

**CHRISTCHURCH CITY COUNCIL**  
**PROPOSED CHRISTCHURCH CITY COUNCIL**  
**WATER RELATED SERVICES BYLAW 2008**

Pursuant to Section 145 and 146 of the Local Government Act 2002 and Section 64 of the Health Act 1956 the Christchurch City Council makes this bylaw:

1. **SHORT TITLE, COMMENCEMENT AND PURPOSE**

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(1) This bylaw is the Christchurch City Water Related Services Bylaw 2008.

(2) This bylaw shall come into force on 1 July 2008.

(3) The purpose of this bylaw is to manage and regulate the Council's water supply, wastewater and stormwater drainage. The Bylaw does not manage or regulate matters that are already provided for in the Local Government Act 2002, the Building Act 2004, or the Health (Drinking Water) Amendment Act 2007 or the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). Any person who has permission under any other bylaw, act, regulation, or resource consent to carry out any activity, that conflicts with any requirement of this bylaw, does not breach this bylaw when acting in accordance with that permission.

2. **INTERPRETATION**

In this bylaw, unless the context otherwise requires:

“**Backflow**” means the reversal of flow of water or mixtures of water and Contaminants into the Public Water Supply.

“**Bank, or banks**” in relation to a Waterway means the area from the edge of the bed of the Waterway to the shoulder of the Waterway.

“**Boundary**” means any boundary which is shown on a survey plan approved by the Chief Surveyor and which is deposited in the Titles Office, whether or not a new title has been issued.

“**Chief Executive**” means the principal administrative officer, as defined in section 42 of the Local Government Act 2002.

“**Common Private Drain**” means a Drain which passes through or serves separately owned premises but excludes land held under strata titles, company share block titles, cross lease titles, and unit titles.

“**Condensing Water**” means any water used in any trade, industry, or commercial process or operation in such a manner that it does not materially change its chemical or physical state.

“**Connection**” means the valve, Meter, and associated Fittings installed and maintained by the Council at a location convenient to the Council on the Service Pipe or at the Supply Pipe or at the Point of Supply.

“**Consumer**” means the person, or the authorised agent, who uses, or has the right to use, water supplied by the Council, or its agent.

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“**Contaminant**” has the same meaning as defined in Section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

“**Council**” means the Christchurch City Council.

“**Direct Connection**” includes any submersed or submersible outlet or any arrangement of pipes, hoses or Fittings temporary or otherwise which renders possible Backflow into the Public Water Supply.

“**District**” has the same meaning as defined in Section 5 of the Local Government Act 2002.

“**Drain**” means Wastewater Drain or Stormwater Drain; and drainage has a corresponding meaning.

“**Drainage Works**” includes all lands, Drains, pipes, treatment works, buildings, machinery, and appliances and other things of any kind vested in the Council or acquired or constructed or operated by or under the control of the Council for or relating to the purpose of drainage, whether within or outside the district.

“**Effluent**” means the discharge from any primary treatment tank or process.

“**Fire Protection System**” means a fixed system of pipes, control valves, outlets and related fixed components used to control or extinguish fires. [Note: This does not include fire hose reels]. ▼

“**Fire Service Supply**” means a supply of water to premises solely for the purpose of being used in the event of fire.

“**Fitting**” means any apparatus or appliance together with the necessary accessories and Connection which may be attached to or associated with the plumbing or drainage system of any premises, or which is intended for the collection or retention of any waste materials or liquid wastes for ultimate discharge to a Drain.

“**Interceptor Trap**” means any trap used to prevent any unwanted material or substance (liquid or solid) from entering a public Drain or any gases escaping from the system and includes a grease trap, master trap, silt trap, petrol and oil interceptor.

“**Meter**” means a Council owned meter to measure the flow of supplied water.

“**Occupier**” means any person, including the owner, who for the time being, is in control of any premises.

“**Ordinary Supply**” means a category of metered water supply which is available on demand directly from the Point of Supply subject to an agreed level of service as set out in the Council’s Long Term Council Community Plan.

“**Outfall**” means an extension of a drainage system that is under the jurisdiction of the Council or other owner, or an approved disposal system within or outside the confines of the premises.

“**Permit**” means any permit or consent required by this bylaw or any relevant legislation.

“**Point of Supply**” means the point where the Service Pipe meets the Consumer’s Boundary.

“**Private Drainage System**” means the system of pipes and Fittings installed on the premises (including a private Drain and a private common Drain) to convey the Wastewater or Stormwater of the premises to the public Wastewater or Stormwater

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system and where a public system is not available includes any approved disposal systems within or outside the confines of the premises.

“**Private Water Supply**” means the water supply system installed within the premises to provide the piped supply of hot and cold water to the sanitary fixtures and appliances fitted within the premises.

“**Public Water Supply**” means the same as the definition of ‘Waterworks’ in the Local Government Act 2002.

“**Restricted Supply**” means water supplied via a Restrictor at a regulated flow rate as determined by the Council and charged on a per unit basis.

“**Restrictor**” means a device installed within the Connection to control the flow of water to private property.

“**Sanitary Fixture**” means any fixture which is intended to be used for sanitation, personal washing or excretion.

“**Service Pipe**” means the section of water pipe between a water main or sub main and the Point of Supply.

“**Stormwater**” includes surface water, ground water, subsoil water, artesian water, and rainwater, and water emanating from a Stormwater Drain, stream, river, lake, estuary, or sea and where so designated by the Council, Condensing Water or cooling water.

“**Stormwater Drain**” means a Drain primarily for the reception and discharge of Stormwater.

“**Supply Pipe**” means the pipe provided by the Consumer to connect the Service Pipe to the Consumer’s premises to supply water to the Fittings and fixtures at the mains pressure of the water supply.

“**Surface Water**” means all naturally occurring water, other than subsurface water, which results from rainfall on the site or water flowing onto the site including that flowing from a Drain, stream, river, lake or sea.

“**Trade Premises**” means any premises used or intended to be used for carrying on any trade or industry; and includes any land or premises wholly or mainly used (whether for profit or not) for agricultural or horticultural purposes.

“**Waste Disposal Unit**” means a device designed to disintegrate organic waste material to a state suitable for disposal to a Wastewater Drain.

“**Wastewater Drain**” means a Drain primarily for the reception and discharge of Contaminants.

“**Waterway**” includes a watercourse (as defined in Section 2 of the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941) and drainage channel (as defined in Section 503 of the Local Government Act 1974), and any open Drain or Waterway as defined in the relevant district plans and the regional plan prepared under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Deleted: “**Sprinkler**” means a revolving spray, sprinkler pipe, or mechanism to distribute water for garden or lawn watering, but does not include a hand-held hose, or a mechanism installed exclusively for the purpose of extinguishing fire. ¶

Deleted: 3. COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER ACTS¶  
¶ Compliance with, or any consent or approval issued under this bylaw does not derogate from the need to comply with any provisions and requirements of any other acts or regulations, or other bylaws, or regional or district plans. ¶

### **PART 1 - PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY**

#### **4. OBJECTIVES**

The objective of this part of the Bylaw is to:

- (1) Define the obligations of installers, owners and the public in matters related to the Public Water Supply;
- (2) Prescribe the conditions which shall apply to water distribution systems on private property which must be designed and maintained to minimise the risk of infection or pollution of the Public Water Supply to which they connect;
- (2) Ensure that all Fittings and appliances connected directly or indirectly to the Public Water Supply achieve optimum performance with a minimum of consumption of water and incorporate safeguards to prevent waste;
- (4) Promote the responsible use of water in the City;
- (5) Determine the volumes of water consumed on the premises for rating purposes or to locate leakage and provide for meters.
- (6) Protect reservoirs and headworks from damage or pollution; safeguard the Public Water Supply from contamination so as to ensure a good supply of potable water and to prevent waste.

#### **5. APPLICATION FOR CONNECTION AND SUPPLY**

- (1) Any person requiring a new Connection for the supply of water must complete an application form obtained from the Council, provide any information requested by the Council, including a detailed plan showing the proposed work and pay the prescribed fee if any.
- (2) No person may connect, or allow the Connection of, any Service Pipe, Supply Pipe, stop tap or apparatus requiring air-gap separation, or Backflow prevention device, to the Public Water Supply without the consent of the Council.

#### **6. APPROVAL OF APPLICATIONS FOR CONNECTION AND SUPPLY**

- (1) An application under clause 5 may be approved by the Council as either an Ordinary Supply or a Restricted Supply as the Council thinks fit and after consideration of any level of service referred to in the Long Term Council Community Plan.
- (2) The Council may approve and provide more than one Ordinary Supply at its discretion and on written application being made to the Council in accordance with clause 5.

#### **7. ACCEPTANCE OF SUPPLY CONSTITUTES AGREEMENT**

- (1) If an application for the supply of water under clause 5 is approved by the Council and, if required, a Connection is provided, then the acceptance by the applicant (the Consumer) of the supply from the Council constitutes an agreement between the Consumer and the Council for the Consumer to comply with the requirements of this bylaw.
- (2) Where there is any change of Consumer the acceptance by the new Consumer of an existing supply from the Council constitutes an agreement between the new Consumer and the Council for the new Consumer to comply with the requirements of this bylaw.

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- (3) In the case of any supply where special conditions of supply occur, the applicant or Consumer must enter into such agreement as the Council may require in relation to that supply and the Council may determine the method of supply
- (4) Any change in the use of a commercial or industrial premises that may have an effect on Backflow prevention measures requires written notification to the Council in order to assess the suitability of Backflow prevention measures on site, even if notification of the change in use of the premises is not required under the Building Act 2004.

### 8. RESPONSIBILITY FOR WORK PERFORMED

Every Consumer supplied with water by the Council is responsible for ensuring that any work done on its Private Water Supply complies with this bylaw and any relevant legislation.

### 9. EXISTING PIPES AND FITTINGS

- (1) Any existing Supply Pipe or distributing pipes or Fittings in any premises connected to the Public Water Supply at the commencement of this bylaw may remain in use provided they were not installed in contravention of a previous bylaw subject to any other enactment regarding their maintenance and condition.
- (2) Any existing Supply Pipes, distributing pipes or Fittings may be connected to the Public Water Supply after the commencement of this bylaw, with the approval of the Council.

### 10. SHUT-OFF VALVES

- (1) The Council does not guarantee that any Council shut-off valve will be operational at all times.
- (2) Consumers or their agents must check that private shut-off valves are operational prior to carrying out any testing or maintenance on their Private Water Supply.

### 11. ONLY ONE POINT OF SUPPLY

The Council may require one Point of Supply to each parcel of land for which a separate certificate of title is held, or to each dwelling or premises on that parcel of land.

### 12. CONTINUITY OF SUPPLY

- (1) No allowance or compensation will be made or allowed by the Council if the water supply is restricted or interrupted, whether for the purpose of laying mains, effecting repairs, attaching new services, or for any other purpose.
- (2) All Consumers who, for the purpose of continuing a business or process, or for any other reason, are dependant upon a constant supply of water must provide their own water storage of a minimum capacity as required for their circumstances.

### 13. PRESSURE

The Council does not guarantee any specified maximum or minimum pressure in the Public Water Supply and no allowance or compensation will be made or allowed on account of a change of pressure in the supply.

### 14. DAMAGE

The Council will not be held responsible for any damage from any cause that may arise by the bursting or overflow of any pipes, Fittings, valves or appliances connected to a Private Water Supply.

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### 15. PROHIBITION OR RESTRICTION OF SUPPLY IN SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

- (1) If at any time the Chief Executive considers that because of drought or for any other reason an adequate supply of drinking water may be at imminent risk and that extraordinary measures are necessary in order to conserve the available water supply, the Chief Executive may, by notice, restrict or prohibit the use of water for any specified purpose or for any specified period. The Chief Executive will report every such restriction or prohibition to the Council at its next meeting.
- (2) The Chief Executive may delegate to any other officer of the Council the Chief Executive's powers under clause 15(1).
- (3) Any such restriction or prohibition may apply to the whole of the District or if the circumstances so require to a portion only of the District.
- (4) Any such restriction or prohibition applies until public notice is given that the restriction or prohibition has been rescinded.

~~(5) No person may use any water, or allow any water to be used in contravention of any restriction or prohibition made under this clause.~~

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### 16. SUPPLY FROM STANDPIPES OR HYDRANTS

No person may take water from standpipes or hydrants or any other part of the Public Water Supply without the prior approval of the Council except in an emergency.

### 17. TEMPORARY SUPPLY

The Council may approve the provision of a temporary water supply for a specific function at its discretion and on written application being made to the Council together with payment of the prescribed fee, if any.

### 18. DETERMINATION OF SIZE OF SUPPLY

The size of a Connection must relate to the ability of the Public Water Supply to meet the estimated demand. The Council has the right to require information necessary to estimate the proposed consumption and to determine the size of a main tapping, the size of a Meter, and the size of a Service Pipe required for the supply.

### 19. NOTICE WHEN SUPPLY NOT REQUIRED

- (1) When any premises supplied with water by the Council becomes unoccupied or for any other reason a supply of water is no longer required, the Consumer must immediately give notice in writing to the Council.
- (2) If the water supply Connection has not been used for a period of 12 months or it is left in a condition that could be detrimental to the Public Water Supply, the Council has the right to remove that water supply Connection. Reinstallation of the Connection must be paid by the Consumer.

### 20. DEFICIENT PIPES

Where, in the opinion of the Council, any Supply Pipe or distributing pipe, tap, appliance, or Fitting used in relation to any water supply at any premises has deteriorated, has been damaged or is of inferior quality or workmanship, or is causing or is likely to cause water to be wasted, or is insufficient for the proper supply of water, the Council may give the Consumer notice in writing requiring any work specified in the notice to be carried out within the time specified in the notice.

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### 21. MAINTENANCE AND CONSERVATION OF WATER

No Consumer may allow any Supply Pipe or distributing pipe, tap or other Fitting on premises connected to the Public Water Supply to be out of repair or in any way defective so that water is misused, or contaminated, or water hammer is caused.

### 22. READING OF METERS AND ACCOUNTS

- (1) Meters will be read, and where applicable, accounts rendered, at such intervals as the Chief Executive may determine.
- (2) Meter readings made at the request of the Consumer will be charged for as determined by the Council.
- (3) The Consumer must pay all charges for the supply of water as determined by the Council.
- (4) If any Meter is out of repair or ceases to register, except while it is under repair, the Council will estimate the consumption for the period since the previous reading of the Meter based on the average of the previous available consumption periods for that Consumer. Provided that when, by reason of a large variation of consumption due to seasonal or other causes, the average of the previous periods would be an unreasonable estimate of the consumption, the Council is entitled to take into consideration other evidence for the purpose of arriving at a reasonable estimate. The Council's decision is final, and the Consumer must pay the estimated account.

### 23. PROTECTION OF METERS

Where Meters are to be installed on the premises the Consumer must:

- (1) Provide a Council approved site within the premises for the Meter;
- (2) Take sufficient precaution to protect the Meter from damage at all times;
- (3) Enclose the Meter in a suitable box or other enclosure and shall in cases where natural support is absent provide suitable wall brackets or other support; and
- (4) Ensure that the Meter is readily accessible for reading and servicing at all times.

### 24. TESTING OF METERS

If a Consumer disputes the accuracy of a Meter the Consumer may apply to the Council for, and pay a fee to have, the Meter tested. If the Meter is found to be over-reading the test fee will be refunded.

### 25. METER ACCOUNT ADJUSTED

If any Meter, after being tested, is found to be reading incorrectly, the Council will make an adjustment to the Consumer's account in accordance with the results of the test and the Consumer must pay or be refunded where the original account has already been paid, according to the adjusted account.

### 26. WATER FOR EXTINGUISHING FIRES

- (1) All new Connections for Fire Protection Systems must have a Meter of a type that has minimal pressure loss characteristics as specified by the Council.

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- (2) A Fire Protection System must be constructed, installed and operated so that water cannot be drawn from it for any other purpose, and must be independent of any other water Connection on the premises.
- (3) Where, in the opinion of the Council, an existing fire Connection is so constructed or so located so water is, or is likely to be drawn from it or from any part of it by any person for purposes other than fire fighting, the Council will require a Meter to be installed on the fire Connection.
- (4) Water used for the purpose of extinguishing fires shall not be charged.
- (5) Fire hose reels must only be used for fire protection purposes.
- (6) If a fire fighting Connection fee is prescribed by the Council under clause 46 of this bylaw it must be paid by the Consumer to the Council in respect of each fire Connection provided for a Fire Protection System.

### 27. PROTECTION OF WATERWORKS

No person may enter onto any land owned or occupied by the Council and used for Public Water Supply without first obtaining the permission of the Council.

### 28. NO CONNECTIONS TO OTHER SOURCES OF SUPPLY

- (1) In any system of supply or distributing pipework supplied with water by the Council, no Direct Connection with any other sources of supply of water may be made without adequate Backflow prevention.
- (2) No Direct Connection may be made or maintained to any drainage system, drainage or Sanitary Fixture, or to any Fittings or apparatus including steam boilers, used for the reception or conveyance of any liquid, gas, or drawn water without adequate Backflow prevention.

### 29. DRAWN WATER NOT TO BE RETURNED

No person may return or be allowed to return to any main or Service Pipe or any other part of the Public Water Supply, any water drawn from any part of such supply or from any other source except with the consent of the Council and then only when the installation and operation are under the control of the Council.

### 30. PRIMING OF PUMPS

No pump may be equipped with a direct Connection for priming or other purposes. Priming may be arranged by means of a discharge point and funnel where the discharge point is a minimum of 25 mm above the funnel as a defined air gap.

### 31. PREVENTION OF BACKFLOW

Consumers requiring a new Connection to the Public Water Supply (including any Connection that was previously disconnected) must install a Backflow prevention system that complies with the relevant provisions of the Health (Drinking Water) Amendment Act 2007. Consumers with existing Connections that do not have a Backflow prevention system may be required by Council to install appropriate devices if required by the Council to prevent an unsanitary situation.

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### 32. PROTECTION OF SUPPLY PIPES

No Supply Pipe or Fitting may be laid or fixed through, in, or into any Drain, sink, ash pit, or manure pit, nor through, or in, contaminated land or near any place where the Public Water



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Supply may become contaminated, without the prior written consent of the Council and on such terms and conditions as the Council considers appropriate.

### 33. WATER USED FOR COOLING

- (1) Any air conditioning or industrial plant using water from the Public Water Supply for cooling purposes must have water conservation equipment so that the consumption is limited to that required to make up reasonable losses due to evaporation, wind, flushing, and similar effects.
- (2) The use of water through a cooling system that is without recirculating equipment is prohibited without the written consent of the Council.
- (3) Discharge of cooling water must comply with Part 2 of the bylaw.

## PART 2 - WASTEWATER AND STORMWATER DRAINAGE

### 34. OBJECTIVE

The objective of this part of the Bylaw is to define the Council's requirements and provide for the protection of the land, structures, and infrastructure associated with wastewater drainage and stormwater drainage.

Deleted: Drainage Works.

### 35. PROTECTION OF THE DRAINAGE WORKS

Unless authorised by the Council no person may:

- (1) Cause or allow the entry into any Drain or Fitting any earth, stones, sand, silt, refuse, night soil, or material except such matter as is normally discharged through a house Drain.
- (2) Enter any Drain, pumping station building or related accessory, or any wastewater treatment area.
- (3) Operate, remove, cover or interfere with any cover of any manhole, inlet or other equipment associated with any Drain.
- (4) Erect any structure over, or within a distance of one metre from the side of any public Drain. This provision does not apply to Boundary fences erected across Drains.
- (5) Lay any public or private utility service or private Drain:
- (6) Along the line of an existing public Drain; or
- (7) Within a parallel distance of one metre from the nearest part of any public Drain.

### 36. WASTEWATER DRAINS

Unless authorised by the Council no person may:

- (1) Cause or allow any water from a water pipe, artesian well, ram or other hydraulic appliance or any surface water, subsoil drainage, roof water or Condensing Water to enter a Wastewater Drain or a Drain connected with a Wastewater Drain.
- (2) Cause or allow any water which may contain fat, sediment or other extraneous matter to be discharged from a butcher's shop, fish shop, restaurant or other premises (except

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a dwelling) where food is prepared, processed or served, directly to a Wastewater Drain or a Drain connected to a Wastewater Drain.

- (3) Use any Waste Disposal Unit connected to any Drainage Works other than for the purpose of disposing of ordinary domestic household waste.
- (4) Cause or allow any steam, or any other matter (solid or liquid) at a temperature higher than 40°C to pass into any Wastewater Drain.

### STORMWATER

#### 37. PROTECTION OF STORMWATER SYSTEM

Unless authorised by the Council no person may:

- (1) Conduct surface water or subsoil water into a Stormwater Drain, except through a master trap or silt traps, or similar devices, situated in an approved position within the premises;
- (2) Allow a private Drain to remain in use where silt or solids are likely to enter a Stormwater Drain through such Drain; or
- (3) Cause or allow any steam, or any other matter (solid or liquid) at a temperature of more than 3 degrees variance to the receiving water temperature to pass into any Stormwater Drain.

#### 38. PROTECTION OF WATERWAYS

Unless authorised by the Council no person may:

- (1) Sweep, rake, place, throw, or discharge any matter or thing including any dust, earth, rubbish, refuse, grass clippings or animals into any Waterway or system that discharges into a Waterway, that obstructs or will be likely to obstruct the free flow of water in the Waterway.
- (2) Erect a structure, place any material or thing, or plant trees, hedges or other plants within the setback areas as required in the district plans where it will obstruct or be likely to obstruct the free passage along the banks of the Waterway of machinery or apparatus used for the purpose of improving, cleaning or maintaining the Waterway. If any structure is erected, material or thing is placed, or any tree, hedge or other plant is planted in breach of this sub-clause, the Council may by notice in writing require the owner or occupant of the land on which the breach has occurred to remove such structure, material, thing, tree, hedge or other plant.
- (3) Erect any structure, trees, hedges or any plant that may impede the flow within any existing flood plain.
- (4) Widen, deepen, make narrower or alter the course of any Waterway or interfere with the bank of any Waterway.
- (5) Erect or construct any bridge, culvert, dam, weir, crossing or other similar structure in, on or over any Waterway under the control of the Council.
- (6) Remove trees, plants or vegetation from the banks, or disturb the banks of any Waterway.

#### 39. REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS AND RISKS IN THE WATERWAY

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The Council may require the removal, poisoning, cutting, or treating (whether with or without the removal of the poisoned, cut or treated portions) of trees, plants, weeds, or growths that obstruct or will be likely to obstruct the free flow of water in any Waterway.

### 40. DAMS AND WEIRS

The Council may from time to time alter the position of or remove any dam or weir built across any Waterway whether or not the dam or weir was made or erected by the Council or any other person.

## PART 3 - PRIVATE DRAINS

### 41. PRIVATE DRAIN TO SERVE LAND HELD UNDER THE SAME TITLE

A private Drain may pass only through land held under the same title it is intended to serve, and may not pass through adjacent land without the written approval of the Council.

### 42. COMMON PRIVATE DRAINS

- (1) The installation of a Common Private Drain must be approved in writing by the Council and that approval may be subject to any conditions that the Council considers appropriate.
- (2) No approval will be issued for a Common Private Drain which has to traverse any land other than that which it is intended to serve to reach an approved outfall unless the Council is satisfied that the Drain is of sufficient capacity to serve the total development possible on that land.

### 43. INTERCEPTOR TRAPS

An approved interceptor trap must be installed in any property where, in the opinion of the Council, any Contaminant is likely to enter any Drain or sewer or where any nuisance is created.

### 44. MAINTENANCE OF PRIVATE ~~DRAINAGE~~ SYSTEMS

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- (1) The maintenance and effective operation of a Private Drainage System the responsibility of the owner(s) or occupier(s) of the premises that the Private Drainage System serves.
- (2) A Private Drainage System must be protected in an approved manner where it could be damaged by vehicular traffic, impact or tree root penetration, or any other source.
- (3) Where any Private Drainage System becomes blocked the owner(s) or occupier(s) of the premises served by the Private Drainage System must have it cleared immediately. If immediate arrangements are not made to clear the blocked system, the Council may serve notice on all owners or occupiers of the premises the Private Drainage System serves to have the blockage cleared within twenty four (24) hours of the issue of that notice.
- (4) Where there is failure to comply with a notice the Council may cause a blocked Private Drainage System to be cleared, and whether this action is taken or not, may recover the cost of the work from the owner(s) or occupier(s) of the premises served with the notice.
- (5) If, in clearing a blockage, it becomes clear that the blockage is within the Drainage Works and the blockage has not been caused by misuse by the owner or occupier of

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the premises, the Council will reimburse the owner or occupier for the reasonable costs incurred in clearing the blockage.

### 45. DISUSED DRAINS

The owner of any premises within which there is a disused part of any Private Drainage System must arrange for it to be disconnected and sealed in an approved manner.

## **PART 4 - MISCELLANEOUS**

### 46. FEES

- (1) Where this bylaw provides for the Council to issue a certificate, permit, or consent, or give its authority for anything, or carry out an inspection, the Council may require the payment of a fee. Any such fee will be prescribed by the Council under Section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002.
- (2) Where this bylaw provides for a Connection to the Public Water Supply or the Drainage Works, or the provision of any good, service, or amenity the Council may require payment of a fee for that service, as determined by the Council from time to time by resolution publicly notified.

### 47. DELEGATION

In this bylaw where any written permission or approval of the Council is required, that approval may be given by the Chief Executive, and the Chief Executive may delegate all or part of that function to any other officer of the Council.

### 48. CHRISTCHURCH CITY GENERAL BYLAW 1990

The provision of the Christchurch City General Bylaw 1990 and any bylaw passed in amendment or substitution are implied into and form part of this bylaw.

### 49. REVOCATIONS

The following bylaws are revoked

- Christchurch City Council Water Related Services Bylaw 2001
- Banks Peninsula District Council Water Supply Bylaw 1998
- Banks Peninsula District Council Wastewater Drainage Bylaw 2000

The initial resolution to make this bylaw was passed by the Christchurch City Council at an ordinary meeting of the Council held on the..... day of ..... 2008 and was confirmed following consideration of submissions received during the special consultative procedure by a resolution of the Council at a subsequent ordinary meeting of the Council held on the ..... Day of.....2008.

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### ***EXPLANATORY NOTE TO DRAFT CHRISTCHURCH CITY COUNCIL WATER AND RELATED SERVICE BYLAW 2008***

*This explanatory note is not part of the Bylaw, but it is intended to explain its general effect.*

*The bylaw contains water supply provisions, wastewater drainage provisions, and stormwater drainage provisions. The bylaws that are to be repealed by this bylaw contained many provisions that are excluded from this bylaw. This bylaw does not deal with infrastructure on private properties as this is covered by the Building Act and Building Code provisions. It does not deal with issues relating to effects on the environment as this is covered by the Resource Management Act. The Local Government Act 2002 contains many general and specific provisions relating to protection of council property. The Bylaw therefore does not duplicate legislative provisions found in acts or regulations.*

*There are a number of council policies that relate to water supply and drainage of land. These policies will be reviewed in due course.*

- *Authorised Water Supply Installer Scheme (27 March 2003)*
- *Charging for Water/Stormwater/Wastewater (28 September 2000)*
- *Approved Drainlayer Registration (27 September 2001)*
- *Loans for Drainage Work (21 September 1992 and 23 February 1993)*
- *Reading of Water Meters (28 September 2000)*
- *Water and Wastewater Services (19 April 2000)*
- *Water Charges to Commercial-Residential Properties (25 June 1997)*
- *Water Meters: Installation on Supplies Serving Residential Lots in Multiple Ownership (15 December 1992)*
- *Water Supply - Backflow Prevention (25 February 1999)*
- *Fire Hydrant Marking Policy (27 May 1998)*
- *Water Supply Pipes Installed In Private Land (26 April 2001)*
- *Water Supply - Urban Water Supply Area (25 November 1991) Waterways - Land Drainage Management (22 June 1992)*

*The current version of these and other policies can be found on the Council's website at [www.ccc.govt.nz/policy/](http://www.ccc.govt.nz/policy/)*

*The Council is also in the process of preparing long term strategies to deal with water supply and surface water. These processes will commence during 2008 and will include public consultation opportunities.*