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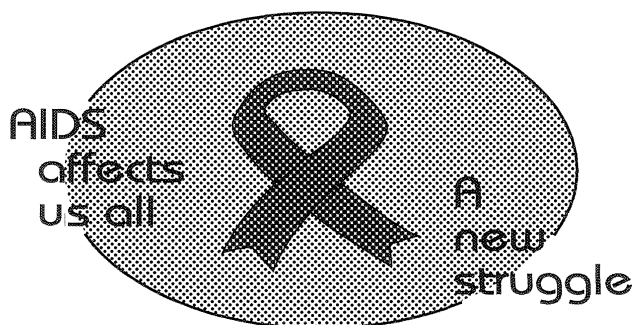
**BUITENGEWONE
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Vol. 257

**23 DECEMBER
DESEMBER 2014**

No. 7387

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CONTENTS • INHOUD

| <i>No.</i> | | <i>Page No.</i> | <i>Gazette No.</i> |
|------------------------|---|---------------------|------------------------|
| GENERAL NOTICES | | | |
| 562 | Nature Conservation Ordinance (12/1983): Bophuthatswana Nature Conservation Act (3/1973), Cape Nature and Environmental Conservation Ordinance (19/1974) and National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (10/2004): Draft Regulations for the Management of Birds in the North West Province..... | 3 | 7387 |
| 563 | do.: do.: Draft amendments to the North West Fencing Policy | 18 | 7387 |

GENERAL NOTICES

NOTICE 562 OF 2014

NORTH WEST DEPARTMENT OF RURAL, ENVIRONMENT AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

DRAFT REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF BIRDS IN THE NORTH WEST PROVINCE

Draft regulations pertaining to the management of birds in the North West Province, in terms of the –

1. Nature Conservation Ordinance, No. 12 of 1983 (Transvaal Province);
2. Bophuthatswana Nature Conservation Act, 1973; (Act No. 3 of 1973)
3. Cape Nature and Environmental Conservation Ordinance, No. 19 of 1974 (Cape Province), and
4. National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004)

I, Manketsi Tlhape, in my capacity as the Member of the Executive Council responsible for Rural, Environment and Agricultural Development in the North West Province hereby, by the powers vested in me in terms of the above-mentioned provisions, and in respect of areas within the boundaries of the North West Province, publish for comments, regulations pertaining to the management of birds in the North West Province.

Any person who wishes to submit representations or comments in connection with the above regulations is invited to do so in writing within thirty (30) days of the publication of this notice. All representations or comments must be submitted in writing to the Director for Biodiversity Management:

By post to: Director Biodiversity Management
Department of Rural, Environment and Agricultural Development
Private Bag X2039
Mmabatho, 2735

By fax to email: 0865497696 or by e-mail to jdenga@nwpg.gov.za

Any enquiries regarding the document may be directed to Mr Jonathan Denga at (018) 389 5777

Manketsi Tlhape

MEC for Rural, Environment and Agricultural Development

Date: _____

SCHEDULE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION A

Chapter 1

INTERPRETATION AND PURPOSE OF THE REGULATIONS

1. Definitions
2. Accronyms
3. Purpose
4. Scope of application
5. Responsibilities

Chapter 2

Part 1

INDIGENOUS BIRD SPECIES

6. Capture
 - 6.1 Conservation and Research
 - 6.2 Private and Commercial
7. Transport and keeping
 - 7.1 Transport
 - 7.2 Keeping
 - 7.3 Rehabilitation centres and sanctuaries
 - 7.4 Import and export of indengenous birds

Part 2

ALIEN BIRD SPECIES

- 8.Import, export and transport of alien bird species

Part 3

DAMAGE CAUSING BIRD SPECIES

- 9.Management of damage causing birds

Part 4

WATERFOWL

10. Special Conditions for waterfowl

Part 5

BIRD RINGING

11. Ringing of wild birds

Part 6

FALCONRY

12. Practicing Falconry

13. Possession and short-term handling of a falconry raptor

Part 7

PROHIBITIONS

14. Prohibited activities

SECTION B

Chapter 3

KEEPING SPECIFICATIONS

15. Keeping facilities for indigenous birds

15.1 Large seed-eating birds

15.2 Small seed-eating birds

15.3 Fruit eating birds

15.4 Nectar-feeding / insectivorous birds

15.5 Waterfowl

15.6 Flighted breeding pairs

15.7 Non-Flighted breeding pairs

15.8 Flighted and non-flighted groups

16. Short title and commencement

SECTION A

Chapter 1

INTERPRETATION AND PURPOSE OF REGULATIONS

1. Definitions

In these Regulations, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the principal legislation referred to above, will bear that meaning and, unless the context indicates otherwise—

“alien species” means any species that is not an indigenous species.

“bird” in the context of these norms and standards means any live specimen and eggs of vertebrates belonging to the taxonomic class aves.

“closed ring” means a ring of suitable size that can be fitted on a hatched chick but not on an adult bird, or a tamper-proof ring that can be fitted on an adult bird but cannot be removed without breaking.

“Damage Causing Bird” means a wild bird that, when interacting with humans or interfering with human activities, there is a substantial proof that it –

- (a) causes losses to stock or to other wild specimens;
- (b) Causes damage to cultivated trees, crops, natural flora or other property;
- (c) Presents a threat to human life; or
- (d) Is present in such numbers that agricultural grazing is materially depleted

“indigenous species” means a species that occurs, or has historically occurred, naturally in a free state in nature within the borders of the Republic, but excludes a species that has been introduced in the Republic as a result of human activity.

“department” means the North West Provincial Government Department responsible for Environmental Services.

“NEMBA” means the National Environment Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act 10 of 2004).

“recognised research institution” means any tertiary academic institution, government funded research facilities or scientific Non-Government Organisations that comply with TOPS registration requirements.

“rehabilitation facility” means a registered facility equipped for the temporary keeping of live specimens of a listed threatened or protected species for –

- (a) treatment and recovery purposes, in the case of sick or injured specimens;
- (b) rearing purposes, in the case of young orphaned specimens;

- (c) quarantine purposes; or
- (d) relocation,

with the overall intent to release the species.

“**sanctuary**” means a registered facility in which a permanent captive home is provided in a controlled environment for specimens of a listed threatened or protected species that would be unable to sustain themselves if released;

“**TOPS**” means the National Environment Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act 10 of 2004): Threatened or Protected Species Regulations.

“**waterfowl**” means all species of ducks and geese.

2. Acronyms

“**CITES**” Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

“**SAFRING**” The South African Bird Ringing Unit

“**TOPS**” Threatened or Protected Species Regulations, R. 152 of 2007

3. Purpose

The purpose of these regulations is to -

- 3.1 set out for the management of import, export, transport, capture and keeping of birds in the North West Province.
- 3.2 provide for the protection of the indigenous wild birds,
- 3.3 provide for the management of damage causing birds in the province,
- 3.4 provide for penal clause for contravention of these regulations.

4. Scope of application

These regulations:

- 4.1 Shall apply to any landowner/applicant within the boundaries of the North West Province, and replaces any previous declaration of movement and capture of birds within the boundaries of the North West Province.
- 4.2 It must be read in conjunction with the following legislation:
 - (a) Nature Conservation Ordinance, No. 12 of 1983 (Transvaal Province);
 - (b) Bophuthatswana Nature Conservation Act, 1973, (Act No. 3 of 1973);
 - (c) Nature and Environmental Conservation Ordinance, No. 19 of 1974 (Cape Province).
 - (d) National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act, 2004(Act 10 of 2004)
 - (e) Threatened or Protected Species Regulations, 2007.

5. Responsibilities

- 5.1 The relevant programme manager in the Department is hereby authorized to administer these regulations under the supervision of the Head of Department.
- 5.2 The relevant programme manager may delegate the power to investigate, assess and issue licenses in terms of these regulations to designated officials employed by the department.
- 5.3 Designated officials must ensure that landowners/applicants comply with these regulations and any other applicable legislation; any breach of these regulations is dealt with immediately and effectively as contemplated in the principal legislation.

Chapter 2

Part 1

INDIGENOUS BIRD SPECIES

6. Capture

6.1 Conservation & Research

- 6.1.1 Birds may be caught for research and/or conservation purposes by means of a valid permit issued by the department.
- 6.1.2 The Department must approve the project proposal, and the researcher must be linked to a recognized research institution for the permit to be issued.

6.2 Private & Commercial

- 6.2.1 Permit shall only be issued under exceptional circumstances for the capture of indigenous birds from the wild for commercial or other purposes such as falconry.
- 6.2.2 A comprehensive risk assessment shall be a requirement.

7. Transport and Keeping

7.1 Transport

- 7.1.1 A valid transport permit is required for transport of bird species within the North West Province.
- 7.1.2 A transport permit must be applied for from the Department.
- 7.1.3 A transport permit shall only be approved in cases where birds were obtained legally and the relevant documentation (keeping permit) is supplied.

7.2 Keeping

- 7.2.1 A valid keeping permit is required for keeping of bird species within the North West Province.
- 7.2.2 A keeping permit is valid for three (3) years.
- 7.2.3 Any person issued with a permit to keep indigenous birds in captivity shall:

- (a) keep the birds in an aviary approved by the Department. Such aviary shall comply with the minimum specifications for the species as specified in Section B.
- (b) keep a register of all TOPS listed species, any other species that may be deemed of special conservation value in the North West Province, and Alien and Invasive Species as listed under NEMBA, such a register must contain the following:
 - i) numbers of all species on permit;
 - ii) all breeding records (successes and failures);
 - iii) all mortalities (and causes if known);
 - iv) all ring numbers of seamless rings fitted to captive bred offspring of species listed under TOPS and any other species of special concern as determined by the Department; and
 - v) name and contact details of recipient, permit number, species and number of birds transferred.
- (c) forward a copy of the register referred to in paragraph (b) to the Regional Issuing Authority on an annual basis. In the case of mortalities, off-springs and donations between two permit holders, quarterly copies of a register will be required.
- (d) close-ring all captive bred off-springs and record the ring number in the register specified in paragraph (b). Only close-ringed birds may be transferred to another person and a transfer may only be done according to the set procedure as contained in Section B.
- (e) not be granted with a renewal of the keeping permit in cases where the register referred to in par. (b) was not submitted.

7.2.4 Only third (3rd) generation captive bred birds from wild-caught parental stock may be sold.

7.2.5 All captive bred birds must be ringed with a closed ring as proof that the birds are captive bred.

7.2.6 Permit holders may sell third (3rd) generation birds bred in captivity at auctions. An auction and transport permits are required, as well as proof that the birds to be auctioned are captive bred (valid keeping permit, register of birds and closed rings).

7.3 *Rehabilitation centers and sanctuaries*

7.3.1 Injured and sick birds may be sent to a recognized South African Rehabilitation Institution or center for treatment.

7.3.2 The Department must be informed of the collection and treatment of injured or sick TOPS listed species, as well as their release after treatment and/or rehabilitation at the site of collection where possible.

- 7.3.3 Dead TOPS listed specimens should be submitted to a laboratory to establish the cause of death. In the case of poisoning, an investigation must be initiated and a report be submitted to the Issuing Authority within seven (7) days of investigation.
- 7.3.4 In exceptional circumstances, if an injured TOPS listed specimen has been examined by a veterinary surgeon and is being rehabilitated for a short period on private land, a temporary permit valid for three (3) months must be issued with condition that the landowner will not hinder the bird from returning to the wild, and the situation must be monitored.
- 7.3.5 TOPS listed species that have been permanently disabled, due to either leg, wing, or other injuries should be evaluated individually by the Department for euthanasia by an authorized veterinary surgeon should their continued existence be inhumane, for transfer to a recognized institution or sanctuary to ensure that they are optimally used for conservation, whether in captive breeding or exhibition facilities and/or for release.

7.4 Import and export of indigenous birds

7.4.1 Inter-provincial import of indigenous species into North West Province

- 7.4.1.1 An import permit is required to import indigenous bird species into the North West Province.
- 7.4.1.2 An import permit will only be granted on presentation of supporting documentation (copy of supplier's keeping permit).
- 7.4.1.3 In case of a new application to keep indigenous birds the keeping facilities must first be inspected and approved by the Department before an import permit could be granted.
- 7.4.1.4 In cases where the receiver already is in possession of indigenous birds, a copy of his/her keeping permit must accompany the application before an import permit could be granted.
- 7.4.1.5 Import permits will be valid for two (2) months.

7.4.2 Inter-provincial export of indigenous species from the North West Province

- 7.4.2.1 An export permit is required for the export of indigenous species out of the North West Province.
- 7.4.2.2 An export permit will only be granted in cases where the applicant is in possession of a valid permit that authorizes the keeping of the indigenous bird species in question.
- 7.4.2.3 Export permit will be valid for two (2) months.

7.4.3 International import of indigenous species

- 7.4.3.1 An import permit is required for import of indigenous birds into the North West Province.
- 7.4.3.2 The appropriate veterinary, and CITES permits must be obtained.

7.4.4 International export of indigenous species

- 7.4.4.1 An export permit is required for export of indigenous bird species to other Countries.
- 7.4.4.2 The export of Appendix I indigenous bird species is subject to a CITES import permit from the receiving Country.
- 7.4.4.3 The export of wild caught indigenous bird species is subject to a risk assessment prior to capture.

Part 2

ALIEN BIRD SPECIES

8. Import, export and transport of alien bird species

- 8.1 A valid permit is required for an import, export and transport of alien bird species in and out of the North West Province.
- 8.2 Import permit will be subject to a risk assessment /threat analysis to evaluate possible invasiveness should birds escape.
- 8.3 Import permits may be declined if an alien species is closely related to indigenous species.

Part 3

DAMAGE CAUSING BIRDS

9. Management of Damage Causing Birds

- 9.1 A valid permit is required for the control of damage causing birds.
- 9.2 Damage causing birds must be reported to the Regulatory Authority.
- 9.3 An officer of the Department must conduct an inspection to determine the extent of the problem. And,
- 9.4 If it is deemed necessary, a permit may be issued to control such damage control birds in a manner approved by the Department.

Part 4

WATERFOWL

10. Special conditions for waterfowl

- 10.1 All alien and indigenous waterfowl species, including offspring, must be pinioned and close-ringed, except for birds used in breeding programs for conservation purposes and birds in rehabilitation for release.
- 10.2 Wild waterfowl must be prevented from having contact with captive birds; all offspring must be euthanized should breeding occur.

Part 5
BIRD RINGING

11. Ringing of wild birds

- 11.1 A valid permit is required for ringing of wild birds in the North West Province.
- 11.2 All persons who intend to ring wild birds for scientific purposes in the North West Province must be SAFRING accredited bird ringer to qualify for a provincial ringing permit.
- 11.3 Trainees do not qualify for permits, and must conduct the ringing under supervision of a qualified ringer who has a valid permit.
- 11.4 Applications for ringing must be accompanied by proof of valid SAFRING registration.
- 11.5 A ringing permit will be valid for one (1) year.
- 11.6 Permits must be classified as per SAFRING rating of applicant.

Part 6
FALCONRY

12. Practicing Falconry

- 12.1 Any person who practices falconry within the North West Province must have a valid permit.
- 12.2 A valid falconry permit from the issuing authorities required to take, possess, or transport raptors for falconry, or to hunt with them in the North West Province.
- 12.3 This section covers all Falconiformes (vultures, kites, eagles, hawks, caracaras, and falcons) and all Strigiformes (owls) and applies to any person who possesses one or more wild-caught, captive-bred, or hybrid raptors protected under the TOPS Regulations to use in falconry.
- 12.4 An applicant must submit a document from a General Falconer or Master Falconer (preferably his/her sponsor or association) to the issuing authority stating that he/she has practiced falconry with raptor(s) at the Apprentice Falconer level or equivalent for at least 2 years, including maintaining, training, flying, and hunting the raptor(s) for least 4 months in each year.
- 12.5 The practice referred to in paragraph 16.5 above may include capture and release of falconry raptors.
- 12.6 An applicant may not substitute any falconry school program or education to shorten the period of 2 years at the Apprentice level.

13. "Possession" and short-term handling of a falconry raptor.

- 13.1 The Department does not consider short-term handling, such as letting any other person hold or practice flying a raptor you possess under your permit, to be possession for the purposes of this section if you are present and the person is under your supervision.

- 13.2 A person may take submissive raptor less than 1 year old, except nestlings and or listed threatened or protected species, from the wild during any period/s specified by the Department.
- 13.3 Notwithstanding provisions of paragraph 16.2 above, a valid permit would be required for taking any raptors, or eggs of such raptors from the wild.
- 13.4 A risk assessment will be required before a permit is issued for taking raptors from the wild.

Part 7

PROHIBITIONS

14. Prohibited activities

- 14.1.1 Wild caught birds may not be sold, exported, transported, exhibited or donated to another party within the Province without the approval and valid permits from the Department.
- 14.1.2 Keeping of indigenous wild bird species in captivity is prohibited, except for the purposes as mentioned in paragraph 9.1 in these regulations.
- 14.1.3 No person may receive any bird through a transfer or sale unless the Issuing Authority has approved and issued a permit for such a transfer or sale.
- 14.1.4 No person may keep together in one aviary, different subspecies of indigenous birds.
- 14.1.5 No person may crossbreed different indigenous species or subspecies of birds. All offspring must be euthanized where breeding occurred.
- 14.1.6 No captive indigenous specimens may be released without a permit.
- 14.1.7 No international import of South African bird species for commercial purposes shall be allowed.
- 14.1.8 No international import of South African bird species or subspecies if the region of origin is not known, or if different eco-types have been kept together in captivity.
- 14.1.9 No alien bird species may be released into the wild.
- 14.1.10 These regulations prohibits any person from taking, possessing, purchasing, bartering, selling, or offering to purchase, barter, or sell, among other things, raptors (birds of prey) unless the activities are allowed by means of a valid permit issued as permitted by regulations in this part.

SECTION B

KEEPING SPECIFICATIONS

15. Keeping facilities for indigenous birds

- 15.1 For the purpose of prescribing keeping facilities the birds are discussed according to social and habitat needs.
- 15.2 All minimum sizes do not apply to birds under intensive breeding situation.

- 15.3 General recommendations applicable to the following bird categories: Large seed-eating birds, Small seed-eating birds, fruit-eating birds and nectar-feeding or insectivorous birds:
- 15.4 The relevant food per species must be supplied.
- 15.5 Containers for water must be adequate and cleaned regularly.
- 15.6 A complete cement floor area of the aviary is not allowed, as the birds need an area of sand or gravel to scrape or scrabble and have a dust bath.
- 15.7 Ample roosting space must be supplied.
- 15.8 All species other than doves need to be pinioned to prevent injury.
- 15.9 Natural vegetation (grasses and trees/shrubs) is required.
- 15.10 At least a quarter of the aviary should provide shelter to protect the birds against weather changes like rain, wind, cold and heat with a waterproof covered area of at least 4 m².

16. Large seed-eating birds,

(Large doves (African olive (rameron) pigeon, speckled (rock) pigeon, red-eyed dove, mourning dove and cape turtle-dove), sandgrouse, francolins, partridges, spurfowl and guinea-fowl).

- 16.1 The minimum size of aviary for these species is 20m³.
- 16.2 A maximum of ten (10) birds of this group per 20m³ is allowed or less when birds of other categories are present in the same aviary.
- 16.3 This is a general recommendation for all species

17. Small seed-eating birds,

Small doves (cinnamon dove, laughing dove, green spotted dove, blue spotted dove, tambourine dove and Namaqua dove), canaries, finches, waxbills, weavers, widows, whydahs, sparrows, larks and buntings.

- 17.1 The minimum size of an aviary for these species is 10m³.
- 17.2 A maximum of thirty (30) birds of this group per 10m³ will be allowed or less when birds of other categories are present in the same aviary.
This is a general recommendation for all species.
- 17.3 When any of them are kept in intensive breeding situations, the current minimum of 10m³ may be ignored. Intensive breeding here refers to single pairs per aviary.
 - (a) The relevant food per species must be supplied.
 - (b) Containers for water must be adequate and cleaned regularly.
 - (c) A complete cement floor area of the aviary will not be allowed as the birds need an area of sand or gravel to scrape or scrabble and have a dust bath.
 - (d) Ample roosting space must be supplied as well as grass and shrubs as hiding places.
 - (e) Natural vegetation (grasses and trees/shrubs) is required.

- (f) At least a quarter of the aviary should provide shelter to protect the birds against climate changes like rain, wind, cold and heat with a waterproof covered area of at least 4 m².

18. Fruit eating birds,

Hornbills, turacos (louries), go-away-bird, parrots, barbets, starlings, mouse birds, bulbuls and green pigeon

- 18.1 The minimum size of aviary for all above bird species except for the hornbills and turacos is 10m³.
- 18.2 For the smaller species a maximum of twelve (12) birds per 10m³ apply.
- 18.3 For the two larger species, a minimum aviary size of 20m³ with a maximum of six (6) birds per 20m³ is allowed.

This is a general recommendation for all species

- 18.4 In the case of intensive parrot breeding situations, the minimum size may be ignored.
 - (a) The relevant food per species must be supplied.
 - (b) Containers for water must be adequate and cleaned regularly.
 - (c) A complete cement floor area of the aviary will not be allowed, as the birds need an area of sand or gravel to scrape or scabble and have a dust bath.
 - (d) Ample roosting space must be supplied.
 - (e) Natural vegetation (grasses and trees/shrubs) is required.
 - (f) At least a quarter of the aviary should provide shelter to protect the birds against climate changes like rain, wind, cold and heat with a waterproof covered area of at least 4m².

19. Nectar-feeding / insectivorous birds

White-eyes and sunbirds

- 19.1 The minimum size of aviary for these species is 10m³ and a maximum of ten (10) birds of this group per 10m³ is allowed.

This is a general recommendation for all species
- 19.2 When any of them are kept in intensive breeding situations, the current minimum of 10 m³ may be ignored.
- 19.3 A special investigation into habitat and food supply must be done before a permit for keeping is issued.
 - (a) The relevant food per species must be supplied.
 - (b) Containers for water must be adequate and cleaned regularly. A complete cement floor area of the aviary is not allowed as the birds need an area of sand or gravel to scrape or scabble and have a dust bath.
 - (c) Ample roosting space must be supplied.
 - (d) Natural vegetation (grasses and trees/shrubs) is required.

- (e) At least a quarter of the aviary should provide shelter to protect the birds against climate changes like rain, wind, cold and heat with a waterproof covered area of at least 4m².

20. Waterfowl

Ducks and geese

- 20.1 The minimum size of aviary for these species is 15m². and a maximum of ten (10) birds of this group per 10m³ is allowed.
This is as a general recommendation for all species
- 20.2 The enclosure must be large enough to prevent micro-organism and parasite build-up in soil or in shelters;
- 20.3 contain smooth fencing, lacking projections, or walls designed to minimize injuries; and
- 20.4 contain visual barriers which isolate neighbouring pairs and therefore also encourage breeding when needed for the species.

21. Flighted breeding pairs

- 21.1 Only for birds used in breeding programmes for conservation purposes and birds in rehabilitation for release.
- 21.2 The enclosure should:
 - (a) be predator proofed;
 - (b) be a minimum of 15m²;
 - (c) be a minimum height of 2.3m and be flight-netted.
 - (d) contain a visual barrier on at least one side to prevent disturbance, and to help with capturing when necessary;
 - (e) have some natural or artificial cover to facilitate adjustment of the birds to the enclosure and to act as a shelter in adverse weather conditions; and
 - (f) have a small drainable cemented dam of at least 5m², the depth of which will depend on the species kept.

22. Non-flighted breeding pairs

- 22.1 The enclosure should conform to the same standards as for flighted birds as per 14.9.6 above, except for the fact that no flight netting is necessary.

23. Flighted and non-flighted groups

- 23.1 The enclosure for groups should:
 - (a) be predator proofed;
 - (b) be a minimum of 50m²;
 - (c) have a fence height of 2.3m;
 - (d) have flight netting attached to the pen perimeter; have two or more feeding stations;

- (e) have a small drainable cemented dam of at least 10m². The depth of which will depend on the species kept; and
- (f) house a maximum of twenty (20) birds per 50m².

24. Short Title and Commencement

These regulations shall be called the Regulations for the management of birds in the North West Province 2014, and shall take effect on the date of publication.

NOTICE 563 OF 2014**NORTH WEST DEPARTMENT OF RURAL, ENVIRONMENT AND AGRICULTURAL
DEVELOPMENT****DRAFT AMENDMENTS TO THE NORTH WEST FENCING POLICY**

Draft amendments to operational procedure, guideline and fencing specification for wildlife in the North West Province, in terms of the –

1. Nature Conservation Ordinance, No. 12 of 1983 (Transvaal Province);
2. Bophuthatswana Nature Conservation Act, 1973;
3. Cape Nature and Environmental Conservation Ordinance, No. 19 of 1974 (Cape Province), and
4. National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004)

I, Manketsi Tlhape, in my capacity as the Member of the Executive Council responsible for Rural, Environment and Agricultural Development in the North West Province hereby, by the powers vested in me in terms of the above-mentioned provisions, and in respect of areas within the boundaries of the North West Province, publish for comments, draft operational procedure, guideline and fencing specification for wildlife in the North West Province.

Any person who wishes to submit representations or comments in connection with the above is invited to do so in writing thirty (30) days of the publication of this notice. All representations or comments must be submitted in writing to the Director for Biodiversity Management:

By post to: Director Biodiversity Management
 Department of Rural, Environment and Agricultural Development
 Private Bag X2039
 Mmabatho, 2735

By fax to email: 0865497696 or by e-mail to jdenga@nwpg.gov.za

Any enquiries regarding the document may be directed to Mr Jonathan Denga at (018) 389 5777

Manketsi Tlhape

MEC for Rural, Environment and Agricultural Development

Date: ____/____/____

OPERATIONAL PROCEDURE, GUIDELINE AND FENCING SPECIFICATION FOR WILDLIFE IN THE NORTH WEST PROVINCE

It must be noted that content of this document is only intended to be regarded minimum requirements for keeping wild animals within the North West Province, initiatives beyond specifications stipulated herein are encouraged, and land owners are charged with liabilities to ensure wild animals are contained in a manner to prevent any escape.

1. Table of Contents:

- Section A** - Minimum fencing specification for game.
- Section B** - Minimum fencing specification for predators in captivity.
- Section C** - Minimum quarantine specification for predators.
- Section D** - Minimum fencing specification for managed wild predators.

2. List of figures:

- Figure 1** - Spacing of wire strands for Fence Type 1 and 1A.
- Figure 2** - Spacing of wire strands for Fence Type 2.
- Figure 3** - Spacing of wire strands for Fence Type 3.
- Figure 4** - Electrical wire specifications for Fence Type 4.

3. Purpose:

- 3.1** To provide for the management of all enclosed wild animals and keeping / holding facilities for wild animals in the North West Province.

4. Definitions:

- 4.1 “adequate enclosed land”** refers to land which is enclosed in such a way that–
 - (a) specified wild animals are confined to that land
 - (b) can not readily escape from such land; and
 - (b) those outside that land are excluded from entering that land.

5. Introduction:

5.1 South Africa has agreed and committed to participate in the global initiative to conserve and manage the rich and unique biodiversity of the nation in various legislation, treaties, conventions and management practices. To achieve the legal and international objectives, it is necessary to introduce effective planning and management tools of biodiversity on National, Provincial and local levels.

5.2 Provinces are obliged, in terms of the White paper on Conservation and Sustainable use of South Africa's Biological Diversity, to develop and implement management strategies for managing its indigenous biodiversity.

6. Requirements for a good fence:

6.1 A good fence should have the following features.

- (a) It should be in a perfectly straight line from straining post with all the posts standing in perfect alignment.
- (b) The straining, corner and gateposts should be sturdy and be set vertically into the ground.
- (c) All other fence posts and droppers should stand erect and maintain the same height above ground level. In this way the undulations of the ground are followed.
- (d) Straining posts should not be too far apart (Maximum 200m). The closer the straining posts, the sturdier the fence.
- (e) Irrespective of the number and type of wires used each should be at a specific height above ground level be parallel to the other and be well secured to each fence post and dropper in such a manner that it cannot be shifted vertically. The more wire stands in a fence of a particular height the more difficult it is for man or animal to climb through them.
- (f) Droppers must be spaced so that the distance between the fence posts is divided equally. They must stand erect and the wire stands must be securely tied to them at the same spacing as on the fence post.
- (g) A good fence can never be erected with inferior material.

7. General requirements for dangerous game:

- 7.1 Approval for the introduction of Dangerous Game lies with the Department, and will be based on ecological considerations.
- 7.2 Dangerous game refers to: Lion, Elephant, Black Rhino, White Rhino, Hippopotamus, Buffalo, Leopard, Cheetah, Wild Dog and Hyena.
- 7.3 Attached to the application must be letters of no objection / comment from immediate neighbours and local forums such as farmers associations. The final decision rests with the Department.
- 7.4 An emergency plan with contact persons, telephone numbers etc. must be submitted, to the Department.
- 7.5 A comprehensive management plan for all species with the exception for White Rhino and Buffalo is essential.
- 7.6 An electrified introduction boma is a prerequisite for all dangerous game with the exception for White Rhino and Buffalo for a minimum period.
- 7.7 Any changes to Management Plans or Insurance policies / public liability must be brought to the immediate attention of the Department.
- 7.8 All dangerous game, predators and small cats in captivity must be micro-chipped for identification purposes.
- 7.9 Landowners will be responsible for the Micro-chipping of animals as in 7.8, and shall bear such necessary costs.

8. General:

- 8.1 To qualify for exemption a farm must be 400ha, and must be adequately fenced as specified below.
- 8.2 Overnight quarters may not be used as a keeping facility for any predator species.
- 8.3 No live animals may be fed to predators in captivity.
- 8.4 With the exception for White Rhino and Buffalo, no Exemption will be granted for any dangerous game.
- 8.5 No hybrid species may leave any property within the province alive.
- 8.6 No hybrid species may be imported into the North West Province.
- 8.7 Documented hybrids:
 - (a) Blue wildebeest x Black wildebeest
 - (b) Blesbok x Bontebok x Tsessebe
 - (c) Hartmann Zebra x Burchell Zebra

(d) Western Roan x Southern Roan

8.8 None of the above mentioned species that has the ability to hybridize may leave any property within the province alive were they are occurring in the same camp.

SECTION A

9. Minimum fencing specification for game

Fence Types:

| FENCE TYPE | DESCRIPTION |
|------------|---|
| 1 | 1.4 m high: 12 wires |
| 1 A | 1.4 m high: 12 wires + 4 electrified wires and a trip-wire with a constant pulse current of 5 000 Volts |
| 2 | 1.8 m high; 15 wires |
| 3 | 2.4 m high; 19 wires |
| 4 | Electrified wires and a trip-wire with a constant pulse current of 5 000 Volts |

| Species | Scientific name | Fence Type |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|
| African elephant | <i>Loxodonta africana</i> | 3 + 4 |
| Black rhinoceros | <i>Diceros bicornis</i> | 1 A |
| Black wildebeest | <i>Connochaetes gnou</i> | 1 |
| Blesbok | <i>Damaliscus pygargus phillipsi</i> | 1 |
| Blue wildebeest | <i>Connochaetes taurinus</i> | 1 |
| Buffalo | <i>Syncerus caffer</i> | 2 |
| Bushbuck | <i>Tragelaphus scriptus</i> | 1 |
| Burchell zebra | <i>Equus burchelli</i> | 2 |
| Common/Grey duiker | <i>Sylvicapra grimmia</i> | 1 |
| Eland | <i>Taurotragus oryx</i> | 3 |
| Gemsbok | <i>Oryx gazella</i> | 1 |

| | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|-----|
| Giraffe | <i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i> | 3 |
| Grey reedbuck | <i>Pelea capriolus</i> | 2 |
| Hartmann's zebra | <i>Equus zebra hartmannae</i> | 2 |
| Hippopotamus | <i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i> | 1 A |
| Impala | <i>Aepyceros melampus</i> | 3 |
| Klipspringer | <i>Oreotragus oreotragus</i> | 1 |
| Kudu | <i>Tragelaphus strepsiceros</i> | 3 |
| Lechwe | <i>Kobus leche</i> | 3 |
| Mountain reedbuck | <i>Redunca fulvorufula</i> | 2 |
| Nyala | <i>Tragelaphus angasii</i> | 1 |
| Oribi | <i>Ourebia ourebi</i> | 1 |
| Red hartebeest | <i>Alcelaphus buselaphus</i> | 2 |
| Reedbuck | <i>Redunca arundinum</i> | 2 |
| Roan | <i>Hippotragus equinus</i> | 2 |
| Sable | <i>Hippotragus niger</i> | 2 |
| Springbok | <i>Antidorcas marsupialis</i> | 1 |
| Steenbok | <i>Raphicerus campestris</i> | 1 |
| Tsessebe | <i>Damaliscus lunatus</i> | 2 |
| Warthog | <i>Phacochoerus ethiopicus</i> | 2 |
| Waterbuck | <i>Kobus ellipsiprimnus</i> | 3 |
| White rhinoceros | <i>Ceratotherium simum</i> | 1 A |

10. Special notice:

10.1 Fences higher than 1.4 meters do not require electrification for white rhino.

10.2 For any animal not mentioned above, the approval of the Department is needed

and decisions will be based on ecological considerations.

11. The following species do not qualifying for exemption:

| Species | Scientific name |
|---|-------------------------------|
| African elephant | <i>Loxodonta africana</i> |
| Black rhinoceros | <i>Diceros bicornis</i> |
| Hippopotamus | <i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i> |
| All predator / carnivores species under the order CARNIVORA | |
| All exotic species from outside the national boundaries of South Africa not occurring naturally with in the national boundaries of South Africa | |
| Any animal / species that were exposed to hybridization | |

MATERIAL SPECIFICATION:

| FENCE TYPE 1, 1A, 2 & 3: | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| POLES | Straining, gate and corner posts | Wooden | 125.0 mm |
| | | Iron | 90.0 mm |
| POLES | Line | Wooden | 125.0 mm |
| | | Iron | 50.00 mm |
| DROPPERS | | Wooden | 30.00 mm |
| | | Iron/Plastic | Standard steel or Plastic |
| SPACING (MAX) | Straining posts | | 100.0 to 200.0 m |
| | Line poles – Y standard | | 10.0 m |
| | Droppers | | 2.00 m |
| Wire | Straining wire | Steel | 2.2 mm |
| FENCE TYPE 4: | | | |
| POLES | Straining, gate and corner posts | Wooden | 150.0 mm |
| | | Iron | 90.0 mm |
| POLES | Line | Wooden | 125.0 mm |
| | | Iron | 50.0 mm |

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|--------|----------------|
| DROPPERS | | Wooden | 75-80.0 mm |
| | | Iron | Standard steel |
| SPACING (MAX) | Straining posts | | 100 – 200 m |
| | Line poles – Y standard | | 10.00 m |
| | Droppers | | 2.00 m |
| Wire | Straining wire | Steel | 2.2mm |

| Strands | | Spacing (mm) |
|---------|--|--------------|
| 12 | | |
| 11 | | 200 |
| 10 | | 200 |
| 9 | | 100 |
| 8 | | 100 |
| 7 | | 100 |
| 6 | | 100 |
| 5 | | 100 |
| 4 | | 100 |
| 3 | | 100 |
| 2 | | 100 |
| 1 | | 100 |
| Ground | | 100 |

FIGURE 1: SPACING OF WIRE STRANDS FOR FENCE TYPE 1 AND 1A

| Strands | Spacing (mm) |
|---------|--------------|
| 15 | |
| 14 | 200 |
| 13 | 200 |
| 12 | 200 |
| 11 | 100 |
| 10 | 100 |
| 9 | 100 |
| 8 | 100 |
| 7 | 100 |
| 6 | 100 |
| 5 | 100 |
| 4 | 100 |
| 3 | 100 |
| 2 | 100 |
| 1 | 100 |
| Ground | 100 |

FIGURE 2: SPACING OF WIRE STRANDS FOR FENCE TYPE 2

| Strands | Spacing (mm) |
|---------|--------------|
| 19 | |
| 18 | 200 |
| 17 | 200 |
| 16 | 200 |
| 15 | 150 |
| 14 | 150 |
| 13 | 150 |
| 12 | 150 |
| 11 | 150 |
| 10 | 100 |
| 9 | 100 |
| 8 | 100 |
| 7 | 100 |
| 6 | 100 |
| 5 | 100 |
| 4 | 100 |
| 3 | 100 |
| 2 | 100 |
| 1 | 100 |
| Ground | 50 |

FIGURE 3: SPACING OF WIRE STRANDS FOR FENCE TYPE 3

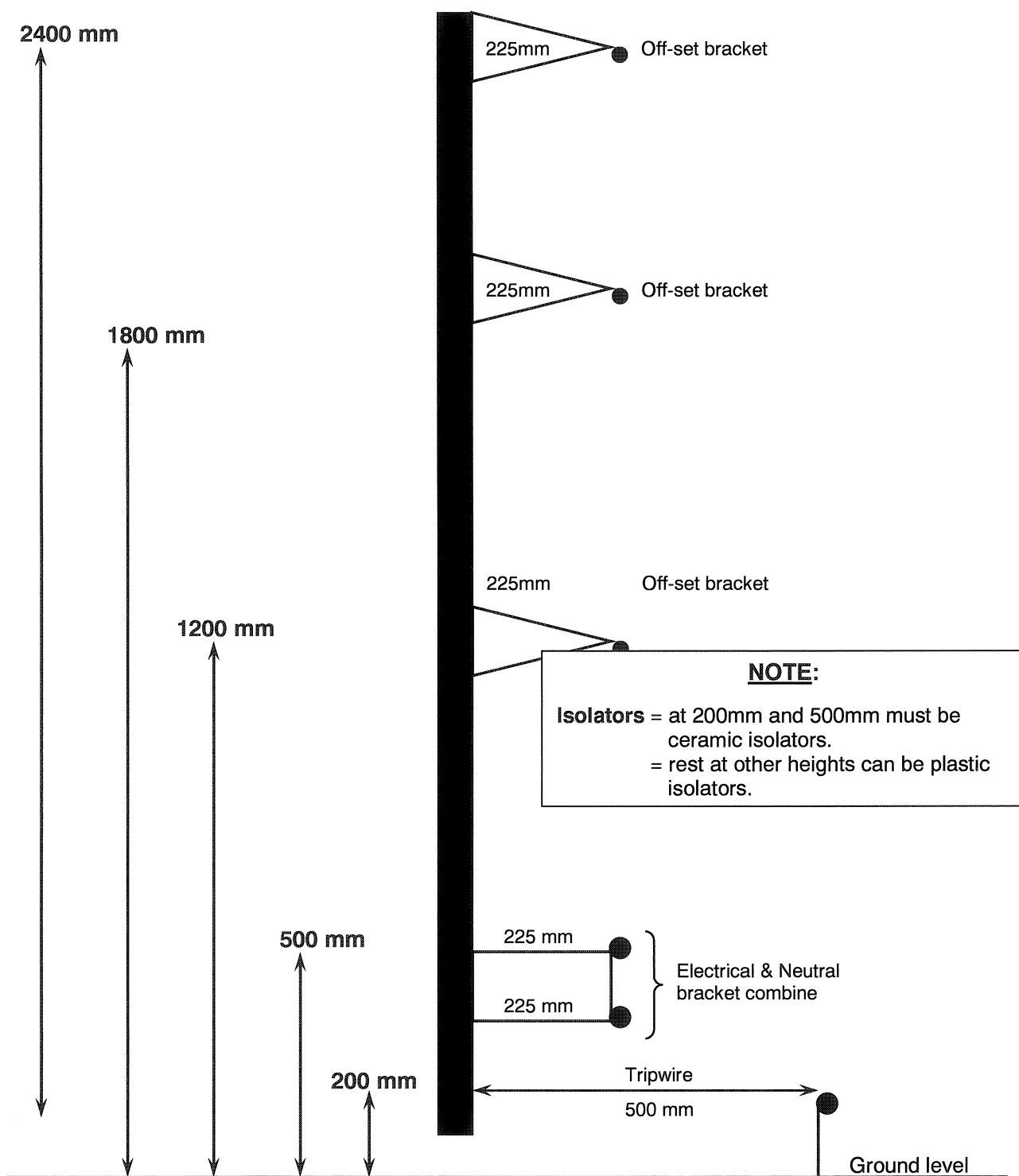


FIGURE 4: ELECTRICAL WIRE SPECIFICATION FOR FENCE TYPE 4

SECTION B

12. Minimum fencing specification for predators in captivity

LION – *Panthera leo* and TIGERS - *Panthera tigris*

(Minimum size of camp = 1500m²) / (150m² per animal)

(Maximum number of animals (excluding suckling cubs) per camp = 10)

(For each additional animal a further area of 150m² per Lion is required)

12.1 Fence:

- (a) The camp must consist of two fences (inside fence and outside fence):
 - (i) Inside fence must be 2.4 m high and electrified; and
 - (ii) Outside fence must be 2.4 m high.
- (b) The inside fence must have an overhang that is 0.5 m long, angling at a minimum of 45° towards the inside of the camp.
- (c) Minimum spacing between wires on the overhang is 50 mm
- (d) The distance between the two fences (inside fence and outside fence) must be a minimum of 3 m and a maximum of 10 m.
- (e) The inside fence must be constructed in such a way that predators must not be able to get their paws through the fence.
- (f) Minimum gauge of inside fence 2.5 mm
- (g) The outside fence may be a Bonnox, or Veldspan or a 24 wire single strand steel wire fence.

12.2 Electrification:

- (a) The inside fence must be electrified with a minimum of 4 electrical wires.
- (b) One electrical wire must be provided at the inside end of the overhang.
- (c) All electrical strands should be 0.2 m away from the fence, except on the inside end of the overhang where it should be 0.05 m away
- (d) Electrical wires must be secured onto the fence at the following heights from the ground: 0.8m, 1.8 m, 2.4 m and end of overhang.
- (e) The camps must be electrified with a constant pulse current of a minimum of 6 000 Volts.
- (f) A warning system must be in place to indicate whether the electric fence is operational or not.

12.3 Foundation:

- (a) A concrete slab is required directly under the inside fence with the following dimensions: width of concrete slab = 0.15 m and depth of concrete slab = 0.3 m.
- (b) The fence itself must not be concreted into the concrete slab. It must be attached to a bottom steel wire strand that is fixed with U-loops into the concrete.
- (c) In rocky areas, the department may amend specification regarding the concrete slab.
- (d) No concrete slab is required for the outside fence.

12.4 Poles:

- (a) Corner posts (3.4 m long) have to be concreted in at a depth of 1 m, in a concrete block of 0.6 m x 0.6 m.
- (b) Maximum distance between corner posts should be 100 m.
- (c) Straining poles (3 m long) on the inside fence must be concreted into the ground at a depth of 0.6 m in a concrete block of 0.3 m x 0.15 m.
- (d) These straining poles must be spaced at a maximum of 10 m apart.
- (e) Y-standard poles (3 m long) on the inside fence must be concreted into the ground at a depth of 0.6 m in a concrete block of 0.3 m x 0.15 m at a maximum distance of 5 m apart between the straining posts.

12.5 Gates:

- (a) All gates must be 2.4 m high on the outside and inside fences.
- (b) These gates must be constructed out of a steel framework.
- (c) The inside gate must have a standard electrified overhang (as per inside fence) to the inside of the camp.
- (d) The locking mechanism of the gate must be of such a nature that when closed and under any kind of strain, the gap between the fence post and the gate must not exceed 50 mm.
- (e) The gap between the bottom (lowest part) of the gate and the concrete slab underneath the gate may not exceed 50 mm. The same applies to the gap between the top of the gate and the overhang.
- (f) Gates are seen as part of the fence and thus should comply with the same standards as the fences.

12.6 Adequate Shelter:

- (a) Adequate cover against weather patterns must be provided in each camp.

- (b) Sheltered cubing hats must be built away from inside fences which borders the passage between outside and inside fence, or the height of such inside fence must remain at 2.4m when measured from the roof of the hut, otherwise, triangular electrified wire caps must be installed.

12.7 Feeding / Cleaning Compartments:

- (a) Feeding or cleaning compartments must be built on inside of every keeping facility, and must follow specification of the inside fence, with doors constructed of steel framework with functional sliding mechanism.

12.8 Water points:

- (a) Each camp must be supplied with an efficient water system.

12.9 Special note

- (a) No expanded metal may be used on inside fences or gate

LEOPARD – *Panthera pardus* / JAGUAR - *Panthera onca* / PUMA - *Panthera concolor*, *P. yagouaroundi*, *P. pardoides*

(Minimum size of camp = 400 m²)

(Maximum number of animals (excluding suckling cubs) per camp = 2)

(For each additional animal a further area of 150m² per animal is required)

12.10 Fence:

- (a) The camp must consist of two fences (inside fence and outside fence):
- (i) Inside fence must be 3.0 m high and electrified; and
 - (ii) Outside fence must be 2.4 m high.
- (b) The inside fence must have an overhang that is 1 m long, angling at 90° towards the inside of the camp.
- (c) A complete roof cover of mesh is required where trees inside the camps are higher than the inside fences.
- (d) Or, there must be no tall trees closer than 8m of the inside fences from the inside of the camp where an open top structure exists.
- (e) Minimum spacing between wires on the overhang is 50mm
- (f) The distance between the two fences (inside fence and outside fence) must be a

minimum of 3 m and a maximum of 10 m.

- (g) The inside fence must be constructed in such a way that predators must not be able to get their paws through the fence.
- (h) Minimum gauge of inside fence 2.5mm
- (i) The outside fence may be a Bonnox or Veldspan or a 24 wire single strand steel wire fence

12.11 Electrification:

- (a) The inside fence must be electrified with a minimum of 4 electrical wires
- (b) One electrical wire must be provided at the inside end of the overhang.
- (c) All electrical strands should be 200mm away from the fence, except on the inside end of the overhang where it should be 50mm away
- (d) Electrical wires must be secured onto the fence at the following heights from the ground:
0.3 m, 1.8 m, 3 m and end of overhang.
- (e) The camps must be electrified with a constant pulse current of a minimum of 6 000 Volts.
- (f) A warning system must be in place to indicate whether the electric fence is operational or not.
- (g) No electrification is required when the camp is fully enclosed

12.12 Foundation:

- (a) A concrete slab is required directly under the inside fence with the following dimensions: width of concrete slab = 0.15 m and depth of concrete slab = 0.3 m.
- (b) The fence itself must not be concreted into the concrete slab. It must be attached to a bottom steel wire strand that is fixed with U-loops into the concrete.
- (c) In rocky areas specification regarding the concrete slab may be amended by the department.
- (d) No concrete slab is required for the outside fence.

12.13 Poles:

- (a) Corner posts (4 m long) have to be concreted in at a depth of 1 m, in a concrete

block of

0.6 m x 0.6 m.

- (b) Maximum distance between corner posts should be 100 m.
- (c) Straining poles (3.6 m long) on the inside fence must be concreted into the ground at a depth of 0.6 m in a concrete block of 0.3 m x 0.15 m.
- (d) These straining poles must be spaced at a maximum distance of 10 m apart.
- (e) Y-standard poles (3.6 m long) on the inside fence must be concreted into the ground at a depth of 0.6 m in a concrete block of 0.3 m x 0.15 m at a maximum distance of 5 m apart between the straining posts.

12.14 Gates:

- (a) The inside gate must be 3.0 m high and the outside gate 2.4 m high
- (b) These gates must be constructed out of a steel framework.
- (c) The inside gate must have a standard electrified overhang (as per inside fence) to the inside of the camp.
- (d) The locking mechanism of the gate must be of such a nature that when closed and under any kind of strain, the gap between the fence posts and the gate must not exceed 50 mm.
- (e) The gap between the bottom (lowest part) of the gate and the concrete slab underneath the gate may not exceed 50 mm. The same applies to the gap between the top of the gate and the overhang.
- (f) Gates are seen as part of the fence and thus should comply with the same standards as the fences.

12.15 Adequate Shelter:

- (a) Adequate cover against weather patterns must be provided in each camp.

12.16 Water points:

- (a) Each camp must be supplied with an efficient water system.

12.17 Special note

- (a) No expanded metal may be used on inside fences or gates

**WILD DOG Lycaon pictus , CHEETAH – Acinonyx jubates and
WOLF – Canis spp**

(Minimum size of camp = 1 000 m²)

(Maximum number of animals (excluding suckling pups/cubs) per camp = 5)

(For each additional animal a further area of 200 m² per animal is required)

12.18 Fence:

- (a) The camp must consist of two fences (inside fence and outside fence):
 - (i) Inside fence must be 2.4 m high; and
 - (ii) Outside fence must be 2.4 m high.
- (b) The distance between the two fences (inside fence and outside fence) must be a minimum of 3 m and a maximum of 10 m.
- (c) The inside fence must be constructed in such a way that predators must not be able to get their paws or their jaws through the fence.
- (d) Minimum gauge of inside fence 2.5mm
- (e) The outside fence must be a Bonnox or Veldspan or a 24 wire single strand steel wire fence.

12.19 Foundation:

- (a) A concrete slab is required directly under the inside fence with the following dimensions: width of concrete slab = 0.15 m and depth of concrete slab = 0.3 m.
- (b) The fence itself must not be concreted into the concrete slab. It must be attached to a bottom steel wire strand that is fixed with U-loops into the concrete.
- (c) In rocky areas specification, the department may amend regarding the concrete slab.
- (d) No concrete slab is required for the outside fence.

12.20 Poles:

- (a) Corner posts (3.4 m long) have to be concreted in at a depth of 1 m, in a concrete block of
0.6 m x 0.6 m.

- (b) Maximum distance between corner posts should be 100 m.
- (c) Straining poles (3.0 m long) on the inside fence must be concreted into the ground at a depth of 0.6 m in a concrete block of 0.3 m x 0.15 m.
- (d) These straining poles must be spaced at a maximum distance of 10 m apart.
- (e) Y-standard poles (3.0 m long) on the inside fence must be concreted into the ground at a depth of 0.6 m in a concrete block of 0.3 m x 0.15 m at a maximum distance of 5 m apart between the straining posts.

12.21 Gates:

- (a) All gates must be 2.4 m high on the outside and inside fences.
- (b) These gates must be constructed out of a steel framework.
- (c) The locking mechanism of the gate must be of such a nature that when closed and under any kind of strain, the gap between the fence posts and the gate must not exceed 50 mm.
- (d) The gap between the bottom (lowest part) of the gate and the concrete slab underneath the gate may not exceed 50 mm. The same applies to the gap between the top of the gate and the overhang.
- (e) Gates are seen as part of the fence and thus should comply with the same standards as the fences.

12.22 Adequate shelter:

- (a) Adequate cover against weather patterns must be provided in each camp

12.23 Feeding / Cleaning Compartments:

- (a) Feeding or cleaning compartments must be built on inside of every keeping facility, and must follow specification of the inside fence, with doors constructed of steel framework with functional sliding mechanism.

12.24 Water points:

- (a) Each camp must be supplied with an efficient water system.

12.25 Special note

- (a) No expanded metal may be used on inside fences or gates.

BROWN HYENA – *Hyaena brunnea* & SPOTTED HYENA – *Crocuta crocuta*

(Minimum size of camp = 1 000 m²)

(Maximum number of animals (excluding suckling pups) per camp = 5)

(For each additional animal a further area of 200 m² per animal is required)

12.26 Fence:

- (a) The camp must consist of two fences (inside fence and outside fence):
 - (i) Inside fence must be 1.8 m high and electrified; and
 - (ii) Outside fence must be 1.8 m high.
- (b) Minimum spacing between wires on the overhang is 0.5 m
- (c) The distance between the two fences (inside fence and outside fence) must be a minimum of 3 m and a maximum of 10 m.
- (d) The inside fence must be constructed in such a way that predators must not be able to their paws or their jaws through the fence.
- (e) Minimum gauge of inside fence 2.5mm
- (f) The outside fence may be a Bonnox or Veldspan or a 24 wire single strand steel wire fence.

12.27 Electrification:

- (a) The inside fence must be electrified with a minimum of 3 electrical wires.
- (b) One electrical wire must be provided at the inside end of the overhang.
- (c) All electrical strands should be 0.2 m away from the fence, except on the inside end of the overhang where it should be 0.5 m away
- (d) Electrical wires must be secured onto the fence at the following heights from the ground:
0.2 m, 1 m and 1.8 m.
- (e) The camps must be electrified with a constant pulse current of a minimum of 6 000 Volts.
- (f) A warning system must be in place to indicate whether the electric fence is operational or not.

12.28 Foundation:

- (a) A concrete slab is required directly under the inside fence with the following dimensions: width of concrete slab = 0.15 m and depth of concrete slab = 0.3 m.
- (b) The fence itself must not be concreted into the concrete slab. It must be attached to a bottom steel wire strand that is fixed with U-loops into the concrete.
- (c) In rocky areas specification, the department may amend regarding the concrete slab.
- (d) No concrete slab is required for the outside fence.

12.29 Poles:

- (a) Corner posts (2.8 m long) have to be concreted in at a depth of 1 m, in a concrete block of 0.6 m x 0.6 m.
- (b) Maximum distance between corner posts should be 100 m.
- (c) Straining poles (2.4 m long) on the inside fence must be concreted into the ground at a depth of 0.6 m in a concrete block of 0.3 m x 0.15 m.
- (d) These straining poles must be spaced at a maximum distance of 10 m apart.
- (e) Y-standard poles (2.4 m long) on the inside fence must be concreted into the ground at a depth of 0.6 m in a concrete block of 0.3 m x 0.15 m at a maximum distance of 5 m apart between the straining posts.

12.30 Gate:

- (a) All gates must be 1.8 m high on the outside and inside fences.
- (b) These gates must be constructed out of a steel framework.
- (c) The inside gate must have a standard electrified overhang (as per inside fence) to the inside of the camp.
- (d) The locking mechanism of the gate must be of such a nature that when closed and under any kind of strain, the gap between the fence posts and the gate must not exceed 50 mm.
- (e) The gap between the bottom (lowest part) of the gate and the concrete slab underneath the gate may not exceed 50 mm. The same applies to the gap between the top of the gate and the overhang.
- (f) Gates are seen as part of the fence and thus should comply with the same standards as the fences.

12.31 Adequate Shelter:

- (a) Adequate cover against weather patterns must be provided in each camp.

12.32 Feeding / Cleaning Compartments:

- (a) Feeding or cleaning compartments must be built on inside of every keeping facility, and must follow specification of the inside fence, with doors constructed of steel framework with functional sliding mechanism.

12.33 Water points:

- (a) Each camp must be supplied with an efficient water system.

12.34 Special note

- (a) No expanded metal may be used on inside fences or gates

CARACAL – Felis caracal, JACKAL – Canis spp., FOX – including Otocyon spp and Vulpes spp. and other smaller cat species

(Minimum size of camp = 100 m²)

(Maximum number of animals (excluding suckling pups) per camp = 2)

(For each additional animal a further area of 50 m² per animal is required)

12.35 Fence:

- (a) The camp must consist of two fences (inside fence and outside fence):
- (i) Inside fence must be 2.4 m high and electrified; and
 - (ii) Outside fence must be 2.4 m high.
- (b) The inside fence must have an overhang that is 0.5 m long, angling at 45° towards the inside of the camp
- (c) A complete roof cover of mesh is required.
- (d) Minimum spacing between wires on the overhang is 50mm
- (e) The distance between the two fences (inside fence and outside fence) must be a

minimum of 3 m and a maximum of 10 m.

- (f) The inside fence must be constructed in such a way that predators must not be able to get their paws through the fence.
- (g) Minimum gauge of inside fence 2.0mm
- (h) The outside fence may be a Bonnox, Veldspan or diamond mesh fence.

12.36 Electrification:

- (a) The inside fence must be electrified with a minimum of 3 electrical wires.
- (b) One electrical wire must be provided at the inside end of the overhang.
- (c) All electrical strands should be 0.15 m away from the fence, except on the inside end of the overhang where it should be 0.5 m away
- (d) Electrical wires must be secured onto the fence at the following heights from the ground:
0.3 m, 2.4 m and end of overhang.
- (e) The camps must be electrified with a constant pulse current of a minimum of 6 000 Volts.
- (f) A warning system must be in place to indicate whether the electric fence is operational or not.
- (g) No electrification is required when the camp is fully enclosed

12.37 Foundation:

- (a) A concrete slab is required directly under the inside fence with the following dimensions: width of concrete slab = 0.15 m and depth of concrete slab = 0.3 m.
- (b) The fence itself must not be concreted into the concrete. It must be attached to a bottom steel wire strand that is fixed with U-loops into the concrete.
- (c) In rocky areas, the department may amend specification regarding the concrete slab.
- (d) No concrete slab is required for the outside fence.
- (e) Minimum strength of concrete mixture on all applications = 40 mpa.

12.38 Poles:

- (a) Corner posts (3.4 m long) have to be concreted in at a depth of 1 000 mm, in a concrete block of 0.6 m x 0.6 m.
- (b) Maximum distance between corner posts should be 100 m.

- (c) Straining poles (3.0 m long) on the inside fence must be concreted into the ground at a depth of 0.60 m in a concrete block of 0.30 m x 0.15 m.
- (d) These straining poles must be spaced at a maximum distance of 10 m apart.
- (e) Y-standard poles (3.0 m long) on the inside fence must be concreted into the ground at a depth of 0.6 m in a concrete block of 0.3 m x 0.15 m at a maximum distance of 5 m apart between the straining posts.

12.39 Gate:

- (a) All gates must be 2.4 m high on the outside and inside fences.
- (b) These gates must be constructed out of a steel framework.
- (c) The inside gate must have a standard electrified overhang (as per inside fence) to the inside of the camp.
- (d) The locking mechanism of the gate must be of such a nature that when closed and under any kind of strain, the gap between the fence posts and the gate must not exceed 50 mm.
- (e) The gap between the bottom (lowest part) of the gate and the concrete slab underneath the gate may not exceed 50 mm. The same applies to the gap between the top of the gate and the overhang.
- (f) Gates are seen as part of the fence and thus should comply with the same standards as the fences.

12.40 Adequate Shelter:

- (a) Adequate cover against weather patterns must be provided in each camp

12.41 Water points:

- (a) Each camp must be supplied with an efficient water system.

12.42 Special note

- (a) No expanded metal may be used on inside fences or gates

SECTION C

13. Minimum quarantine specifications for predators

- 13.1 The same standard apply to quarantine facilities with regard to fencing, poles, electricity, gates and water points. The minimum size per camp is 1000m². This 1000m² camp may not be subdivided.
- 13.2 Adequate Shelter within the quarantine camp will be the following sizes:

14. Lions

- 14.1 The size of these facilities must be 9 m².
- 14.2 The walls must be 20 cm thick, with a solid roof, adequate ventilation and steel doors that can be operated from outside the camps.
- 14.3 Height of the walls is 1.2 m.

15. Leopard, Cheetah, Wild dog, Brown & Spotted Hyena

- 15.1 The size of these facilities must be 4 m².
- 15.2 The walls must be 20 cm thick, with a solid roof, adequate ventilation and steel doors that can be operated from outside the camps.
- 15.3 Height of the walls should be 1.2 meters.

SECTION D**16. Minimum fencing specifications for predators released in camps bigger than 10 ha****(LION, CHEETAH, WILD DOG, BROWN & SPOTTED HYENA, CROCODILES)****(Fence types 3 & 4 apply)**

| Strands | Spacing (mm) |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 19 | |
| 18 | 200 |
| 17 | 200 |
| 16 | 200 |
| 15 | 150 |
| 14 | 150 |
| 13 | 150 |
| 12 | 150 |
| 11 | 150 |
| 10 | 100 |
| 9 | 100 |
| 8 | 100 |
| 7 | 100 |
| 6 | 100 |
| 5 | 100 |
| 4 | 100 |
| 3 | 100 |
| 2 | 100 |
| 1 | 100 |
| Ground | 50 |

FIGURE 3: FENCE TYPE 3 - PERIMETER FENCE

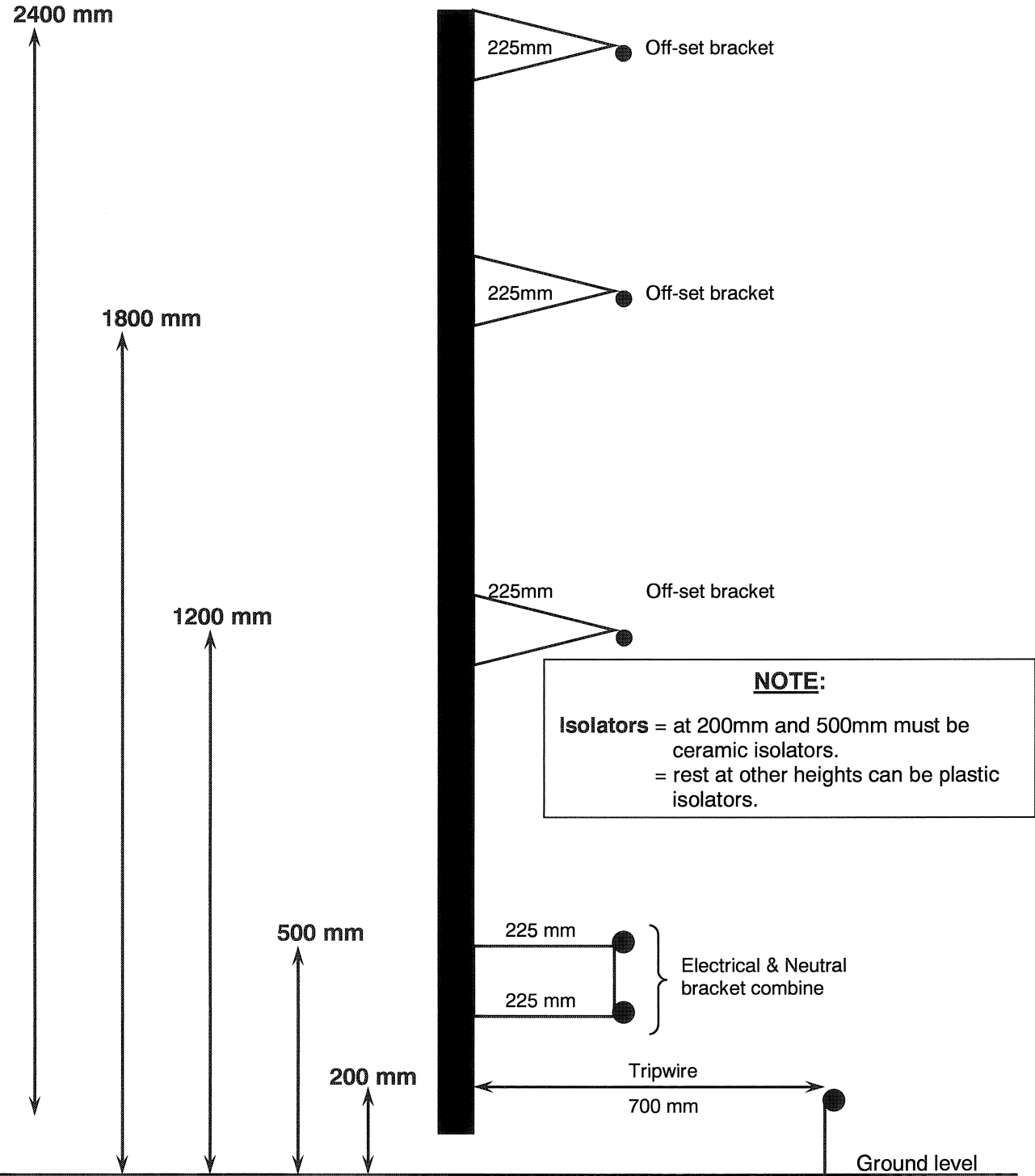


FIGURE 4: ELECTRICAL WIRE SPECIFICATION FOR FENCE TYPE 4

- 16.1 All electric fences must have a standard alarm system per energizer.
- 16.2 A voltage minimum of 5 000 V must be maintained at all times.
- 16.3 A back-up system must be in place for each energizer.
- 16.4 All accommodation facilities within release / hunting camps must be fenced off.
- 16.5 Warning signs must be placed at all gates and along fenced public roads at 1 km intervals.
- 16.6 A fence mesh to a height of 1.2m is mandatory along the main boundaries of the release / hunting camps.
- 16.7 Special plans with regard to the fencing of dongas and rivers must be submitted for approval.
- 16.8 Where crocodiles are released in earth dams, a fence mesh of 50x50mm to a height of 1.2m is mandatory along the main boundary fence.
- 16.9 Crocodiles are not to be released in earth dams where Natural River flows through or across the farm.
- 16.10 Pre-release holding pen standards for lion, cheetah, brown and spotted hyena and wild dog before release into bigger camp.
- (a) Minimum size = 30 m x 30 m.
 - (b) Maximum number of animals per camp = 5.
 - (c) All other standards apply as documented in the minimum fencing requirements for specific species, except for the following:
 - (d) Only one fence is required. This fence must be constructed matching all the minimum standard as prescribed for the inside fence specifications for each species;
 - (e) Fence does not have to be concreted into the ground.
 - (f) Maximum keeping period of predators in temporary holding camps prior to release is six (6) months.

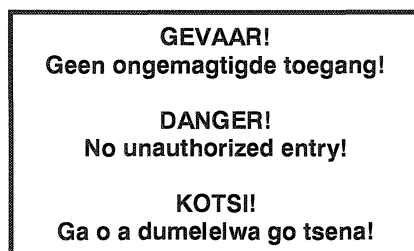
SECTION E

17. General specifications for the warning signs of predator camps including crocodiles (*Crocodylus niloticus*)

17.1 Compulsory Warning Signs:

17.1.1 Compulsory Warning Sign specifications for predator camps without 'Tourism Approval':

- (a) Main gate/s: Minimum size of the warning sign at the main gate/s should be at least 1 000 mm x 1 000 mm.
- (b) The wording on the warning sign must be indicated in the following three languages: Afrikaans, English and Setswana.
- (c) The following wording must appear on each warning sign:



- (d) The warning signs must be printed in RED letter work on a WHITE background.
- (e) All signage of warning signs must be clearly visible and readable.
- (f) This warning sign must be secured onto the main gate.
- (g) In the case of free roaming predators, warning signs (same specifications as for captive predators) must be placed at all gates and fences bordering public roads at 1 km intervals.

17.1.2 Compulsory Warning Sign specifications for predator camps with 'Tourism Approval':

- (a) All the same specifications as for predator camps without 'Tourism Approval' also apply to those with approval (see above-mentioned specifications).
- (b) Additionally a separate warning sign must be secured onto the main gate,

indicating the rules of the predator camp including the following:

- (i) You enter this predator camp at own risk;
- (ii) You may not feed, tease or throw any objects at the predators;
- (iii) You may not put any body part or object through or against the fences of the predator camps;
- (iv) Trespassers will be prosecuted;
- (v) Tourists/ visitors must keep a minimum distance of 1 m from the inside fence line.

SECTION F

18. Minimum keeping and quarantine specifications for Crocodile (*Crocodylus niloticus*)

18.1 With regard to the keeping and management of all crocodile species in captivity

within the North West Province, the department adopted as policy the minimum standards as set out in the South African National Standards (SANS) 631:2009, edition 1, ISBN 978-0-626-22294-9.

18.2 With regard to holding pens for temporary housing of crocodiles and their transportation, the department adopted as policy the minimum standards as set out in the South African National Standards (SANS) 1884-3:2008, edition 1, ISBN 978-0-626-21780-8.

19. Short-title:

19.1 This policy is called the North West Fencing Specification Amendment Policy
2014.

NOTICE – CHANGE OF TELEPHONE NUMBERS: GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS

As the mandated government security printer, providing world class security products and services, Government Printing Works has adopted some of the highly innovative technologies to best serve its customers and stakeholders. In line with this task, Government Printing Works has implemented a new telephony system to ensure most effective communication and accessibility. As a result of this development, our telephone numbers will change with effect from 3 February 2014, starting with the Pretoria offices.

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 - Maps : 012 748 6061/6065 BookShop@gpw.gov.za
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Please consult our website at www.gpwonline.co.za for more contact details.

The numbers for our provincial offices in Polokwane, East London and Mmabatho will not change at this stage.

Printed by and obtainable from the Government Printer, Bosman Street, Private Bag X85, Pretoria, 0001.
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