

KANNALAND MUNICIPALITY STORM WATER MANAGEMENT BY-LAW

Under the provisions of section 156 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, the Kannaland Municipality enacts as follows:-

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1. Definitions

In this by-law, unless the context otherwise indicates –

“**floodplain**” means land adjoining a watercourse which is predisposed to flooding up to the 100 year recurrence interval;

“**municipality**” means the Municipality of Kannaland established in terms of Section 12 of the Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998, and includes any political structure, political office bearer, councillor, duly authorised agent or any employee acting in connection with this by-law by virtue of a power vested in the municipality and delegated or sub-delegated to such political structure, political office bearer, councillor, agent or employee;

“**private storm water system**” means a storm water system which is owned, operated or maintained by a person and not the municipality;

“**pollute**” bears the meaning assigned to it in the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998);

“**storm water**” means water resulting from natural rainfall or the accumulation thereof, and includes –

(a) groundwater and spring water ordinarily conveyed by the storm water system; and

(b) sea water within estuaries,

but excludes water in a drinking water or waste water reticulation system;

“**storm water system**” means both the constructed and natural facilities, including pipes, culverts, watercourses and their associated floodplains, whether over or under public or privately owned land, used or required for the management, collection, conveyance, temporary storage, control, monitoring, treatment, use or disposal of storm water;

“**watercourse**” bears the meaning assigned to it in the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998);

“organ of state” bears the meaning assigned to it in section 239 of the Constitution.

2. Purpose of by-laws

The purpose of this by-law is to regulate storm water management and activities which may have an adverse impact on the development, operation and maintenance of the storm water system.

3. Application of by-laws

This by-law –

- (a) binds an organ of state; and
- (b) applies to storm water systems in built-up areas.

4. Prohibited conduct

- (1) No person may, except with the written consent of the municipality-
 - (a) discharge, place or permit to enter into the storm water system –
 - (i) anything other than storm water;
 - (ii) anything likely to damage the storm water system or interfere with the operation thereof;
 - (iii) anything likely to pollute the water in the storm water system;
 - (b) discharge from any place, or place onto any surface, any substance other than storm water, where that substance could reasonably be expected to find its way into the storm water system;
 - (c) undertake any action that is likely to destroy, damage, endanger or interfere with the storm water system or the operation thereof, which action includes, but is not limited to -
 - (i) obstructing or reducing the capacity of the storm water system;
 - (ii) opening a pipe, culvert or canal which forms part of the storm water system;
 - (iii) constructing or erecting any structure or thing over or in such a position or in such a manner as to destroy, damage, endanger or interfere with the storm water system or the operation thereof;
 - (iv) draining, abstracting or diverting any water directly from the storm water system;
 - (v) filling, excavating, shaping, landscaping, opening up or removing the ground above, within, under or immediately next to any part of the storm water system;
 - (vi) changing the design or the use of, or otherwise modify any feature of the storm water system which alone or in combination with other existing or potential land uses, may cause an increase in flood levels or create a potential flood risk; or
 - (vii) any activity which alone or in combination with other existing or future activities, may cause an increase in flood levels or create a potential flood risk.
 - (d) undertake any action or allow storm water to overflow onto municipal property or to flood such property in a manner which causes damage thereto or is likely to cause damage thereto.

- (2) When an incident contemplated in subsection (1)(a) or (b) occurs without the consent of the municipality—
- (a) if the incident is not the result of natural causes, the person responsible for the incident; or
 - (b) the owner of the property on which the event took place or is taking place, must immediately report the incident to the municipality, and take, at own cost, all reasonable measures to contain and minimise the effects of the incident, which measures include, but are not limited to, the undertaking of cleaning up operations including the rehabilitation of the environment.
- (3) A person who contravenes a provision of subsection (1) or (2) commits an offence.

5. Application and conditions which municipality may impose

- (1) A person who wishes to obtain the consent of the municipality as contemplated in section 4, must submit an application form obtainable from the municipality.
- (2) When considering an application the municipality may require the applicant to provide the municipality, at own cost, with impact studies such as, but not limited to, environmental impact studies or environmental impact investigations which are required by environmental legislation.
- (3) The municipality may also require the applicant to establish and provide documentation indicating on flood lines.

6. Storm water systems on private land

- (1) An owner of property on which a private storm water system is located –
- (a) may not carry out any activity which may impair the effective functioning of the storm water system or which could reasonably be expected to impair the effective functioning of the storm water system; and
 - (b) must, at own cost, keep the storm water system functioning effectively, including undertaking, on written instruction by the municipality, the refurbishment and reconstruction thereof if the municipality has reasonable grounds for issuing such instruction.
- (2) Subsection (1)(b) does not apply where the municipality has accepted responsibility for any of the duties contained in a maintenance agreement or in terms of a condition of a servitude.
- (3) Should an owner fail or refuse to comply with an instruction by the municipality made in terms of subsection (1)(b), the municipality may undertake measures to refurbish or reconstruct the storm water system, and the municipality may recover from the owner all reasonable costs incurred as a result of action taken.
- (4) An owner who contravenes a provision of subsection (1)(a) or who fails or refuses to comply with an instruction contemplated in subsection (1)(b) commits an offence.

7. Powers of municipality

- (1) The municipality may at all reasonable times enter upon any premises or any portion thereof with the aim of carrying out any inspection or test to determine the current status of a storm water system.

(2) The municipality may, for the purpose of providing and maintaining infrastructure for a storm water system- –

- (a) construct, expand, alter, maintain or lay any drain, pipe or other structure related to the storm water system on or under any immovable property, and may do any other thing necessary or desirable or incidental, supplementary or ancillary to such construction, expansion, alteration or maintenance;
- (b) drain storm water or discharge water from any municipal service works into any watercourse;
- (c) repair and make good any damage done in or damage resulting from a contravention of section 4(1)(a)(ii) or 4(1)(c), such as, but not limited to –
 - (i) demolishing, altering or otherwise dealing with any building, structure or other thing constructed, erected or laid in contravention of section 4(1)(c)(iii);
 - (ii) filling in, removing and making good any ground excavated, removed or placed in contravention of section 4(1)(c)(v);
- (d) remove anything –
 - (i) discharged or permitted to enter into the storm water system or watercourse in contravention of section 4(1)(a) or (b);
 - (ii) damaging, obstructing or endangering or likely to obstruct, endanger or destroy any part of the storm water system;
- (e) seal off or block any point of discharge from any premises, irrespective of whether the point is used for lawful purposes;
- (f) cancel any consent granted in terms of section 5 if any condition under which the consent was granted is not complied with;
- (g) by written notice, instruct any owner of property –
 - (i) to retain storm water on such property or to lay, at the cost of such owner, a storm water drain pipe or gutter to a suitable place indicated by the municipality, irrespective of whether the course of the pipe or gutter will run over private property or not;
 - (ii) to allow the owner of a higher lying property to lay a storm water drain pipe or gutter over his or her property for the draining of concentrated storm water;
- (h) discharge storm water into any watercourse, whether on private land or not.

(3) Should an owner of property fail to comply with an instruction contemplated in subsection (2)(g)(i), the municipality may undertake measures to retain such storm water or to lay such storm water drain pipe or gutter.

(4) Where it seems that any action or neglect by a person or owner of property may lead to a contravention of a provision of this by-law, the municipality may notify, in writing, such person or owner to comply with such requirement as may be necessary to prevent the occurrence of such contravention.

(5) The municipality may recover all reasonable costs incurred as a result of action taken –

- (a) in terms of subsection (2)(c) or (d), from the person who was responsible for a contravention of the provisions of this by-law or the owner of the property on which a contravention occurred; or
 - (b) in terms of subsection (3), from the owner of the property.
- (6) Any drain, pipe or structure provided in terms of subsection (2)(a) vests in the municipality.
- (7) A person commits an offence if he or she –
 - (a) fails to comply with a notice contemplated in subsection (2)(g);
 - (b) threatens, resists, hinders, obstructs or otherwise interfere with, or who uses foul or abusive language towards or at an employee or contractor of the municipality in the exercise of any powers or performance of any duty or function in terms of this by-law; or
 - (c) impersonates an employee or contractor of the municipality.

8. Authentication and service of notices and other documents

- (1) A notice or other document requiring authentication by the municipality must be signed by the municipal manager and when issued by the municipality in terms of this by-law is deemed to be duly issued if it is signed by the municipal manager.
- (2) Any notice or other document that is served on a person in terms of this by-law is regarded as having been served –
 - (a) when it has been delivered to that person personally;
 - (b) when it has been left at that person's place of residence or business in the Republic with a person apparently over the age of 16 years;
 - (c) when it has been posted by registered or certified mail to that person's last known residential or business address in the Republic, and an acknowledgment of the posting thereof from the postal service is obtained;
 - (d) if that person's address in the Republic is unknown, when it has been served on that person's agent or representative in the Republic in the manner provided by paragraphs (a), (b) or (c);
 - (e) if that person's address and agent or representative in the Republic is unknown, when it has been posted in a conspicuous place on the property or premises, if any, to which it relates;
 - (f) in the event of a body corporate, when it has been delivered at the registered office of the business premises of such body corporate; or
 - (g) when it has been delivered, at the request of that person, to his or her e-mail address.
- (3) Service of a copy is deemed to be service of the original.
- (4) When any notice or other document must be authorised or served on the owner, occupier, or holder of any property, or right in any property, it is sufficient if that person is described in the notice or other document as the owner, occupier, or holder of the property or right in question, and it is not necessary to name that person.
- (5) Any legal process is effectively and sufficiently served on the municipality when it is delivered to the municipal manager, or a person in attendance at the municipal manager's office.

9. Appeal

A person whose rights are affected by a decision of the municipality may appeal against that decision by giving written notice of the appeal and the reasons therefore in terms of section 62 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000 to the municipal manager within 21 days of the date of the notification of the decision.

10. Exemptions

- (1) Any person may by means of a written application, in which the reasons are given in full, apply to the municipality for exemption from any provision of this by-law.
- (2) The municipality may –
 - (a) grant an exemption in writing and the conditions in terms of which, if any, and the period for which such exemption is granted must be stipulated therein;
 - (b) alter or cancel any exemption or condition in an exemption; or
 - (c) refuse to grant an exemption.
- (3) An exemption does not take effect before the applicant has undertaken in writing to comply with all conditions imposed by the municipality under subsection (2), however, if an activity is commenced before such undertaking has been submitted to the municipality, the exemption lapses.
- (4) If any condition of an exemption is not complied with, the exemption lapses immediately.

11. Penalties

A person who has committed an offence in terms of this by-law is, on conviction, liable to a fine or in default of payment, to imprisonment, or to such imprisonment without the option of a fine, or to both such fine and such imprisonment, and in the case of a successive or continuing offence, to a fine for every day such offence continues, or in default of payment thereof, to imprisonment.

12. Short title and commencement

This by-law may be cited as the Storm Water Management By-law and commences on the date of publication thereof in the Provincial Gazette.