering with or damaging such traps in any way or letting loose or removing or causing to be loosened or removed any vermin from such traps or in any way disposing of any bodies from such a trap without the prior approval of the Municipality, is guilty of an offence.

(15) A person must not kill, catch, capture, hunt, remove or attempt to kill, any game on the commonage.

(16) A person must not set traps of whatsoever description on the commonage without the prior written consent of the Municipality.

(17) A person must not remove any bees, hives or honey from the commonage without the written permission of the Municipality.

(18) A person is not allowed to make an open fire on the commonage, unless it is for the purpose of making or maintaining a fire break.

(19) A person must not hunt, shoot, catch, disturb or kill any wild bird on the commonage or destroy or disturb the nest of any wild bird, nor shall any person remove the eggs or young thereof from such nest.

18 Exemption

If the Municipality is of the opinion that it is in the public interest, it may, for such period and subject to such conditions as it may deem fit, exempt any person, group or category of persons in writing from compliance with any prohibited action in terms of section 17.

19 Infected or contagious animal

(1) No person may graze, bring or leave any stock suffering from or suspected of being infected with any contagious or infectious disease, on the commonage.

(2) Any stock found on the commonage suspected of being infected with any contagious or infectious disease must, at the cost of the owner, be inspected by a veterinary surgeon and if the veterinary surgeon finds that the disease is contagious or infectious, he or she may cause such stock to be isolated or destroyed.

20 Carcass of animal

The owner of an animal which has died on the commonage, must immediately cause the carcass of such animal to be buried, and should the owner fail to do so, the Municipality may bury the carcass of such animal and claim the expenses for such burial from the owner.

21 Liability

The permit holder, lessee or renter is liable for -

- (a) any damage or claims, which originate from damage caused by his or her animal or animals outside the commonage, and.
- (b) any damage to or loss of the infrastructure or installations on a grazing camp, irrigation field or plot on a commonage at the expiry of the permit or lease agreement.
- (c) any damages resulting from non-compliance of the conditions of the permit.

CHAPTER 5

LAW ENFORCEMENT

22 Appointment of compliance officer

(1) The Municipality may appoint or designate a person or employee to serve as a compliance officer for purposes of compliance and enforcement monitoring of this By-law.

(2) A compliance officer shall take all lawful, necessary and practicable measures to enforce the provisions of this By-law.

(3) The Municipality shall issue each compliance officer with a written appointment stating that he or she has been appointed for purposes of this By-law or with an identification card that contains the municipal logo, department and name of the officer.

23 Offences and penalties

(1) A person shall be guilty of an offence if such person –

- (a) keeps more than the determined number of animals as contemplated in section 15 on a commonage;
- (b) fails to keep an animal in a healthy condition;
- (c) fails to register an animal with the Municipality;
- (d) provides false information to the Municipality;
- (e) contravenes or fails to comply with section 17; or
- (f) fails to obtain a permit after the expiry of 36 hours as contemplated in section 26(2) or (5);

- (g) contravenes or fails to comply with any other provision of this By-law or any condition of his or her permit,
- (h) wilfully and with intent provides false or misleading information in connection with an application contemplated in this By-law;
- (i) obstructs or hinders a compliance officer in the performance of his or her duties or causes or permits any other person to so obstruct or hinder the compliance officer;
- (j) refuses or fails to provide to a compliance officer such information as is required to allow a compliance officer to perform a function in terms of this By-law;
- (k) furnishes false or misleading information to an official of the Municipality when called upon to furnish information;
- (l) impersonates a compliance officer;
- (m) supplies particulars, information or answers in an application or on knowing it to be false, incorrect or misleading.

(2) Any person convicted of an offence in terms of this By-law, shall be liable upon conviction to a fine or imprisonment or to both such fine and imprisonment.

(3) A person convicted of an offence under this By-law who, after conviction, continues with the conduct in respect of which he or she was so convicted, is guilty of a continuing offence and upon conviction is liable to a fine or to imprisonment, or to both such fine and imprisonment, in respect of each day on which he or she so continues with that conduct.

(4) The owner or person who is found guilty of a contravention of this By-law is, in addition to the fine imposed, responsible for all the costs incurred and damages sustained by the Municipality, and such costs and damages may be recovered by the Municipality in terms of the Senqu Municipality: Credit Control and Debt Collection By-law, 2017.

24 Notice of contravention

(1) The Municipality may serve a notice of contravention on a person who has committed an offence in terms of this By-law.

(2) A notice of contravention must-

- (a) specify, at the time when the notice is issued, the name and residential and postal address, if either or both of these be known, of the person on whom the notice is served;
- (b) state the particulars of the contravention;
- (c) specify the amount of the penalty payable in respect of that contravention and the place where the penalty may be paid; and
- (d) inform the person that the person must-
 - (i) within 28 calendar days of the date of service of the notice, pay the penalty; or
 - (ii) within 7 calendar days of the notice, inform the Municipality in writing that he or she elects to be tried in court on a charge of having committed an offence.

CHAPTER 5

GENERAL MATTERS

25 Branding of stock

- (1) A person who depastures any stock on the commonage must register on the approved form with the Municipality a distinctive brand for large stock and a distinctive brand for small stock which must be approved by the Municipality.
- (2) All stock must bear such registered brand at all times.
- (3) Stock found on the commonage without such distinct brand, must forthwith be impounded by the compliance officer.
- (4) A person may not register stock belonging to another person.
- (5) The Municipality must keep a register of all brands registered in terms of subsection (1).

26 Draught animals

- (2) A person who, during a break in a journey and for the purpose of allowing an animal to graze, unharnesses the animal, may do so on a site on the town lands set apart for that purpose only.
- (3) A person contemplated in subsection (1) is allowed free grazing and water for the draught animal for 36 hours only, calculated from the time the person breaks the journey.
- (4) The Municipality may, on submission of an application and payment of the fee determined by the Municipality, grant a permit for a further period not exceeding 48 hours, in addition to the period allowed in subsection (2) if it is satisfied of the necessity thereof.
- (5) Upon the expiration of the period allowed under subsection (2) or of the additional period granted under subsection (3), an animal of such person found on any part of the town lands must be impounded by a compliance officer.
- (6) A person in good faith visiting, travelling through, or bringing produce into the municipal area is allowed to depasture necessary draught animals on a site on town land as contemplated in subsection (1) for a period of not more than 36 hours, and upon the expiration of such period, must obtain from the Municipality a permit to further so keep the animal, and pay to the Municipality in advance the fee determined by the Municipality, and such permit shall in no case be for a longer period than seven days, after the expiration of which the animal of such person found on the town lands must be impounded by a compliance officer.
- (7) A person passing through the town lands with an animal contemplated in subsection (5) must keep such animal along and within 30 metres of the edge of a public road, and such animal must be under the care and supervision of a sufficient and competent herdsman.
- (8) Where a person has to acquire a permit as contemplated in subsection (2), (3) or (5), the person must complete and submit the form determined by the Municipality and pay the fee determined by the Municipality, and the permit may be granted subject to such conditions as the Municipality may found to be necessary under the circumstances.
- (9) The permit serves as proof of payment of any fee.

27 Appeals

Any person may appeal against any decision taken under this By-law by giving written notice of the appeal in accordance with the provisions of section 62 of the Municipal Systems Act.

28 Transitional Arrangements

Any permission obtained, right granted, condition imposed, activity permitted or anything done under a repealed law, is deemed to have been obtained, granted, imposed, permitted or done under the corresponding provision (if any) of this By-law, as the case may be.

29 Repeal of by-laws

The By-Laws Relating to Commonage published in the *Provincial Gazette* by Notice Number 188 of 2005 is hereby repealed.

30 Short title and commencement

This By-law shall be known as the Senqu Municipality: Municipal Commonage By-law, 2017 and shall come into operation on the date of publication thereof in the *Provincial Gazette*.

ANNEXURES

Annexure A

Commonage Management Committee Structure

1. The Municipality must facilitate the establishment of interest groups of commonage users in each town to form interest groups representative of all like-minded users who must develop a constitution, ground rules, and an informed leadership structure who will manage the group's production and financial affairs positively;
- 2 Each interest group must in consultation with the Department of Agriculture develop and maintain a management plan for the respective enterprises of that interest group;
- 3 Two members of an interest group should be elected to a Commonage Management Committee;
- 4 The Commonage Management Committee should elect three or four representatives (or one each from the interest groups) to the Municipal Commonage Management Committee;
- 5 Each Commonage Management Committee must in consultation with the Department of Agriculture develop and maintain an overall management plan for its area, and
- 6 The Municipal Commonage Committee is accountable for all lease agreements, commonage management plans, maintenance of assets, collecting of rentals from the interest groups and the payment thereof to the Municipality.

Annexure B

Daily water requirements of grazing animals

Animal	Age	Weight kg	Condition	Water requirements litres per day
Cattle	4 weeks	51	growing	0.3-5.7
	8 weeks	69	growing	5-7
	12 weeks	93	growing	8-9
	16 weeks	119	growing	11-13
	20 weeks	148	growing	15-17
	26 weeks	189	growing	17-23
	60 weeks	354	growing	23-30
	84 weeks	464	pregnant	30-38
	1-2 months	464-545	fattening	30-34
	2-8 months	545-726	lactating	39-95
	2-8 months	545-726	grazing	17-34
Pigs		14	growing	1-4
		27-36	growing	2.6-4.5
		36-57	growing	4.0-7.5
		91-180	maintenance	5.7-13
		91-180	pregnant	15-19
		91-180	lactating	19-25
Sheep and		9	growing	1.9
Goats		23	growing	1.5
		68-91	grazing	1.9-5.7
		68-91	grazing	8
		68-91	(salty)	0.4-3.0
		68-91	hay and grain	<1.9
			good pasture	
Horses			45	