CHAPTER 14. STATUTORY CONTROL

14.1 INTRODUCTION

The Statutory Control Manual of SANRAL provides information on Statutory Control on National Roads. The stated objectives of the Manual are:

- to ensure a uniform approach by all SANRAL regional offices to statutory control, and
- to provide guidance to external parties and potential applicants who must submit documentation relating to statutory control. These applicants could be landowners, developers, commercial/business owners, service owners or members of the general public.

The duties of the Site Management Team include monitoring and recording all approvals granted by SANRAL for applications relating to Statutory Control such as accesses, signs, wayleaves and developments within the building restriction area. As agents of SANRAL, The Site Management Team should also advise and provide comment on the details of the applications e.g. the desirability of having an access at the location requested (sight distance, relation to other accesses).

The Site Management Team does not have the power to enforce statutory control but must monitor and report any infringements to SANRAL without delay. Examples of infringements are:

- illegal advertisements and signboards;
- illegal trading;
- illegal accesses;
- illegal services in the road reserve;
- illegal occupation of the road reserve;
- building line transgressions.

The Route Manager should update the road logs for the sections where wayleaves are granted and provide this information to SANRAL. From time to time the Route Manager may be requested to verify information relating to wayleaves.

14.2 AREAS OF STATUTORY CONTROL

This Manual is not intended to replace any of the other manuals of SANRAL. Rather it provides guidance on where the required information can be found. In this instance the Statutory Control Manual of
SANRAL should be consulted. The areas of statutory control where consulting firms undertaking routine road maintenance contracts will have the most frequent contact are:

**Accesses**

Access applications are usually received for new accesses, access relocations, access upgrades because of a change in land use or traffic volume increase (e.g. service stations or commercial developments).

Applicants must provide the following information:
- Contact details of applicant.
- Justification for the new access or change in access.
- Locality plan to suitable scale.
- Details of route, section and kilometre distance of access as well as kilometre distances of all other accesses to applicant's property.
- Details of other accesses within 1 km of the requested access and on both sides of the road. These should be shown on a line diagram with their respective distances marked.
- Copy of Title Deed/Deed of Transfer of the relevant property or property description as per Title Deed/Deed of Transfer.

**Buildings within Building Restriction Area**

In terms of Act 7 of 1998 of the National Roads Set, the building restriction area is generally defined in rural areas as 60m from the reserve on each side of the road as well as within 500m radius of an intersection outside an approved or recognised township or urban area. Building lines in urban areas are generally 10m for residential erven, 20m for commercial and industrial erven, measured from the road reserve fence. For an approved or recognised development, the building lines are agreed with SANRAL and monitored and enforced by the local council.

Applications to erect structures within the Building Restriction Area must include the following information:
- Contact details of applicant.
- Justification for the development in the Building Restriction Area.
- Locality plan to suitable scale.
- Site layout plan also to suitable scale providing locality of the development relative to the national road reserve.
- If access is to be obtained from the national route, a plan showing the location of the access with a route, section kilometre distance marked must be provided as well.

**Services**

All services (waterpipes, electricity or Telkom cables, etc) which are located within or cross the road reserve must be authorised by SANRAL. The application form to be completed is provided in Appendix I.

Applications must be accompanied by:
- A locality plan at a suitable scale
- Details of route, section and kilometre location of service.
Subdivisions
Subdivision of land adjacent to national routes requires the approval of SANRAL. Applicants must provide the following information:
- Contact details of the applicant.
- Justification for the subdivision.
- Locality plan at a suitable scale showing the property for subdivision;
- Subdivision plan with access for each subdivision clearly indicated. Accesses from a national route must be shown together with kilometre distance of the access.
- Copy of Deed of Transfer of the property.
- Power of Attorney.

Outdoor Advertising
- The display of advertising signs is governed by Act 7 of 1998, Section 50 and the Regulations on Advertising on or Visible from National Roads, promulgated December 2000.
- This type of advertising means any visible representation of a word, name, letter, figure, object, mark or symbol or of an abbreviation of a word or name, or of any combination of such elements with the object of transferring information.
- All applications for an advertising sign facing a national road require the written approval of SANRAL.
- The Route Manager is to inform SANRAL of all illegal outdoor advertising that is in the process of erection or which is being erected along the national routes.

The application form to be completed for outdoor advertising is provided in Appendix I.

Tourism Signs
The basic objectives of tourism signs are:
- To guide tourists, who are in the final stages of their journeys, to their destinations safely without wasted travel time or distance; and
- To inform the road user on the route of the presence of acceptable service facilities available;
- Tourism signs are supplementary to primary guidance signs and are subject to principles, design and procedures that are outlined in the SADC RTSM and SARTSM Vol2 Ch 4 & 9.
- Tourism signs should not be used for advertising purposes.
Basic tourism signing principles are:
- A tourism sign should not be used when it is obvious to the road user that the facility is visible from a road;
- Service and Accommodation facilities must have direct access from the road or be located close to the junction, under consideration for signing, in order to qualify for a sign;
- The facility must provide a standard of service that complies to the warrants as contained on the SARTSM;
- When applicable, tourist facilities shall normally be signed by means of a Symbol and a Primary name only. This occurs when the Primary name is that part of the name which uniquely identifies the facility from others of the same type. It must therefore exclude such terms as: hotel, guest house, park, beach, resort, etc;
- Service facilities, with one or two exceptions, shall be signed using symbols only.

The application form to be completed for tourism signs is provided in Appendix I.

Trading
Application must be made to trade within the building restriction line. Such trading is usually in the form of a farmstall selling produce from the farm. Applicants must provide the following information:
- Contact details of applicant.
- Justification for the application.
- Locality plan at a suitable scale.
- A line diagram showing other accesses on both sides of the road within 1 km of the farmstall with kilometre distances of the accesses marked.

Illegal trading in road reserve