



## CADASTRAL CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

---

### Cadastral Conference Resolutions 2009

#### 1. Registration copies of diagram

The Deeds Registries Act, 1937 (Act No. 47 of 1937) requires a second copy of a diagram to be lodged but it is not required in practice. Should copies of diagrams that are to be registered, be lodged in duplicate?

**Resolution:**

Regulation 32 of Act No. 47 of 1937 makes reference to 'a diagram'. Therefore, only one diagram must be lodged. Regulation 79bis must still be complied with. RCR 6.21/1999 is hereby withdrawn.

#### 2. Diagrams to effect a boundary adjustment

Is a condition of title preventing subdivision applicable where diagrams are framed to effect a boundary adjustment? No additional Land parcels are created because the subdivisional diagram(s) are consolidated simultaneously at registration

**Resolution:**

Registrars of deeds will not permit the subdivision as it is not legally provided for. The title condition preventing subdivision, without the option of consent, must first be removed prior to subdivision.

---

### Cadastral Conference Resolutions 2010

#### 1. Resolution of overlapping title in R293 Townships

Overlapping Deeds of Grant are causing a major headache for some owners. A specific case in KwaMashu P exists (but there are multiple others) where there are four overlapping registered properties:

- The bottom layer was state land.
- Over the state land, Erven were created on the general plan of KwaMashu – P.

- A developer was allocated an undeveloped portion of the original general plan. Development rights were issued and a bond raised. A general plan was created over this allocated portion. Neither the bond nor the right was cancelled.
- The developer then sold Erven off his development, but these properties were granted over the base state land layer.

**Resolutions:**

- The land parcels affected by conflicting titles must be identified by the SGO's and Registrars and ring fenced. Caveats must be noted against the affected properties and the balance of the relevant general plans be permitted to be upgraded.
- The relevant municipalities / provincial department should be approached to be part of the investigation and the Premier's Office should be informed of the position.
- The relevant municipalities / provincial department should be approached to provide alternative land to people who are affected by double registrations of land parcels.
- A Memorandum must be drafted on a case by case basis for urgent submission to the Minister. Each memorandum must contain a background to the problem with solutions thereto. An amendment to the Land Titles Adjustment Act may be necessary to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner to investigate the problem areas.

**2. Demarcation of Deeds Office areas of jurisdiction**

How are the different areas of jurisdiction of the various Deeds Registries reflected on documentation and electronic compilations?

**Resolution:**

The areas of jurisdiction are published in the Government Gazette. The demarcation board also assists with the determination of boundaries.

**3. Approved documents containing errors**

Evidence suggests that some Surveyors-General have approved cadastral documents and release the same into circulation before they are fully examined. Substitution after subsequent amendment will not catch all copies that were released – even if “out copies” are retrieved. Correct and incorrect both show the approval signature and the same SG number. Both are therefore assumed correct by unsuspecting recipients. Examples of sources of the incorrect versions being in circulation are:

- (a) A Land Surveyor received an approved document (prior to errors being detected) and makes copies for the client;
- (b) Scanned images are downloaded via auto-emailer or internet;
- (c) Local Authorities have direct access to SG databases.

**Resolution:**

According to the Land Survey Act, 1997 a Surveyor-General may not approve a cadastral document unless the Surveyor-General has satisfied himself/herself that it is correct and complies with legislation.

**4. Creation of servitudes on or over public land**

The creation of a servitude, being the transfer of rights over a public street, could well be a deprivation of the public's rights in any street. Notwithstanding the fact that it may not affect the enjoyment of its rights, it is still a transfer of rights to a party other than the general public.

- (a) Does the Local Authority have the power to act on behalf of the general public?
- (b) What public participation is necessary when their rights are impinged?

**Resolution:**

- (a) No, it is not necessary for the general public to be a party to the agreement. The Premier of the Province must consent on behalf of the general public, and not the municipality. Alternatively a court order may be obtained. See section 65(1) of Act 47 of 1937.
- (b) None. However the publication notice in the Government Gazette for public comment, provide the necessary interaction.

**5. Encroachment agreements for Sectional Title surveys**

What proof is required when an approved sectional plan shows an encroachment over an existing servitude?

**Resolution:**

The consent of the holder of the servitude must be obtained and lodged with the Registrar.

**6. Registration Divisions**

In the former Cape Province, Natal and Orange Free State, administrative districts were based on the old fiscal divisions. Regulations 4, 6 and 7 of the Deeds Registries Act 47/1937 supersede administrative districts with registration divisions. Registration divisions are defined by the full latitude and longitude degree square. Regulation 7 (read with regulation 4(a)(b)) of Act 47 of 1937 makes allowance for the retention of administrative districts. The SG Cape Town did not change to registration divisions (defined by degrees square) as it was seen as being a waste of time and manpower, when there was a comfortable system in place that worked extremely well. Should there be a dual system – registration divisions in some provinces and administrative districts in other Provinces?

**Resolution:**

The status quo must remain.

## 7. Sectional Title Schemes on non-contiguous properties

### Case 1:

A developer created a sectional scheme over a property and then entered into an agreement with an adjoining property to alienate a portion of the common property that contained the road access to the sections so that the adjoining property could utilize the same access. This resulted in a split remainder with sections on both portions.

### **Resolution:**

Regulation 32bis of the Deeds Registries Act, No. 47 of 1937 confirms that a split remainder remains one piece of land in terms of process of law. It therefore cannot be deemed to be two pieces of non-contiguous land in terms of Section 4(2) of the Sectional Titles Act.

### Case 2:

A developer owns two pieces of land – Erf A and Erf B that are separated by a national road. Erf A has road frontage, but the access to Erf B is by means of a bridge over the national road that links Erven A and B. The properties are therefore tied notarially.

### **Resolution:**

Section 4(2) of Act 95 of 1986 applies.

## 8. Re-instating withdrawn documents

Is it possible to re-instate a Sectional Title Plan, diagram or general plan that was withdrawn (e.g., a developer changed his mind)? Should the documents have to be reframed and re-lodged, we would not need to examine it, other than a comparison check, but would be forced to charge full examination fees. There is no formal procedure to re-instate the plan and it may raise an audit query.

### **Resolution:**

No re-instatement of withdrawn documents may be done without an approved procedure having been established.

## 9. Servitudes – lapsing by Merger

The issue of servitudes that lapse by merger should be revisited, where all servitudes whether they lapse by merger or not must be brought forward onto any new diagram, and once SGO's are informed by the Deeds Office, only then will they be deleted, thereby defacing the diagram.

### **Resolution:**

All servitudes, whether they lapse by merger or not, must be brought forward onto any new diagram. The lapsing by merger is only effected by registration.

## **10. Calculation of Remaining Extent**

According to the Deeds Office, all so-called "long searches" have been withdrawn as directed by all Registrars of Deeds at a Registrars' Management meeting held in May or June of this year. This created a serious dilemma in calculating the remaining extents of properties because we now are forced to use the Deeds Web (which is very slow and not always current) instead. The printouts that were received from Deeds: Cape Town appeared to be more current and the information thus more correct, hence the reason not to use the Deeds Web.

Deeds Offices suggested that the Deeds View system be used instead. However, in using the Deeds View at PC's provided at the Deed Office's Client Service Centre: Cape Town, it was discovered that only one query option is available, i.e. that of querying via the Title Deed number. In order to compile Certificates of Remaining Extents (CRE's) SG staff must first establish whether newly created subdivisions are registered or not. The erf number of the new subdivision is used to search whether a title deed for that particular property exists or not. Should a registered title deed exist for the particular property, the extent of the subdivision is deducted from the remainder. The present configuration of querying the database using the Title Deed number is of little use to our staff because they do not know the Title Deed number at the outset of their research.

### **Resolution:**

The provision of printouts (from Deeds Offices) must resume at no cost to the SG since the calculations of the remaining extents are being done by the SG's office on behalf of the Deeds Registry anyway.

## **11. Section 27 of Ordinance 15/1985:**

Section 27 stipulates that consents can only be granted for a period not exceeding 5 years. May the period be extended more than once?

### **Resolution:**

It appears that the period may be extended more than once.

---

## **Cadastral Conference Resolutions 2011**

(See publication in Consolidated Chief Registrar's Circulars and Conference Resolutions)

---

## **Cadastral Conference Resolutions 2012**

### **1. Sections 24 and 27 of Act No. 95 of 1986**

When a section is extended, in terms of section 24 of Act No. 95 of 1986, into the adjoining exclusive use area, e.g. garden or yard, it is necessary to cancel the existing exclusive use area and register a new exclusive use area (in terms of section 27). Provided the section and the exclusive use area are in the same ownership the two amendments have historically been shown on the same amending sectional plan and apparently registered without any problem. If amendments as outlined above are to be dealt with as one registration batch does the Registrar require separate amending sectional plans prepared in terms of sections 24 and 27 respectively or is it acceptable to show both amendments on one plan?

**Resolution:**

Where an exclusive use area is directly affected by an amendment to the section and the exclusive use area is registered in the same ownership as the section, the two amendments may be shown on the same plan.

---

### **Cadastral Conference Resolutions 2013**

(See publication in Consolidated Chief Registrar's Circulars and Conference Resolutions)

---

### **Cadastral Conference Resolutions 2014**

(See publication in Consolidated Chief Registrar's Circulars and Conference Resolutions)

---

### **Cadastral Conference Resolutions 2016**

#### **1. Expropriation/ Vesting transfers and Spatial Planning Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013**

Do the provisions of section 53 of Act 16 of 2013 find application with the registration of expropriation and vesting transfers as contemplated in terms of Section 31 of Act 47 of 1937?

**Resolution:**

No. Section 53 does not apply in cases of expropriation and vesting transfers. However, it is applicable in cases of subdivisions and other land use changes.

**2. Land Claims and Land Restitution Transactions and Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013**

Does the provision of section 53 of Act 16 of 2013 find application with the registration of subdivisional transfers, Certificates of Registered Title in terms of section 43 of Act 47 of 1937 and Certificates of Consolidated Title required for the purpose of land claims and land restitution?

**Resolution:**

Yes, the certificate from the relevant Municipality in terms of section 53 of Act 16 of 2013 will be required. Alternatively, an exemption by the Municipality must be lodged (see section 30(3) of Act 16 of 2013).

**3. General (Act 70 of 1970) SG: Western Cape**

Deleted – refer to CCR 2 of 2018 below.

**4. Land Survey Act 8 of 1997, Section 38, regulation 19: Consolidation Diagrams**

It often happens that one or more of the components of a compiled consolidation diagram are remainders of properties. Sometimes however, not all the subdivisions leading up to the remainder have been registered. This can result in an error in registration.

**Resolution:**

Where there are unregistered subdivisions of a component, the SG shall issue a prior registration caveat to the deeds registry.

**5. Sectional Titles Act 95 of 1986 as amended, Section 5(5), 7(2)(a), Regulations 5(l), 6(b): Section boundaries**

It often happens that there is incorrect interpretation of what constitutes boundaries of sections in draft sectional plans in terms of Section 5(5). Draft sectional plans are submitted for examination and approval at Surveyor-General Offices showing at least two sections, but all their corners are beacons and the boundaries between beacons not physically defined. Data (distances and directions) is shown, for example, between the said beacons or edge of roof structure is projected to ground/ -floor level. The acceptance of multiple parts of sections distributed around a sectional scheme where the main dwelling and a carport are included as parts of one section has contributed to sectional title practitioners assuming that sections do not always have to be physically defined, in the manner described above.

**Resolution:**

The Surveyor-General Offices should not accept sections on draft sectional plans where all section boundaries, namely the walls or other structures separating such sections at ground level, are completely absent. Data cannot be used to describe not physically defined section boundaries that are not tangibly discerned on the ground or floor level. This will be applicable only to complete sections and not to parts of sections evident in different locales on the land/building, e.g., Main dwelling and carport forming parts of one section.

## **6. Depicting Servitudes in favour of 3rd parties on General Plans**

The Deeds Office Pretoria approached the SG Office requesting that servitudes in favour of other erven in the same township/ the Local Authority as well as 3rd parties, must both be depicted on the General Plan since utilizing a separate diagram for the servitude in favour of the 3rd party will mean that the consent from the owners of the other erven in the same township/ the Local Authority must be obtained for the registration of the new servitude.

### **Resolution:**

If a servitude is to be registered in favour of other erven in the same township/ the Local Authority as well as 3rd parties, then two notes will be depicted on the General Plan, instead of having the one note on the General Plan and the other servitude represented on a diagram. The Deed of creation will be added to the note of the servitude in favour of the third party.

## **7. Section 45(6) of SPLUMA**

Section 45(6) of SPLUMA empowers municipalities to grant consent in respect of conditions of title where such consent would have been granted by “the administrator, a Premier, the townships board or controlling authority”. Where the municipality grants consent in respect of a controlling authority, this could be inconsistent with the intentions of the Act as it is not the intention of the Act that the functions of all controlling authorities devolve to the municipality. Giving the municipality the power to consent to conditions of establishment imposed by every controlling authority will discourage consultation with authorities as envisaged in Section 29, Section 30, Regulation 17 and ultimately the provisions of Section 33(2) of the Act.

### **Resolution:**

Section 45(6) should be narrowly interpreted and limited to conditions that are imposed in favour of the premier, administrator and private townships board only. Only where the powers of the Controlling Authority have been assigned to the municipality, shall the municipality issue consent in terms of Section 45(6). In circumstances where the Controlling Authority has not been assigned to the municipality, the provisions of Section 29, Section 30, section 33(2), and Regulation 17 of the Act must be applied to the consent granted in terms of Section 45(6).

## **8. Section 2 of SPLUMA**

Considering the provisions of Section 2, does the power of SPLUMA override other legislation administered at National level, e.g. Act 70/1970?

### **Resolution:**

No. Section 2 must be read in conjunction with Section 29(1), Section 30(1), Section 33(2) and Regulation 17.



### 9. Application for subdivision or land development on state land

Must application be made for subdivision or land development on state land in terms of SPLUMA, noting the requirements of Sections 26(1) and 45(1)(a)?

**Resolution:**

Yes. However, any affected municipality / province may apply for an exemption in terms of section 55(1); in which case proof of exemption will be furnished to support approval and registration of the diagram/general plan.

### 10. National, Provincial and Municipal legislation (Bylaws)

In terms of Section 29(1) and Section 30(1), if there is any conflict between National, Provincial and Municipal legislation (Bylaws), is there a hierarchy of legislation that will prevail?

**Resolution:**

Section 146 of the Constitution, read with Sections 156(3) and 151(4) of the Constitution will apply.

### 11. Legal Opinions

What is the legal standing of legal opinions obtained by, circulars issued by and/or decisions made by the DRDLA and SALGA regarding transitional measures and decisions?

**Resolution:**

Neither the DRDLR nor SALGA have the power to legislate by circular. An opinion is simply that: an opinion. The Registrars of Deeds and the Surveyors-General are compelled to apply the law as it stands. Therefore, no diagram or general plan will be approved or registered without the applicable consent unless:

- Either that law requiring the consent has been repealed, or
- An order of court has been issued stipulating that the diagram must be approved and/or registered without the applicable consent.

## Cadastral Conference Resolutions 2018

### 1. Land Survey Act 8 of 1997 / Deeds Act/ consents (SG: Western Cape)

A diagram representing a portion of a farm has been lodged for examination and approval for the purposes of a short-term lease (less than 10 years)

No consents have been submitted although it is agricultural land as defined in Act 70/1970 and is also within the jurisdiction of a local authority where planning laws apply

- A. Can the SG approve such a diagram?
- B. If yes, what consents are required?
- C. Can a mortgage be registered against this lease?

**Resolution:**

- A. Yes
- B. Act 70 of 1970 is not applicable, due to Section 3(d). However, SPLUMA may have application.
- C. No, but a notarial bond only.

## 2. Review of Cadastral Conference Resolution 2.3 of Cadastral Conference 2016 (21 January 2016)

It appears that Conference Resolution 2.3 of the 2016 Cadastral Conference was made in error, where it was resolved that a subdivision of agricultural land for the purpose of a mine requires consent in terms of Act 70 of 1970. The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries has recently confirmed that consent is not required.

**Resolution:**

Conference Resolution 2.3 of Cadastral Conference 2016 is withdrawn and a new resolution is made as follows:

The question arises as to whether or not consent is required in terms of Act 70 of 1970 for the subdivision of agricultural land for the purposes of a mine and if no consent is required what documentation should be produced to satisfy the Surveyor-General when approving such a subdivisional diagram? The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries has recently confirmed that consent is not required

**Resolution**

Where the subdivision is to be registered in the Deeds Registry, consent in terms of Act 70 of 1970 is required, where the mining right diagram is to be registered in the Mineral and Petroleum Titles Registrar's Office, consent in terms of Act 70 of 1970 is not required.

## 3. Extension of the scheme caveat.

On Sheet 1 of the initial sectional plan there is a caveat to extend the scheme if there will be other phase to come. With the extension of the scheme some offices bring the caveat forward to the amending sectional plans and other not. In my view it is good to bring the caveat forward until the last scheme. This will draw our attention to the fact that the scheme is completed.

Deeds Training request our office to remove the caveat on the amending sectional plans. Their argument is that everything on the amending sectional plan gets registered and this is not a new caveat. Do the other offices also experience this problem, because some offices also bring the caveat forward to the amending sectional plan?

**Resolution:**

The caveat to extend the scheme is to be recorded on the initial sectional plan only and not repeated on subsequent sectional plans.

#### 4. RCR 41/2014: diagram of a real right of extension: (SG: Eastern Cape)

Resolution 41/2014 refers to a diagram, whereas Section 25(4) refers to a plan. Therefore, confusion exists with the application of Section 25(4) of the STA and Regulation 73(2) of the DRA. RCR 41/2014 should be reworded to remove the confusion:

- a) A real right of extension, shown on a plan framed in accordance with the requirements of the Surveyor-General in terms of Section 25(4)(b), has lapsed or been cancelled. May this plan be utilised for subsequent cessions of portion of real rights?
- b) Where a portion of a real right of extension, which has been indicated on a real right plan, has lapsed or has been cancelled in terms of section 15B(1)(d), can that same real right plan in respect of the portion being cancelled/lapse be used again for the session of such portion by the body corporate to cessionary?
- c) When a real right is cancelled under section 27(5) (for example double registration of exclusive use areas), can the same plan be reused for the further issuing of a certificate of the same real right?

##### **Resolution:**

- a) No. The existing plan cannot be utilized as it has been cancelled by the Surveyor General on notification by the Registrar that the real right had lapsed or been cancelled.
- b) No. Once the real right has been cancelled, the same depiction of a cancelled real right cannot be re-registered, but a new real right plan must be created for registration purposes.
- c) Cancellation of a real right must be in accordance with the RCR no 13 of 2013
  - *Paragraphs a) and b) must be referred to Registrars Conference for the review of RCR 41 of 2014.*

## **Cadastral Conference Resolutions 2019**

### 1. Property Description in Title Deed

The whole of Erf 86 Jagtershof has been subdivided into erven 87 and 88 Jagtershof with duly approved diagrams for the aforesaid erven. Instead of transferring "*Erf 88 Jagtershof*" representing the Remainder of Erf 86 Jagtershof, the description cited in the title was cited as "*Remainder Erf 86 Jagtershof*" and registered as such. How should the property description be cited in the subsequent transfer? Is a section 4(1)(b) application required or will a factual endorsement suffice?

##### **Resolution:**

A Section 4(1)(b) application may be lodged for amendment of the incorrect erf number and the extending clause.

- *The Deeds Practice Manual must be updated stipulating the necessary procedures to be followed.*

## 2. Form H: Annexure 1 to Act No. 95 of 1986

Footnotes to the Sectional Title regulation Form provide for reference to be made to the “*name of the township or suburb and local authority / description of the farm in the property situation*”. There is a view that if the unit is situated in a township or suburb it is simply necessary to state either the township or the suburb and the local authority. If the foregoing does not apply and the unit is situated on *agricultural land then the description of the farm* must be set out. However, the mere fact that the underlying land includes the word “*Farm*” does not make the underlying land farm property. The PBM office is of the view that CRC 6/2002 still finds application, if one deals with the common property the farm description will still be relevant and Act 70 of 1970 will still find application.

### ***RCR 64/2008 Form H: Annexure 1 to Act No. 95 of 1986***

*The footnote to Form H provides that in the description clause of the transfer of a section the description of the farm must be disclosed. Does this description include the registration division and the province, or will the farm name and number suffice?*

***Resolution:*** *The full description, inclusive of registration division and province is required.*

### **Resolution:**

Conference is in agreement with RCR 64/2008 and CRC6/2002.

## 3. The description of the servitude on the servitude diagram

Bloemfontein Deeds Registry received a Notarial Deeds of Servitude of a pipeline, one square metre over the scheme Herewaarde Meent SS 14/1990, which scheme is situated on Erf 15595 Sasolburg, district Parys, Province Free State as will appear from Notarial Deed K327/2017S. The servitude is depicted on diagram SG 345/2012. Certificates of Registered Sectional Title were issued and the Body Corporate is already in existence. According to section 13 of the Sectional Titles Act 95 of 1986, the effect of the registration of a sectional plan is that the building or buildings and the land shown thereon shall, subject to the provisions of Act 95 of 1986 be deemed to be divided into sections and common property as shown on the sectional plan.

- For the description of the servitude on the servitude diagram, is it correct to refer to the description of the conventional land on which the scheme is situated?
- Must a caveat be noted against the conventional land for possible termination of the scheme in future?

### **Resolution:**

- Yes. The scheme name and SS number must be inserted before the property description of the conventional land. See RCR 24/2013.

- (b) It is not necessary. On termination of the scheme, all interested parties will be informed accordingly.

**4. RCR 41/2014: diagram of a real right of extension: (SG: Eastern Cape)**

RCR 41/2014 refers to a diagram, whereas section 25 (4) refers to a plan. Therefore, confusion exists with the application of section 25 (4) of the Sectional Titles Act and regulation 73 (2) of the Deeds Registries Act. RCR 41/2014 should be reworded to remove the confusion:

***RCR 41/2014. Diagram of a real right of extension***

*May the approved existing real right development plan / diagram of a real right of extension in terms of Section 25(4)(b), which right had lapsed or been cancelled, be utilized for subsequent cessions of portion of real rights? Where a portion of a real right of extension which have been indicated on a real right plan, lapsed or has been cancelled in terms of section 15B(1)(d), can that same real right plan in respect of the portion being cancelled/lapse be used again for the session of such portion by the body corporate to cessionary? When a real right is cancelled under section 27(5) (for example double registration of exclusive use areas) the existing plan/diagram is used.*

***Resolution:*** *No. The existing plan/diagram cannot be utilized as it has been cancelled by the Surveyor General.*

**Resolution:**

RCR41/2014 must be referred to the Registrars Conference in order to amend same to make reference to a sectional plan of real right of extension.

**5. TCR 3/2018: Amending Farm Names without Owners' Request**

Section 93 of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937, requires the owners to take the initiative to remove offensive names, and replace the offensive name with another name. However, very few did so. Some years ago the Surveyors-General took the initiative and offensive Farm names were deleted from the designation in most diagrams and the Registrar was duly notified in terms of Section 36 of the Land Survey Act, 1997. Was this initiative within the powers of the Surveyors-General?

**Resolution:**

- The Surveyor General has the authority to introduce a new system of designation in line with section 9 of the Constitution of RSA.
- Section 93(2) of Act 47 of 1937 and regulation 23(1) of Act 8 of 1997 must be amended to provide for the Registrar of Deeds and Surveyor General to change the deeds records accordingly. The heading to section 93 must also be amended accordingly.

**6. TCR 4/2018: Incorrect Areas in Deeds Records – Redline Diagrams**

Prior to the Land Survey Act there was no way (other than a Court Order or Amended Title) for the Surveyors-General to correct an erroneous diagram or area as recorded in a Title Deed. Red Line diagrams became the order of the day from 1879 to 1927. These diagrams all have two areas given: the area as per the black lines or registered area, and the correct area as per beacons. The black line area

was used in the Title Deeds as there was no legal mechanism to correct it. This problem still persists today and areas in Title Deeds are creating confusion amongst land owners. Can the Surveyors-General cause the black line area to be replaced by the red line area as the correct area as per beacons in the Title Deeds?

**Resolution:**

Yes, section 36 of Act 8 of 1997 can be applied and a Registrar can be duly notified to amend the area. Where applicable, section 22 of Act 8 of 1997 should also be invoked. All Red line diagrams should be identified by Surveyors-General and the Registrar duly notified to amend the areas and, where necessary, the title deed caveated until such time as a diagram of substitution has been approved. The Registrars should be advised prior to undertaking this project.

**7. TCR 6/2018: Servitude diagram of Habitatio**

If the proposed *habitatio* right spans the whole of the property situate on an erf in an urban area, is it still necessary to frame a separate Habitatio diagram.

**Resolution:**

No. A separate *habitatio* diagram need not to be framed. Also see the provisions in the second proviso to regulation 73(2) of Act 47 of 1937.

- *TCR 6/2018 must be amended to reflect this decision.*

**8. TCR 7/2018: Description of Servitudes**

A Deeds Registry approached a Surveyor-General with a request to add the nature of the servitude to servitude notes and servitude diagrams to assist in identification. It was also requested that each servitude on a General Plan be dealt with in a separate servitude note.

**Resolution:**

It is implicit from sections 65 to 69bis, 75 and 76 of Act 47 of 1937, regulation 35 (3) of Act 47 of 1937, section 6(1)(c) of the Land Survey Act, 1997 and regulations 12 and 21 of the Land Survey Act, 1997 that the purpose of every servitude must be given in the servitude note, and further that each servitude type be must be described in a separate note.

**9. TCR 10/2018: Proclamation diagrams of partially affected land parcels**

A Deeds Registry is required to endorse title deeds where the relevant properties are subject to a proclamation (for example, of protected areas for the purpose of the National Environment Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003). It would not be possible for a Deeds Registry to meaningfully endorse the title deed in instances where only a part of a property is included in a proclamation area. The relevant authority requires a diagram to be able to gazette the relevant area. Is such a proclamation diagram necessary in a case where the whole of the property is covered by the protected area?

**Resolution:**

Surveyors-General may approve a proclamation diagram wherever the proclaimed area includes at least one property that is only partially affected by the proclamation area. It is not necessary to approve a proclamation diagram where the proclamation area extends over the whole of all properties affected by the proclamation area, i.e., reference can be made in the gazette to the existing diagrams of the properties.

**10. TCR 12/2018: Amendment to sectional scheme by the addition of Common Property buildings**

Insurance companies are refusing to insure Common Property buildings that are not shown on approved Sectional Plans. Practitioners have therefore requested to be permitted to frame and lodge Amending Sectional Plans for the addition of only Common Property Buildings to existing schemes.

- (a) Is this acceptable to Surveyors-General?
- (b) If yes, under what section of the Sectional Titles Act would the Amending Sectional Plans be approved?

**Resolution:**

- (a) No. The purpose of the sectional title plan is not to address insurance issues.
- (b) N/A.
  - *The matter must be referred to the Registrars' Conference as well as the Sectional Titles Regulations Board for a possible amendment of Act 95 of 1986.*

**11. TCR 13/2018: Extension to sectional scheme by the addition of Exclusive Use Areas only**

Is it correct that EUAs created after the opening of the Sectional Titles Register can be framed on a sheet or sheets that only show the EUAs and that no Sheet 1 is required?

**Resolution:**

**Using Section 25(5):** *Sheet 1 is required* if the creation of the EUAs is as a result of the (recently amended) Section 25 reservation by the Developer, i.e., the scheme is being extended by the addition of EUAs, which is now allowed as a result of the amendment. In this instance the Deeds Office will register the plan under a new SS number.

**Using Section 27(2):** Plans submitted/ prepared in terms of Section 27 *do not require a sheet 1* and will be 'added' by the Deeds Office to the initial opening phase of the scheme.

**12. TCR 15/2018 Description of Buildings on Sheet 1 of subsequent phases of a Sectional Titles Scheme**

Where the scheme or sections are amended or extended in terms of Sections 21, 24, 25 or 26, Sheet 1 on the prescribed amending sectional plan also contains the

heading “*Description of Buildings*”. The total number of buildings in the previous phases plus any additional buildings which appear in the amending sectional plan is given. Below the number of buildings, Item “a” then refers to the total number of buildings prior to this amending draft sectional plan with reference to the original “*SG No D and SS No...*” If there are more than two previous phases, what should this reference be amplified to read?

**Resolution:**

The Registrars of Deeds only require the SS No... of the first phase. Therefore use of “*SG No. D...and SS...and subsequent phases*” is to be adopted by all Surveyors-General. The SG No. D... of all subsequent phases must be listed on an endorsement sheet, attached to the first phase and maintained by the Surveyor-General in whose area of jurisdiction the scheme falls.

**13. TCR 16/2018 Amending Sectional Plans of Extension of Scheme: Deviation from the Right Reserved in terms of Section 25(13)**

Can the Surveyors-General approve plans for the extension of a scheme by the developer in terms of Section 25 (13) of Act 95 of 1986 where the developer has encroached on areas of common property not specifically reserved?

**Resolution:**

Yes. The Surveyors-General can approve plans for the extension of a scheme by a developer where a developer has encroached insignificantly on areas of common property not specifically reserved. However, where the encroachment is a significant deviation of the approved layout of the scheme, RCR 67 of 2011, as amended by RCR 11 of 2012, has reference. Further, the Surveyor-General does have powers of verification on documents submitted to him/her in terms of Section 25 (4)(b) of Act 95 of 1986. The SG’s should also call for the consent of the Body Corporate based on the written consent of all its members.

**14. TCR 22/2018 Consent for Leases and Servitudes in terms of applicable municipal by-laws**

How must a lease or servitude right, to be registered by the Registrar of Deeds, be dealt with in terms of SPLUMA / the applicable municipal by-law?

**Resolution:**

The provisions of the relevant By-Law must be followed.

- *OCSG must refer the matter to SPLUM for a resolution in this regard.*

**15. Property description with a call name**

The property description, according Diagram S.G.No.151/1933, is Portion 3 (Blydskap) of the farm Elsrust 490. Is it necessary to name, Blydskap, of Portion 3 in any new registrations? Nor the Surveyor-General Office or the Deeds Office captures call names into their data basis. In the Surveyor General Office with the subdivision of Portion 3 (Blydskap), the subdivision will not refer to the call name.



It will be Portion 4 (of 3) of the farm Elsrust 490. In the Northern Cape it will be referred to as Portion 4 (portion of Portion 3) of the farm Elsrust 490. The call name will not be carried forward.

**Resolution:**

The call name, Blydschap, should not be taken up in any new registrations.

**16. Servitude on a subdivided portion of an existing subdivision**

A servitude is created over Portion 13 (of 2) of the farm Helpmekaar 500. This new servitude is created by means of a servitude diagram. The designation of the servitude will be e.g. a 5 meter wide right of way servitude over Portion 13 of the farm Helpmekaar 500. Please note that it is not described as Portion 13 (of 2) of the farm.

**Resolution:**

Noted.

## Cadastral Conference Resolutions 2020

**1. Clarity regarding amending Sectional plans required by the SGO**

**Problem Statement:**

- A. Cancellation of Section/s (or part thereof) for the purpose of alienating/letting of Common Property: Done in terms of Section 17(4) of the STA.
- B. Destruction of Building/s: Done in terms of Section 17 of the STSMA.
- C. Destruction of part of Building: Done in terms of Section 17(8) of the STSMA.
- D. Cancellation of Section for reversion of Building back to Common Property:

**Refer to:**

Section 17 of the Sectional Titles Act No. 95 of 1986 (STA),  
 Section 17 of the Sectional Titles Schemes Management Act No. 8 of 2011 (STSMA),  
 Regulation 31 of the STA.

**Questions:**

- A. Is an approved Amending Sectional plan for the Destruction of Buildings required as a result of the cancellation of sections in the Deeds Office? Section 17(4)(c) and (d) of the STA makes reference to adjusted PQs and the amendment of the original sectional plan in our offices. How is this achieved?

- B. Is an Amending Sectional plan of Destruction of Building required? If so in terms of which Section is it framed?
- C. Is an Amending Sectional plan for the Partial destruction of a Building, and hence partial destruction of the section, required? If so in terms of which section is it framed.
- D. In terms of which Section is this done?  
Are amending Sectional plans required?  
There appear to be no provisions in either the STA or STSMA for the cancellation of a section/s for reversion to (C.P.).

**RESOLUTION:**

- A. The Cadastral Conference agreed to the proposed resolution, and that the manner in which it has to be done shall be as per Resolution 13 of the Branch NGMS's Technical Committee of 2015.
- B. Withdrawn
- C. Withdrawn
- D. Proposed resolution not accepted, refer to Regulation 31 and Section 20 of the Sectional Titles Schemes Management Act, 8 of 2011.

**2. How can SG confirm the validity of the Expropriation Notices?**

**Problem Statement:**

1. At what stage of the expropriation process is land deemed to have been expropriated?
2. Is it acceptable if the proposed subdivision diagram refers to a property description different to the description on the expropriation notice and plan?
3. Is the endorsement on the title deed of the property in terms of section 31(6) (a) of the Deeds Registries Act 47 of 1937 confirmation that land has been successfully expropriated, in a case where the matter was not decided by the court?

**Background:**

Our office is anticipating an increase in the number of subdivision surveys emanating from expropriations. We have received some expropriation notices dating back to the 1970's, the property descriptions for some of them have even changed. The contents of the expropriation notices submitted together with these subdivisions are seen to be only an intention to expropriate. In terms of section 31(6)(a) of the Deeds Registries Act 47 of 1937, the title deeds of the expropriated land parcels should be endorsed to that effect. However, the title deeds of these land parcels have not been endorsed to indicate that the properties are subject to an expropriation.

**Discussion and Motivation:**

In terms section 7(4) of the Expropriation Act 63 of 1975, the local authority should have been notified during the process of expropriation by the expropriating authority. Therefore, the approval of the subdivision as per the local authority consent can be used as confirmation of the expropriation, in a case where the matter was not decided by the court

In terms of section 31(6) (a) of the Deeds Registries Act 47 of 1937, the Registrar of Deeds should have noted the expropriation notice in his register. Therefore, the endorsement on the title deed can be used as confirmation of the expropriation, in a case where the matter was not decided by the court.

**RESOLUTION:**

- If the process as prescribed by the relevant Sections of the Expropriation Act has been followed, the SG may accept a diagram of subdivision in accordance with the expropriation plan.
- Where there has been a change in designation, the SG must satisfy him/herself that the land referred to in the diagram is the same piece of land as described by an old designation on the expropriation plan.

## Cadastral Conference Resolutions 2021

### 1. Item from Sectional Titles Regulations Board meeting 10 September 2020:

**Section 24(6) of Sectional Titles Act 95 of 1986**

*The wording of this subsection has caused uncertainty between practitioners. It is mainly accrued to the use of the word “deviation” by the legislator. Some practitioners apply this word as a synonym for “change”, but this is not correct. Section 6A clearly indicates that the only purpose of all the required documents relating to the 10% deviation, has to do with the surety of the bondholder. For the correct interpretation of this section, this should be the only consideration. It is therefore proposed that the word “deviation” be changed to “difference”.*

*Alternately to above, it is proposed that section 24(6)(d)(i) be deleted since it is simple for a conveyancer, Surveyor-General or the deeds registry to establish a 10% increase in the Participation Quota of a section.*

**Resolution:** - *The proposals for amendment of section 24(6) is not supported.*

- ***The possible issuing of a Circular for circulation to land surveyors /architects/conveyancers explaining the position in section 24(6)(d)(i) must be referred to the Cadastral Conference for discussion.***

**RESOLUTION:**

Conference agrees with the resolution taken by the Sectional Titles Regulations Board and does not support the amendment of section 24(6) of the Sectional Titles Act, 1986 (Act 95 of 1986), to provide for substitution of the word 'deviate' with the word 'difference'.

- *The Office of the Chief Surveyor General must issue a Circular to land surveyors/architects/conveyancers explaining the position in section 24(6)(d)(i) of Act 95 of 1986.*

**2. Item 7.1 of TCM dated 8<sup>th</sup> September 2020: Sectional Title plans containing only one dwelling unit and a garage on a Single Residential Erf**

**Question:**

Can a Professional Land Surveyor lawfully prepare a Sectional Title Plan where the scheme comprises two sections being a dwelling unit and an ancillary unit (garage) on a Single Residential erf?

**Background:**

Single Residential usually means that the land parcel is permitted to have a single dwelling unit together with an ancillary unit (e.g., garage, outbuilding). A dwelling unit means a self-contained suite of rooms, connected and containing habitable rooms, bathroom(s) and limited to one kitchen and used for residence by a single family. This is complicated by the zoning schemes of some municipalities that may allow "granny flats" or even second dwellings by special consent. This is not the issue in this case. The issue is whether a single dwelling unit and an ancillary unit (garage) can be converted into a sectional title scheme.

It has been argued that the Surveyor-General should accept the certificates and affidavits without questioning the integrity of the Sectional Titles Practitioner, because it is up to the Sectional Titles Practitioner to ensure that the appropriate certificates and affidavits are lodged. This argument is built on the section of the Act wherein it states that it is not the responsibility of the Surveyor-General "for investigating the correctness or accuracy of any document submitted to him or her" in support of a draft sectional plan.

**Research:**

A sectional title scheme may be residential, non-residential, or a combination of the two. The land use will be clear from municipal documents, including but not limited to building plans and the zoning certificate. Some municipalities allow a garage to be a section in a residential scheme, being a utility section in line with the definition contained in the Regulations under Act 8 of 2011. In all other instances, a residential scheme will have no less than two residential sections (dwelling units), each with or without parking garages. Each dwelling unit will attract an occupation certificate for the intended purpose.

The zoning scheme dictates the building use, and a garage is not a dwelling unit. If the Sectional Titles Practitioner signs the certificate for a plan indicating that a

dwelling unit and an ancillary unit are two dwelling units, then the certificate is fraudulent.

**RESOLUTION:**

Although this is not the responsibility of a Surveyor General, he/she is not prohibited under the provisions of section 7(2A) of the Sectional Titles Act 95 of 1986 and may refuse approval of such sectional plans when he/she becomes or is made aware of such irregularities.

Furthermore, regulation 8(2) of Act 95 of 1986 provides that where a Surveyor-General finds a draft sectional plan, sectional plan, or measurement to be incorrect, he/she may take such action as he/she may deem fit in terms of the Act.

**3. Item 7.6 of TCM dated 8th September 2020: Electronic Registration copies**

**Question:**

Can the offices of the Surveyors-General issue “electronic registration copies” of approved diagrams, general plans and sectional plans, which would then be emailed to the Professional Land Surveyor who submitted the draft documents for approval, instead of couriering them

**Background:**

Due to the need to limit contact and the touching of documents as a result of the pandemic, the Surveyors-General are considering creating “electronic registration copies” of approved diagrams, general plans and sectional plans to be emailed to the land surveyor instead of couriering them or posting them. (Courier companies are inundated with deliveries of alcohol and tobacco products and the Post Office is too busy handling social grants to maintain their postal service!)

A sample created by Darryl Bailey in SG: WC is attached as **Annexure 7.6** for consideration. Certification on the back could be done by the Professional Land Surveyor receiving such documents, or registration copies could be made available to the Deeds Office. Certainly, the Deeds Office would then need to verify the original in the SG’s system before accepting such copy.

**RESOLUTION:**

The provisions of Regulation 20(7) of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937 (Act 47 of 1937), finds application in so far as copies of plans/diagrams may be accepted by a Registrar of Deeds only if certified by a Surveyor General as a true copy of the original plan/diagram.

The registration copy of a plan/diagram must, prior to lodgement thereof at the deeds registry, be submitted by the land surveyor/conveyancer to the Surveyor General to be certified as a true copy.

**4. Item 5.4 of TCM dated 27 June 2019: Item 1 of 2016: RCR 41/2014: Diagram of a real right of extension**

Resolution 1 of 2016 was not published as the resolution is disordered and it was superseded by Resolution 5 of 2018.

***RCR 41/2014: Diagram of a real right of extension***

*May the approved existing Real right development plan / diagram of a real right of extension in terms of Section 25(4)(b) for which the real right have lapsed or has been cancelled be utilized for subsequent cessions of portion of real rights?*

*Where a portion of real right of extension which have been indicated on a real right plan have lapsed or has been cancelled in terms of section 15B(1)(d) can that same real right plan iro the portion being cancelled/lapse be used again for the session of such portion by the body corporate to cessionary? When a real right is cancelled under section 27(5) for example double registration of exclusive use areas, the existing plan/diagram is used.*

***Resolution:*** - No. The existing plan/diagram cannot be used because it will be cancelled by the surveyor general.

***1/2016. RCR 41/2014: Diagram of a real right of extension***

*Surveyors-General are not in agreement regarding the cancellation of plans when a right of extension / lease is cancelled. When a notarial lease is cancelled, will the diagram also be cancelled or can the lease diagram be lodged for the registration of the new lease which will be exactly the same as the cancelled lease?*

***Resolution:*** - *Where a leasehold diagram was created for the purpose of registering a right of extension/ lease and that real right is now cancelled, the lease diagram must be cancelled and cannot be used. A new lease diagram must be prepared.*

***5/2018. RCR 41/2014: diagram of a real right of extension***

*Resolution 41/2014 refers to a diagram, whereas Section 25(4) refers to a plan. Therefore, confusion exists with the application of Section 25(4) of the STA and Regulation 73(2) of the DRA. RCR 41/2014 should be reworded to remove the confusion:*

- a) *A real right of extension, shown on a plan framed in accordance with the requirements of the Surveyor-General in terms of Section 25(4)(b), has lapsed or been cancelled. May this plan be utilised for subsequent cessions of portion of real rights?*
- b) *Where a portion of a real right of extension, which has been indicated on a real right plan, has lapsed or has been cancelled in terms of section 15B(1)(d), can that same real right plan in respect of the portion being cancelled/lapse be used again for the session of such portion by the body corporate to cessionary?*
- c) *When a real right is cancelled under section 27(5) (for example double registration of exclusive use areas), can the same plan be reused for the further issuing of a certificate of the same real right?*

**Resolution:**

- a) *No. The existing plan cannot be utilized as it has been cancelled by the Surveyor General on notification by the Registrar that the real right had lapsed or been cancelled.*
- b) *No. Once the real right has been cancelled, the same depiction of a cancelled real right cannot be re-registered, but a new real right plan must be created for registration purposes.*
- c) *Cancellation of a real right must be in accordance with the RCR no 13 of 2013*

**RESOLUTION:**

- Resolution 1/2016 is hereby withdrawn as it has been superseded by Resolution 5/2018.
- RCR 41/2014 was withdrawn by RCR 2/2019.

***(RCR 2/2019 - Diagram of a real right of extension***

*May the approved existing real right development plan of a real right of extension in terms of Section 25(4)(b), which right had lapsed or been cancelled, be utilized for subsequent cessions of portion of real rights? Where a portion of a real right of extension which have been indicated on a real right plan, lapsed or has been cancelled in terms of section 15B(1)(d), can that same real right plan in respect of the portion being cancelled/lapse be used again for the session of such portion by the body corporate to cessionary? When a real right is cancelled under section 27(5) (for example double registration of exclusive use areas) the existing plan is used.*

- **Resolution:** - *No. The existing plan cannot be utilized as it has been cancelled by the Surveyor General. RCR 41/2014 is withdrawn)*

**5. Consolidation over Administration Boundaries****Question:**

Can a consolidation diagram be created where components are –

1. Not all in the same local municipality?
2. Not all in the same property register?
3. Not all in the same Administrative District?

**Background:**

1. Professional Land Surveyor APS has been requested to subdivide portions on two adjoining farms and consolidate the subdivisions. The Act 70/1970 consent requires the subdivisions to be consolidated; however, the subdivisions are situated in different local municipalities. Can the consolidation be approved/registered?
2. Professional Land Surveyor RC has been requested to develop a general plan over two properties, of which one is an erf in a town (allotment area) and the adjoining parcel is a portion of a farm. Rezoning of the farm portion has been approved, and planning consent for the development of the township has been granted. Can the consolidation be approved/registered?

3. Two cases:
- a. Professional Land Surveyor JB has been requested to consolidate several existing farms to create a single farm. However, one of the farms is in the adjoining Administrative District. Can the consolidation be approved/registered?
  - b. Professional Land Surveyor FT has been requested to subdivide a portion of a farm and consolidated it with a contiguous farm. The subdivision and the adjoining farm are situated in different Administrative Districts. No amount of engagement with the issuing authority provided a consent that enabled a notarial tie: The Act 70/1970 consent insisted that two contiguous properties situated in adjoining administrative districts must be consolidated. Can the consolidation be approved/registered?

**Research:**

Section 40 of the Deeds Registries Act 47 of 1937, requires that all pieces of land on a consolidation diagram must be registered in the same property register and situated in the same administrative district.

Deeds Registries Regulation 4 (as applicable to the Eastern Cape) defines an “administrative district” as: “... a district or administrative district, the boundaries **as existed** immediately before the coming into operation of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1993 (Act 200 of 1993) ...”. (The emphasis is my own.)

**RESOLUTION:**

RCR 26/2011 deals with the matter.

*(RCR26/2011: Section 40: Consolidation of properties situated in different local authorities - May two contiguous pieces of land, which complies with all the requirements of section 40, be consolidated if they are situated in different local authorities?*

*Resolution: - Yes, it can be done as it is not a contravention of section 40 of Act No. 47 of 1937)*

**6. Can a consolidation diagram be created where components are not all in the same property register?**

Surveyors-General regularly change the property register in which a land parcel is situated, based on approvals by applicable authority –

- a. Portion X of Farm Y Administrative District of Z (major region) is now known as Erf A of Allotment Area B (minor region).
- b. Land parcels, over which a Sectional Scheme is created, are entered into the Sectional Titles register (Sections 11 – 13 of the Sectional Titles Act, Act No. 95 of 1986).
- c. See also Section 43A of the Deeds Registries Act.



**RESOLUTION:**

No. RCR22/1972 finds application where it is not possible to change the designations of all properties into a single property register.

*(RCR22/1972: 'Where erven are not included in allotment areas and numbered numerically the extensions must be regarded as townships registered in different registers and consolidation cannot take place.)*

**7. Can a consolidation diagram be created where components are not all in the same Administrative District?**

- a. Strict adherence to the Deeds Registries Act and Regulations does not seem to provide for any adjustment to the boundaries of the administrative districts.
- b. However, there appear to be exceptional circumstances where an adjustment to the administrative district boundaries become expedient – as is the case with Professional Land Surveyor FT's survey.
- c. In such exceptional circumstances, the Surveyor-General may, on application from the PLS, consult with the Registrar of Deeds and, if agreed, may adjust the administrative district boundary to ensure that all components of the consolidation diagram are in the same administrative district and hence comply with the Land Survey Act and Regulations and the Deeds Registries Act and Regulations.
- d. Once the changes to the affected component diagram have been implemented (possibly using Section 36 of the Land Survey Act and Section 44 of the Deeds Registries Act be used to make these changes?), the components of the consolidation diagram will comply with Section 38 of the Land Survey Act and Section 40 of the Deeds Registries Act.

**RESOLUTION:**

The consolidation diagram must comply with the provisions of the Deeds Registries Act 47 of 1937 and Land Survey Act 8 of 1997.

---

**Cadastral Conference Resolutions 2022**

- 1. Creation of Exclusive use areas in terms of sec 27 of Act 95 of 1986.**

In instances where exclusive use areas are indicated on approved sectional plans, such plans must clearly reflect the legislation by which the exclusive use area is created. This is imperative from a registration point of view.

Deeds offices are guided by the legislation indicated on the sectional plans and therefore all documents lodged, must conform to the applicable legislation shown on the sectional plan. For example, a sectional plan must clearly indicate if an exclusive use area is to be registered in terms of section 27(2) or Section 27(1A) of the Sectional Titles Act and not merely refer to an amendment to create exclusive use area as these sections are vastly different and may lead to incorrect registrations.

**Resolution:**

The sectional plans must indicate the relevant and applicable provisions of the Sectional Titles Act since there is more than one legislative provision in the Sectional Titles Act that regulate the creation of exclusive use areas subsequent to the opening of sectional title scheme.

**2. Section 93(2): Amending Farm Names without Owners' Request**

• **Item from Cadastral Conference 2019:**

*'Section 93 of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937, requires the owners to take the initiative to remove offensive names, and replace the offensive name with another name. However, very few did so. Some years ago the Surveyors-General took the initiative and offensive Farm names were deleted from the designation in most diagrams and the Registrar was duly notified in terms of Section 36 of the Land Survey Act, 1997. Was this initiative within the powers of the Surveyors-General?*

**Resolution: (1)** *The Surveyor General has the authority to introduce a new system of designation in line with section 9 of the Constitution of RSA. (2)* Section 93(2) of Act 47 of 1937 and regulation 23(1) of Act 8 of 1997 must be amended to provide for the Registrar of Deeds and Surveyor General to change the deeds records accordingly. *The heading to section 93 must also be amended accordingly.'*

• **Response of Deeds Registries Regulations Board meeting in August 2021:**

- (a) The Board is of the view that the Surveyor General does not have the power, in terms of section 36 of the Land Survey Act, 1997 (Act 8 of 1997) nor section 93 of Act 47 of 1937, to initiate changes of names of immovable property.
- (b) The Board is further of the view that Act 8 of 1997 must be amended to introduce a procedure/mechanism to empower Surveyors General in this regard. Section 93(3) of Act 47 of 1937 must be deleted simultaneously to the amendment of Act 8 of 1997, in a Schedule to the Land Survey Amendment Bill.

**Resolution:**

- SG Offices must provide a list of offensive farm names to the relevant deeds registries. Deeds registries must note *Caveats* against the relevant properties for endorsement of the title deeds in terms of section 3(1)(v) of Act 47 of 1937 in order to remove the offensive farm names. An application for an endorsement need not to be called for.
- Deeds registries must request SG offices for updating of General Plans / diagrams if they become aware of offensive farm names in title deeds, whereupon the SG Offices must provide updated list/s.
- It is not necessary for a farm name to be reflected in deeds/documents. The property description of farms may consist of the number of the farm together with the registration division.
- OCSG must submit a Memorandum to the Minister with information on the process that is being followed, thereby requesting a blanket approval to comply with section 93 of the DRA. This includes the farm/landowner being given the right to have a name included on his/her property details.

### **3. Transfer of Land Parcels from the Farm Register to the Allotment Register**

Erf 1416 Indwe (SG No. 1292/2001) is a subdivision of the Farm No. 252, Administrative District of Wodehouse (SG No. 928/1896).

This deduction was not approved as Portion 25 of the Farm No. 252 but was approved as Erf 1416 Indwe (SG No. 1292/2001) and then used as the small-scale diagram for GP SG No. 1293/2001.

However, Portion 27 (Indwe Cemetery) of the farm No. 252, Administrative District of Wodehouse (SG No. 1475/2021) was approved as a deduction of the Farm No. 252 (SG No. 928/1896), whereafter it was renumbered as Erf 2348 Indwe.

The question is: Which system is correct?

#### **Resolution:**

A land parcel cannot be numbered as an erf in the farm register. The Parent is in the farm register and therefore the subdivision must be created in the farm register as a farm portion before it is transferred to the Allotment Register and renumbered as an Erf.