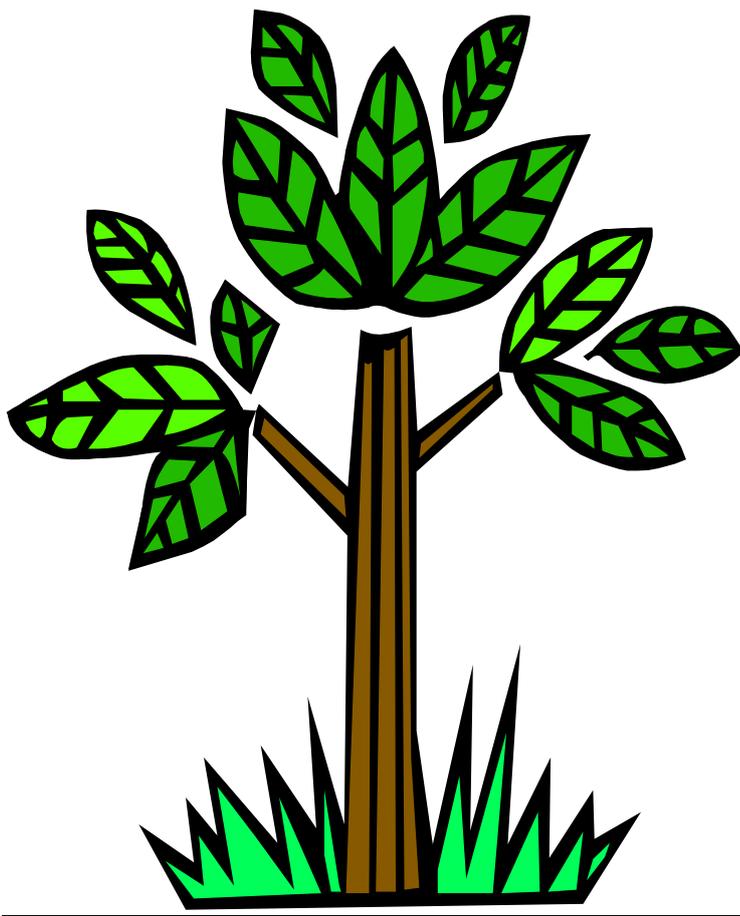


# **BA- PHALABORWA** **MUNICIPALITY**

## **TREE POLICY**



---

**WRITTEN AND DESIGNED BY HGS BEZUIDENHOUT**

**REVIEWED BY: L SHAI**

## **CONTENTS**

	<b>PAGE</b>
<b>1. PURPOSE</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2. SCOPE</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>3. UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES/ INFLUENCING FACTORS</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>4. BENEFITS</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>5. POLICY STATEMENT</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>6. POLICY</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>7. PROTECTED TREES AND ALIEN/INVADER SPECIES</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>8. COMPLIANCE WITH THE PANDEMIC</b>	<b>16</b>

## **1. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this policy is to ensure consistency and professionalism regarding tree management within the area of jurisdiction of Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality.

## **2. SCOPE**

It is predicted that urban greening and reforestation in the rural areas will steadily rise up the political agenda in Ba-Phalaborwa as politicians attempt to find ways to address the environmental integrity of the area to pursue fundamental priorities such as tourism and local economic development. This in turn will also address the issues of general urban degeneration and urban spread to the detriment of bio-diversity concerns. At the moment these issues are not priority on the political agenda, other basic needs are paramount. As these basic needs and IDP priorities are addressed, urban greening and re-forestation will become more of a priority.

Various tree species have different growth characteristics e.g. shape, growth rate, size when fully grown, wind and drought resistance, vigorous and aggressive root systems, deciduous or evergreen, flower and/or fruit bearing etc. These characteristics must be kept in mind when tree species are selected for planting in residential areas, and it is therefore necessary that species lists are prepared for different areas according to water availability and other conditions.

Planting in rural areas has other considerations, such as the popularity of the tree for firewood, being used as fodder by animals, drought resistance, utilization of the resource such as fruit and nuts and cultural/historical value.

Unfortunately, many trees of the wrong species, both indigenous and exotic have been planted in the past, or have been planted in the incorrect location. These are currently the cause of many complaints from residents about tree debris such as fruit, leaves and thorns littering streets and property, root damage to houses, walls, driveways and roads, excessive shade, obstruction of view, listed as alien/invasive etc. Many of these complaints are accompanied by request to have these trees removed or permission to do such themselves. Each request must be fully investigated, and removal should only be allowed as a very last option for indigenous trees and after careful consideration in respect of exotics. As an example, many fever trees were planted on islands and sidewalks. These fully grown trees have an aggressive root system that is breaking up the roads and blocking storm water systems. Such areas or trees will have to be identified and programs for the replacement of these trees must be developed and implemented.

In some developing areas, there is a lack of awareness regarding the benefit of trees for aesthetic reasons, and as a possible source of income. Programmes to promote tree planting and protection in such areas must be introduced.

### **3. UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES/INFLUENCING FACTORS**

#### **3.1 LEGISLATION**

Local authorities have no power to pass legislation to protect trees on private properties and representation would have to be made to central government to pass such legislation. There are however current laws from National Government regarding the safeguarding of protected species as listed in the Gazette from time to time and the schedule of alien/invasive trees that must be removed or controlled, where Council plays an important monitoring role. The Council may however stipulate as a condition of approval when applications for rezoning or sub-division are received or building plans submitted, that a landscape plan (including tree planting and the protection and care of existing trees) be included with any development plan or building plan.

The following legislation governs this tree policy:

##### **3.1.1 Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996 as amended)**

Everyone has the right:

- A) To an environment that is not harmful to their health or wellbeing,
- B) To have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that:
  - i) Prevent pollution and ecological degradation;
  - ii) Promote conservation
  - iii) Secure ecological sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.

##### **3.1.2 Water Services Act, 1997 (Act 108/1997)**

One of the main objectives of this act is the promotion of effective water resource management and conservation. It is therefore important to promote the planting of indigenous trees and other drought resistant/tolerant plants to ensure the optimum use of our limited water resources.

##### **3.1.3 Environmental Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No 73 of 1989)**

Section 21 in Part V of this Act, provision is made whereby the minister may identify activities, which may have a detrimental effect on the environment. Tree planting may be identified as such an activity that may not be undertaken in a particular area.

##### **3.1.4 Forest Act 1998 (Act No 84 of 1998)**

This Act makes provision under section 5 of the Forest Act 72 of 1968 in force by section 89 (4) of Act 122 of 1984 for the declaration of a particular species on any land, to be protected. Maintenance of protected trees on public land is also subject to the necessary approval from the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry prior to implementation.

#### 3.1.5 Conservation of Agricultural Resource Act, 1983 (Act No 43 of 1983)

Under section 29 regulations were made in which certain plants were categorized as:

Category 1 - Plants declared as weeds – may not occur on any land.

Category 2 - Plants declared as invaders - may be cultivated and planted under controlled circumstances.

Category 3 - Plants declared as invaders – Plants already in existence at the time of the commencement of these regulations might be retained but may not be propagated or planted.

#### 3.1.6 National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no 107 of 1998)

Section 2 of this act sets out principles that needs to be considered prior to tree planting projects. This includes the avoidance of the disturbance of ecosystems and loss of biological diversity, and that people and their needs must be placed at the forefront of Environmental Managements' concern.

Section 24. The potential impact of any activities on the environment, the socio-economic conditions and the cultural heritage, must be considered, investigated and assessed prior to implementation.

In terms of this act, it is also a requirement that a scoping study or environmental impact assessment be undertaken for all the listed activities.

#### 3.1.7 Land Use Planning Ordinance (No 15) of 1985

In terms of this Ordinance, Section 108 of the zoning scheme specifically protects trees and hedges in declared conversation (heritage) areas.

#### 3.1.8 Limpopo Environmental Management Act, 2003 (act 7 of 2003)

According to this act, all plants are divided into the following categories:

All indigenous plants

Schedule 11 – Specially protected plants

Schedule 12 – Protected plants

## Schedule 9 - Prohibited aquatic growth

Specific flora (species) are listed in this Act under the schedules, as are any permit requirements.

## National Environmental Bio-Diversity Act (10 of 2004)

This Act deals with the preservation of Bio-Diversity and to make provision for a balance of protection for future generations and other sustainable developments.

### **3.2 FINANCIAL RESOURCES**

Public demand for tree planting in Phalaborwa differs from area to area, and whilst tree planting should be encouraged and promoted, Council will only be able to provide trees within its financial ability and nursery stock availability.

### **3.3 IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK**

To ensure the proper implementation of this policy, operational guidelines and procedures must be formulated for all aspects addressed in this policy. An implementation framework is needed to ensure aspects such as the referral of development applications are in fact followed and Town planners are sensitized to environmental and bio-diversity objectives and applicable legislation.

### **3.4 MONITORING AND MEASUREMENT CONSIDERATIONS**

These must be in place to ensure that the policy is being implemented in the prescribed manner and that it is achieving the desired goal. This would entail this policy being part of the institutional and staff performance management system and would be incorporated as key performance areas and indicators whichever would apply.

## **4. BENEFITS**

To promote arboriculture and maximize tree planting in Ba-Phalaborwa. This is to ensure that the trend of de-forestation is combated and that urban greening is practiced which is evolved from Miller's (1988) definition of urban forestry to mean:

"An integrated, city-wide approach to the planting, care and management of all vegetation in a city to secure multiple environmental and social benefits for urban dwellers".

This will promote sustainable development, and ensure that it takes place in line with and according to relevant legislation.

These benefits include the following:

#### 4.1 Material benefits

- a Food and fruit
- b Medicine

#### 4.2 Environmental benefits

- a Climate amelioration
- b Flood control
- c Erosion control
- d Air pollution control
- e Energy conservation
- f Noise pollution reduction
- g Land reclamation
- h Wildlife and bio-diversity
- I Wind control

#### 4.3 Amenity benefits

- a Recreation
- b Aesthetics
- c Education
- d Health and well-being
- e Cultural and religious rituals

To promote the planting of indigenous and other drought resistant plants.

To promote tourism by beautifying scenic routes and thoroughfares to and in the towns by the planting of trees that will entice smaller animals, reptiles and birds into the Municipal area and surrounds.

To promote investment by upgrading/improving the aesthetics of the town's industrial and business areas by tree planting.

To ensure an integrated town wide approach regarding planting, maintenance and removal of trees, according to sound arboricultural practices.

To ensure integrated planning with other functionaries i.e. civil, electrical and other utility companies in order to prevent unnecessary damage to trees during construction work.

To contribute to crime prevention by introducing tree maintenance programs in order to control vegetative overgrowth on public land.

To promote the planting of trees through the active involvement of all sections throughout the year and throughout the municipal area.

To assist in poverty relief, fruit trees (preferably indigenous) can be introduced in Community Gardens and should also be considered for street trees.

To promote the planting of, and to plant extensive Marula tree zones with particular attention to rural villages

To promote the planting of trees to replace trees illegally removed for firewood and construction purposes.

To establish and monitor tree growing initiatives by "treepreneurs", eco-clubs and schools, and to support such initiatives to ensure financial viability and sustainability.

## **5. POLICY STATEMENT**

The greening of the Ba-Phalaborwa urban and rural areas through sound tree management (arboriculture) practices in order to obtain maximum benefit, sustainable development and bio-diversity protection.

## **6. POLICY**

The Parks Section of the Department Community Services plants trees on public land either at the initiative of its own staff, or at the request of the residents. The planting of trees in the area must be promoted by the implementation of sustained planting programs with community participation.

Preference is given to the planting of indigenous trees dependent on local conditions. This does not exclude the use of exotic species provided that they are non-invasive and are more suited to local conditions. Exotic species listed in categories 1-3 as being alien and/or invasive will however not be planted or allowed under any circumstances.

Species selection is of utmost importance in order to eliminate problems associated with the growth characteristics of certain tree species, for example damage resulting from aggressive root systems and excessive height that might obstruct the view.

a Categories of planting are:

- i) New plantings watered and cared for by the Parks Section (includes internally planned as well as requests).
- ii) Replacement of existing trees (blanking).

b Way leaves

Once the site has been inspected, way leaves from other relevant functionalities have been obtained and it has been established that tree planting is possible, the selection of a tree species will be influenced by the following factors:

- i) Existing species present and are they sufficient?

- ii) The presence/absence of overhead and underground services
- iii) Width of pavement and islands.
- iv) Growth characteristics of tree species that could cause danger or damage to people or property.
- v) Drought resistance
- vi) Of benefit to humans, birds and animals etc.

### **6.1.1 GENERAL GUIDELINES**

- a Trees are planted on sidewalks in liaison with other service departments.
- b Applications for individual tree planting on sidewalks must be in writing and addressed to the relevant Manager in the Community Services Directorate with the applicable delegation of power. In the event of the applicant not being able to read and/or write, provision must be made for such applications to be presented verbally.
- c Residents requesting individual tree planting must undertake to water the tree until it becomes established.
- d Individual and replacement planting will be carried out when required.
- e Trees are to be planted allowing unobstructed pedestrian flow.
- f No trees to be planted where prohibited by services, sewers, electricity, Telkom lines etc.
- g No planting to be undertaken which would impair visibility or create a traffic hazard.
- h No planting of trees should be considered:
  - i) close to a driveway or road intersection where it is likely to impair sight lines of motorists, cyclists or pedestrians;
  - ii) where it will obstruct sight lines to traffic signs, signals or direction signs;
  - iii) where pedestrians paths will be obstructed in such a way to cause people to walk in the street, or which makes passage by wheelchairs or push carts difficult.

- i To prevent root damage to underground services or hardened surfaces, root control systems may be introduced to redirect roots from the protected areas.
- j No planting to be undertaken that will interfere with any electrical stay supports. Existing street lights/lighting to be taken into consideration whilst planting is undertaken to ensure public safety.
- k No private planting on Council owned land permitted without prior consultation with the relevant Community Services Manager with the applicable delegation of power in the Community Services Directorate.
- l Planting distance between trees will depend on the species selected and services encountered.
- m Existing trees identified to be unsuitable due to various problems may be removed and replanted with a suitable species.
- n On pavements not wide enough to accommodate trees, consideration of a tree donation for adjacent private gardens will be given.
- o On requests from schools and Community Greening Project, trees may be donated according to the policy on donations and availability of stock and financial resources.
- p The regulations under section 29 of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act 1983 (Act 43 of 1983) will be adhered to, i.e. Plants declared as weeds may not at all be planted, while others that have been declared as invaders, must be controlled.
- q As many Marula trees as is possible should be planted in rural areas especially to be utilized as a resource (fruits and nuts) toward poverty alleviation and local economic development.

### **6.1.2 TREE(S) REQUESTED BY RESIDENTS**

Depending on funds and the availability of suitable material, Ba-Phalaborwa Council annually undertakes the planting of trees along sidewalks in residential areas on condition that owners or occupiers of adjacent properties accept responsibility for their maintenance (pruning excluded). To ensure adequate aftercare, only applications received from individual property owners will be considered on the prescribed form, which includes instructions about after care and a maintenance agreement. The contents of this form must be communicated verbally in the event of the applicant not being able to read.

Planting distances between trees will be determined by the relevant tree species. The selection of the specific tree species concerned remains the prerogative of Parks section management and is determined by factors such as width of services, aspect and the prevailing climatic

conditions. Tree planting is generally only undertaken during the dormant season from June to August of each year and only under extraordinary circumstances should planting be undertaken during warmer summer months.

- a Residents may indicate their preference for tree species to be planted but local circumstances will determine the final choice.
- b If space on a sidewalk is insufficient, trees may be planted on an adjacent private property and provided that the property owner takes full responsibility for the maintenance.

### **6.1.3 TREE(S) PLANTED BY MEMBERS OF PUBLIC**

Members of the public occasionally plant trees on public land without authority. Should local horticulture personnel notice such an unauthorized planting they should arrange to have the tree removed if in their opinion it will cause danger to persons or property in future. Failure to do so will in effect cause the municipality to accept the consequences of that tree's growth by default.

Owners of properties will be permitted to plant trees on sidewalks/street boundaries after the necessary approval in writing has been obtained from the Director Community Services. The property owner must be informed that such trees, once planted on municipal land, become the property of Council but their maintenance (excluding pruning) is the responsibility of the property owner.

## **6.2 TREE MAINTENANCE ON PUBLIC LAND**

### **6.2.1 INSPECTION OF TREES**

The Parks Section relies on the vigilance of the general public and officials throughout the municipality to report on the condition of any potentially hazardous trees within residential areas and along major routes.

Trees declared as a protected species in terms of the National Forest Act 1998 (Act No 94 of 1998), may not be pruned or removed without the permission from the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry.

### **6.2.2 PRUNING AND REMOVAL OF TREES**

In order to prevent unnecessary damage to trees during construction work, other functionaries and utility companies should obtain a way leave from the Park Section prior to construction work when such work is to be carried out in the close vicinity of trees.

- a Pruning or removal of all trees on municipal property will be done by the Parks Section or its agents. Requests for pruning should be directed to the Director Community Services.
- b Pruning or removal of trees on private property or state owned land where these trees interfere with overhead or underground services is not the responsibility of the Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality.
- c Tree pruning refers to the cutting of tree roots and branches.
- d The following factors must be taken into account when pruning is considered:
  - i) Safety (public and property).
  - ii) Legal – Upon written request for the removal of any offending branches or roots encroaching upon the complainant’s property.
  - iii) SA Road Safety Manual.
  - iv) License requirements from Provincial and/or National Government.
- e No tree located on public or Council land is to be removed unless it presents a threat to human life or property, or if the tree has died. Exceptions being:
  - i) trees classified as “declared weeds” in terms of the Conservation of Agriculture Resources Act, 1983 (Act 43 of 1983).
  - ii) trees that are diseased beyond recovery.
  - iii) trees causing a traffic, electrical or health hazard.
  - iv) trees that interfere with essential services where no other suitable alternatives can be found.
  - v) in accordance with Council resolution/s.
  - vi) on request of adjacent property owners for vehicle access, subject to the presentation of approved building plans, where no other alternative could be found. The applicant will be held liable for the cost of removal as well as for the aesthetic loss to the environment. This cost to be based upon the formula process for valuing a tree as set out in paragraph 6.2.2.2.
- f Generally trees are only to be pruned for sound arboricultural reasons. Pruning will however be considered where trees cause

damage to structures, or obstruct pedestrian or vehicular access, or impede traffic sight lines.

- g. While it is not denied that in certain instances trees may form a nuisance to a property owner, the pruning or removal of trees will not be considered for the following reasons:
- i) interference with radio/TV reception,
  - ii) shedding of leaves, fruits, seeds or any other plant material,
  - iii) allergic reactions,
  - iv) causing excessive shade,
  - v) view obstruction (other than reducing visibility of traffic sight lines).
  - vi) obscuring private advertising boards and signs (other than public signage),
  - vii) causing a nuisance in respect of swimming pools,
  - viii) hampering the growth of other plants,
  - ix) attraction of insects or birds (including bats) because of its flowers and/or fruit.

#### **6.2.2.1 REMOVAL OF TREES IN ROAD RESERVES**

- a) No trees will be cut down or removed without the approval of Council.
- b) All felling of trees will be carried out by the Parks Section or its agents. The level to which a tree will be cut is however occasionally a subject for dispute. Traditionally trees are cut leaving a stump proud of the ground where this could be done without hazard to the public or where the stump did not interfere with proposed road works. Should the entire bole be removed, this must be disposed of by dumping at a registered dumpsite or if burying and/or burning is considered, the necessary permits must be obtained.
- c. As the Parks Section is responsible for all Council trees, it is incumbent upon the section to remove a tree, which constitutes:
  - a hazard to the public or an obstruction to normal development, to a level where such hazard or obstruction is eliminated. Should any department want abnormal

measures taken such as the removal of the entire bole, and where such department is suitably equipped, it is the responsibility of such department to do the required work itself, or to appoint agents within that department's financial ability to undertake the task.

- d. Trees removed on request of homeowners or businesses for vehicle access are subject to the presentation of approved building plans. When an applicant requests removal of a tree or trees for access purposes he/she will be liable for the aesthetic cost as determined according to the formula in 6.2.2.2. (b) below.

### 6.2.2.2 DAMAGE TO COUNCIL – OWNED TREES

- a) When damage to Council-owned trees is observed, the local horticultural personnel must decide whether to take action against the responsible party. Usually this will be to claim damages, which might result in a criminal charge being laid.
- b) The following formula can be used as a guideline to ascertain the value of a tree. Seven factors are taken into account when calculation the aesthetic value of a tree, with each evaluation factor having four possible values. The appointed value of each factor is multiplied by the other and the accumulative product is multiplied by a factor of six to provide the overall established monetary value of the tree i.e. factor a x b x c x d x e x f x g = total x 6 = R total.

Factors		Evaluation factor score			
		1	2	3	4
a	Size of tree – girth, height, width and trunk size	small 0-4 meters	medium 4-8 meters	large 8-16 meters	very large 16 meters +
b	Useful life expectancy	10-20 years	20-40 years	40-100 years	100 yrs. +
c	Importance of position in landscape (location and function, cultural & historical value)	Little	some	considerable	great
d	Presence of other trees, surrounds and aesthetics	many 10 or more	some 4-10	few 1-4	none
e	Relation to the setting, location, foliage, cover and aesthetics	barely suitable	fairly suitable	very suitable	especially suitable
f	Form, shape, size, height, weight and look of tree	poor	fair	good	very good
g	Special factors – botanical value of species, growth rate, flowers, indigenous or exotic, evergreen or deciduous	none	one	two	three +

- c) The objective of this tree evaluation system is:

- i) to provide a disciplined and objective way of examining a tree by means of fixed criteria to assess its visual merit in its environmental context. Such a method has wide application and affects management considerations, e.g. removal and planting.
- ii) to provide arboriculturists and others with a system for assessing a value when trees are accidentally mutilated, destroyed or requested to be removed.
- iii) to provide planners with a means of including trees in their estimates with the same precision, objectivity and consistency that they apply to other aspects of landscape and engineering works.
- iv) to provide towards the additional protection of the environment.

## **6.3 TREES ON PRIVATE PROPERTY**

### **6.3.1 PROTECTION OF TREES ON PRIVATE PROPERTY**

Apart from "Protected Trees" as declared under the National Forest Act (Act No 84 of 1998), the only other instance where Council is able to protect trees on private property is when applications are made to rezone private land, or where departures are requested in connection with planning conditions.

The Parks section decides on the retention of conversation-worthy trees. The most important criteria revolve around the impact, which the tree makes on landscape, species, size, health and vitality of the tree (s) and proposed site levels and prevailing wind conditions.

Officials of the Park Section assist with the conservation of trees protected in terms of the National Forest Act (Act 84 of 1998) by alerting the National and Provincial Departments to the impending destruction of trees specified by the Act.

### **6.3.2 PROTECTION OF PUBLIC FROM PRIVATELY OWNED TREES**

Generally Council does not have jurisdiction over trees planted on private property unless they threaten the safety of road users and/or the community at large. Should a tree(s) interfere with essential services, a notice can be served in terms of the Municipal Ordinance 20 of 1974 compelling the owner to attend to the offending tree.

## **7.1 NATIONALLY PROTECTED TREES FOUND WITHIN THE BA-PHALABORWA AREA:**

The following tree species that are inter alia listed in the schedule to the act are found in the Ba-Phalaborwa area and should be protected at all costs.

Should it be necessary to prune, cut, remove, transport or otherwise interfere with any such tree, administrative requirements from both the National and Provincial Departments applicable must be complied with.

In terms of notice 1012 dated 27 August 2004 as contained in Government Gazette no. 26731, read with section 15(1) of the National Forrest Act, 1998, no person may cut, disturb, damage or destroy any protected tree or possess, collect, remove, transport, export, purchase, sell, donate or in any other manner acquire or dispose of any protected tree or any forest product derived from such protected tree, except under a license granted by the Minister to an applicant and subject to such period and conditions as may be stipulated.

The Limpopo Environmental Management Act also contains a similar clause calling for the application and issue of permits, including transport permits.

<b><u>Botanical Name.</u></b>	<b><u>Common Name.</u></b>	<b><u>National Tree Number</u></b>
<i>Adansonia digitata</i>	Baobab	467
<i>Azelia quanzensis</i>	Pod Mahogany	207
<i>Balanites maughamii</i>	Green Thorn	251
<i>Boscia albitrunca</i>	Shepard's Tree	122
<i>Breonadia salicina</i>	Matumi	684
<i>Catha edulis</i>	Bushman's Tea	404
<i>Combretum imberbe</i>	Leadwood	539
<i>Curtisia dentata</i>	Assegai	570
<i>Elaeodendron transvaalensis</i>	Bushveld safron	416
<i>Philenoptera</i>	Apple-leaf	238
<i>Pittosporum viridiflorum</i>	Cheesewood	139
<i>Prunus Africana</i>	Red Stinkwood	147
<i>Pterocarpus angolensis</i>	Wild Teak	236
<i>Sclerocarya birrea sub. caffra</i>	Marula	360
<i>Sideroxylon inerme</i>	White Milkwood	579

## **7.2 TREES DECLARED AS ALIEN/INVADER SPECIES FOUND WITHIN THE BA-PHALABORWA AREA.**

The following tree species are declared weeds in terms of the Act as category 1 weeds that must be destroyed in all circumstances

<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Screw pod wattle
<i>Acacia longiflora</i>	Long Leaved Wattle
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Kangaroo wattle
<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Golden Wattle
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Port Jackson Wattle
<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Australian Myrtle
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander
<i>Tecoma stans</i>	Yellow Bells

### 8. COMPLIANCE WITH THE PANDEMIC

This policy will be implemented in line with all pandemic guidelines.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

1. IERM – Institute of Environmental and Recreational Management
2. City of Cape Town
3. Mr. Louis Olivier – Kruger National Park
4. Ms. Adele Drake – Palabora Mining Company
5. Mr. Dirk de Klerk – Limpopo Dept. of Environmental Affairs and Tourism.
6. Mr. Piet Grobler

\_\_\_\_\_  
**ACTING MUNICIPAL MANAGER**  
**JB SELAPYANE**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**DATE**

**COUNCIL RESOLUTION:**

**DATE:**