



LOCAL AUTHORITY NOTICE

STREET TRADING BY-LAW

The Municipal Manager hereby publishes in terms of Section 13 of the Local Government : Municipal Systems Act, 2000 [Act No. 32 of 2000], read with Section 162 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 1996 [Act No. 108 of 1996], the Street Trading By-law.

Purpose of By-law

The purpose of this by-law is to regulate street trading for the benefit of the public residing and carrying on business within the municipal boundaries of the municipality.

1. **Definitions** – In this by-law, words used in the masculine gender includes the feminine, the singular includes the plural and vice versa and unless the context otherwise indicates -

"**approval**" means approval by the municipality and "**approved**" has a corresponding meaning;

"**authorised official**" means –

- (a) an official of the municipality who has been authorised by it to administer, implement and enforce the provisions of this by-law;
- (b) a traffic officer appointed in terms of Section 3A of the National Road Traffic Act, 1996 [Act No. 93 of 1996];
- (c) a member of the police service, as defined in terms of section 1 of the South African Police Service Act, 1995 [Act No. 68 of 1995]; or
- (d) a peace officer, contemplated in terms of Section 334 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 [Act No. 51 of 1977];

"**foodstuff**" means any article or substance, except a drug as defined in the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 [Act No. 140 of 1992], ordinarily eaten or drunk by persons or purporting to be suitable or manufactured or sold for human consumption and includes any part or ingredient of any such article or substance or any substance used or intended or destined to be used as a part or ingredient of any such article or substance;

"**garden or park**" means a garden or park to which the public has a right of access;

"goods" means any movable property and includes a living thing;

"intersection" means an intersection as defined in the regulations promulgated in terms of the National Road Traffic Act, 1996 [Act No. 93 of 1996];

"kerb line" means a kerb line as defined in Section 1 of the National Road Traffic Act, 1996;

"litter" includes any receptacle, container or other matter, which has been discarded, abandoned or left behind by a street trader or by his or her customers;

"motor vehicle" means a motor vehicle as defined in Section 1 of the National Road Traffic Act, 1996;

"municipal services" means any system conducted by or on behalf of a local authority for the collection, conveyance, treatment or disposal of refuse, sewage or storm water, or for the generation, impounding, storage, purification or supply of water, gas, electricity or other services;

"municipal service works" means all property or works of whatever nature necessary for or incidental to any municipal services;

"municipality" means the Municipality of _____, established in terms of Section 12 of the Local Government : Municipal Structures Act, 1998 [Act 117 of 1998] and includes any political structure, political office bearer, councillor, duly authorized agent thereof or any employee thereof acting in connection with this by-law by virtue of a power vested in the municipality and delegated to such political structure, political office bearer, councillor, agent or employee;

"prescribed" means determined by resolution of the municipality from time to time;

"property", in relation to a street trader, means any article, container, vehicle or structure used or intended to be used in connection with such business, and includes goods in which he or she trades;

"public building" means a building belonging to or occupied solely by any sphere of the government, including the municipality;

"public monument" means any one of the **"public monuments and memorials"** as defined in terms of Section 2 of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 [Act No. 25 of 1999];

"public place" means any square, park, recreation ground or open space which is vested in the municipality or to which the public has the right to use or is shown on a general plan of a township filed in the deeds registry or a

Surveyor-General's office and has been provided for the use of the public or the owners of erven in such township;

"public road" means a public road as defined in Section 1 of the National Road Traffic Act, 1996;

"roadway" means a roadway as defined in Section 1 of the National Road Traffic Act, 1996;

"sell" includes -

[a] barter, exchange or hire out;

[b] display, expose, offer or prepare for sale;

[c] store on a public road or public place with a view to sell; or

[d] provide a service for reward;

and **"sale"** or **"selling"** has a corresponding meaning;

"sidewalk" means a sidewalk as defined in Section 1 of the National Road Traffic Act, 1996;

"street furniture" means any furniture installed by the municipality on the street for public use;

"street trader" means a person who carries on the business of street trading and includes any employee of such person;

"street trading" means the selling of any goods or the supplying or offering to supply any service for reward, in a public road, or public place, by a street trader;

"the Act" means the Businesses Act, 1991 [Act No. 71 of 1991] and includes the regulations promulgated thereunder; and

"verge" means a verge as defined in Section 1 of the National Road Traffic Act, 1996;

2. **Meaning of words and expressions in Businesses Act incorporated in this by-law** - Unless the context otherwise indicates, any words or expressions to which a meaning has been assigned in the Businesses Act, 1991 [Act No. 71 of 1991], shall have a corresponding meaning in this by-law.

3. **Single act constitutes street trading** - For the purpose of this by-law a single act of selling or offering or rendering of services in a public road or public place shall constitute street trading.

4. Reference to legislation includes regulations made thereunder - For the purpose of this by-law a reference to any legislation shall be a reference to that legislation and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

5. Assigning responsibilities of a municipal employee to an employee of a service provider, where a service provider has been appointed – If any provision in this by-law imposes any responsibility of the municipality in or on an employee of the municipality and such responsibility has, in terms of Section 76(b) of the Local Government : Municipal Systems Act, 2000 [Act No. 32 of 2000] or any other law, been assigned to a service provider, then the reference in such a provision to such employee must be read as a reference to the service provider or a duly authorized employee of the service provider.

6. Prohibited conduct

[1] No person shall carry on the business of a street trader-

[a] at a place or in an area declared by the municipality in terms of section 6A(2)(a) of the Act as a place or area in which street trading is prohibited;

[b] in a garden or a park to which the public has a right of access;

[c] on a verge contiguous to -

[i] a building belonging to, or occupied solely by, any sphere of the government or the municipality;

[ii] a church, mosque, synagogue or other place of worship;

[iii] a building declared to be a public monument;

[iv] an autoteller bank machine;

[d] at a place where it causes an obstruction in respect of -

[i] a fire hydrant; or

[ii] any entrance to or exit from a building;

[e] at a place where it is likely to obstruct vehicular traffic;

[f] at a place where it could substantially obstruct a pedestrian in his or her use of the sidewalk;

[g] on that half of a public road, contiguous to a building used for residential purposes, if the owner or person in control or any occupier of that building objects thereto and such objection is made known to the street trader by an authorised official;

[h] on a stand or in any area demarcated by the municipality in terms of Section 6A(3)(b) of the Act, if he or she is not in possession of written proof that he or she has hired such stand or area from the municipality or that such stand has otherwise been allocated to him or her by the municipality;

[i] within 5 [five] metres of any intersection; and

[j] on a sidewalk contiguous to a building in which business is being carried on by any person who sells goods of the same or of a similar nature to the goods being sold on such sidewalk by the street trader, if the goods are sold by the street trader without the prior consent of such person and an authorised official has informed the street trader that such consent does not exist.

[2] A person who has hired a stand from or who has been allocated a stand by the municipality in terms of subsection (1)(h) may not trade in contravention of the terms and conditions of such lease or allocation.

7. Restricted conduct - A person carrying on the business of a street trader -

[a] may not sleep overnight at the place of such business;

[b] may not erect any structure for the purpose of providing shelter, other than a device approved by the Council;

[c] may not place his or her property on a public road or public place, with the exception of his or her motor vehicle or trailer from which trade is conducted, provided that such vehicle or trailer does not obstruct pedestrian or vehicular traffic movement and complies with the provisions of the National Road Traffic Act, 1996;

[d] must ensure that his or her property or area of activity -

[i] does not cover an area of a public road or a public place which is greater than 6 (six) square metres (with a maximum length of 3 (three) metres) in extent, unless otherwise approved by the municipality; and,

[ii] In respect of any sidewalk, leaves an unobstructed space for pedestrian traffic, being not less than 1.5 (one and a half) metres wide when measured from any contiguous building to the property or area of activity and not less than 0.5 (one half) metres wide when measured from the kerb line to the property or area of activity;

[e] may not trade on a sidewalk where the width of such sidewalk is less than 3 (three) metres;

- [f]** may not place or stack his or her property in such a manner that it constitutes a danger to any person or property, or is likely to injure any person or cause damage to any property;
- [g]** may not display his or her goods or other property on or in a building, without the consent of the owner, lawful occupier, or person in control of such building or property;
- [h]** must, on request by an authorised official or supplier of telecommunication or electricity or other municipal services, move his or her property so as to permit the carrying out of any work in relation to a public road, public place or any such service;
- [i]** may not attach any of his or her property by any means to any building, structure, pavement, tree, parking meter, lamp, pole, electricity pole, telephone booth, post box, traffic sign, bench or any other street furniture in or on a public road or public place;
- [j]** may not carry on such business in such a manner as to -
 - [i]** create a nuisance;
 - [ii]** damage or deface the surface of any public road or public place, or any public or private property; or
 - [iii]** create a traffic or health hazard, or health risk, or both;
- [k]** may not make an open fire on a public road or public place;
- [l]** may not interfere with the ability of a person using a sidewalk to view the goods displayed behind a shop display window or obscure such goods from view;
- [m]** may not obstruct access to a pedestrian crossing, a parking or loading bay or other facility for vehicular or pedestrian traffic;
- [n]** may not obstruct access to, or the use of, street furniture and any other facility designed for the use of the general public;
- [o]** may not obscure any road traffic sign displayed in terms of the National Road Traffic Act, 1996, or any marking, notice or sign displayed or made in terms of this by-law;
- [p]** may not carry on business, or take up a position, or place his or her property on a portion of a sidewalk or public place, in contravention of a notice or sign erected or displayed by the municipality for the purposes of this by-law;
- [q]** may not, other than in a refuse receptacle approved or supplied by the municipality, accumulate, dump, store, or deposit, or cause or permit to

be accumulated, dumped, stored or deposited, any litter on any land or premises or any public road or public place or on any public property;

- [r] may not place, on a public road or public place, such of his or her property that is not capable of being easily removed to a storage place away from such public road or public place, at the end of the day's business;
- [s] must, on concluding business for the day, remove his or her property, except any structure permitted by the municipality, to a place which is not part of a public road or public place;
- [t] may not store his or her property in a manhole, storm water drain, public toilet, bus shelter or in a tree; and,
- [u] may not carry on such business in a place or area in contravention of any prohibition or restriction approved by the Council in terms of section 6A(2)(a) of the Act.

8. Cleanliness - A street trader must -

- [a] Keep the area or site occupied by him or her for the purposes of such business in a clean and sanitary condition;
- [b] Keep his or her property in a clean, sanitary and well maintained condition;
- [c] Dispose of litter generated by his or her business in whatever refuse receptacle is provided by the municipality for the public or at a dumping site of the municipality;
- [d] Not dispose of litter in a manhole, storm water drain or other place not intended for the disposal of litter;
- [e] Ensure that on completion of business for the day, the area or site occupied by him or her for the purposes of trade is free of litter;
- [f] Take such precautions in the course of conducting his or her business as may be necessary to prevent the spilling onto a public road, or public place, or into a storm water drain, of any fat, oil or grease;
- [g] Ensure that no smoke, fumes or other substance, odours, or noise, emanating from his or her activities, causes pollution of any kind;
- [h] On request by an authorised official, move his or her property so as to permit the cleansing of the space or the area or site where he or she is trading, or the effecting of municipal services.

9. Signs indicating restricted and prohibited areas

- [1] The municipality may, by resolution and in terms of Section 6A(2) of the Act, declare any place in its area of jurisdiction to be an area in which street trading is restricted or prohibited, and must, to enable compliance therewith, prescribe or make signs, markings or other devices indicating-
- [a] specified hours, places, goods or services in respect of which street trading is restricted or prohibited;
 - [b] the location of boundaries in respect of restricted or prohibited areas;
 - [c] the boundaries of a stand or area set apart for the purposes of the carrying on of the business of street trading;
 - [d] the fact that any such stand or area has been let or otherwise allocated; and,
 - [e] any restriction or prohibition against street trading in terms of this by-law.
- [2] The municipality may display any such sign, marking or device in such a position and manner as will indicate any restriction or prohibition and the location or boundaries of the area or stand concerned.
- [3] Any sign erected in terms of this by-law or any other law, shall serve as sufficient notice to a street trader of the prohibition or restriction in respect of the area concerned.
- [4] Any sign may be amended from time to time and displayed by the municipality for the purpose of this by-law and shall have the same effect as a road sign in terms of the National Road Traffic Act, 1996 .

10. Designated areas

- [1] The municipality may, by resolution and in terms of Section 6A(3)(b) of the Act, set apart and demarcate stands or areas for the purposes of street trading on any public road, the ownership or management of which is vested in the municipality, or on any other property in the occupation and under the control of the municipality.
- [2] Any such stands or areas may be extended, reduced or disestablished by resolution of the municipality.

11. Removal and impoundment

- [1] An authorised official may remove and impound any property of a street trader which -

- [a] he or she reasonably suspects is being used or which is intended to be used or has been used for or in connection with street trading; and
 - [b] is found at a place where street trading is restricted or prohibited.
- [2] The removal and impoundment of property in terms of subsection [1] may be effected irrespective of whether or not such property is in the possession or under the control of any third party at the time.
- [3] Any authorized official acting in terms of subsection [1] must, except where goods have been left or abandoned, issue, to the person carrying on the business of a street trader, a receipt for any property so removed and impounded, which receipt must -
- [a] itemise the property to be removed and impounded;
 - [b] provide the address where the impounded property will be kept and the period of such impoundment;
 - [c] state the terms and conditions for the release of the impounded property;
 - [d] state the terms and conditions relating to the sale of unclaimed property by public auction; and
 - [e] provide the name and address of a municipal official to whom any representations regarding the impoundment may be made and the date and time by which this must be done.
- [3] If any property about to be impounded is attached to any immovable property or a structure and such property or structure is under the apparent control of a person present thereat, then any authorised official may order such person to remove the property and if such person refuses or fails to comply then he or she shall be guilty of an offence.
- [4] When any person fails to comply with an order to remove the property referred to in subsection [3], any authorised official may take such steps as may be necessary to remove such property.

12. Vicarious responsibility of persons carrying on business

- [1] When an employee or agent of a street trader contravenes a provision of this by-law the street trader shall be deemed to have committed such contravention him- or herself unless such street trader satisfies the court that he or she took reasonable steps to prevent such contravention.

- [2] The fact that the street trader issued instructions to the employee or agent, prohibiting such contravention, shall not in itself constitute sufficient proof of such reasonable steps.

13. Offences and Penalties - Any person who –

- [a] contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this by-law;
- [b] fails to comply with any notice issued in terms of this by-law;
- [c] fails to comply with any lawful instruction given in terms of this by-law;
or
- [d] who obstructs or hinders any authorised representative in the execution of his or her duties under this by-law -

is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R500 or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 3 (three) months and in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding R10 or, in default of payment, to imprisonment not exceeding one day, for every day during the continuation of such offence, after written notice has been issued by the municipality and served on the person concerned, requesting the discontinuation of such offence.

14. Regulations

[1] The municipality may make regulations regarding –

- [a] the declaration of any place to be an area in which street trading is restricted or prohibited and the prescription or making of signs, markings or other devices, as contemplated in terms of section 9;
- [b] the setting apart and demarcation of stands or areas for the purposes of street trading and the extension, reduction or distestablishment thereof, as contemplated in terms of section 10;
- [c] [i] the disposal of any property which has been removed and impounded, as contemplated in terms of section 11; and
[ii] the liability of any person for any reasonable expenses incurred in connection with such removal, impoundment and disposal;
- [d] [i] the prescription of penalties for the offences contemplated in terms of section 13; and
[ii] the amendment of such penalties from time to time;
- [e] any matter which may be prescribed in terms of this by-law and any matter which may facilitate the application of this by-law.

- [2] [a]** The municipality shall, not less than 1 (one) month before promulgating a regulation in terms of subsection [1], cause a draft of the regulation to be communicated to the local community and to be made public in terms of sections 21 and 21A of the Local Government :

Municipal Systems Act, 2000 [Act No. 32 of 2000], together with a notice declaring the intention of the municipality to issue such a regulation and inviting comments or representations.

- [b]** If the municipality decides to alter the draft regulation as a result of comments or representations received pursuant to such invitation, then it shall not be necessary to communicate and make public the alteration before the amended draft is promulgated as a regulation.

- 15. Repeal of by-laws** – Any by-laws promulgated by the municipality or any erstwhile municipal council now comprising an administrative unit of the municipality and pertaining to any matter regulated in this by-law shall be repealed from the date of promulgation of this by-law.

16. Short title

This by-law is called the Street Trading By-law, 2004 and takes effect on a date determined by the municipality by proclamation in the Provincial Gazette.