

SEA-SHORE ACT NO. 21 OF 1935

[ASSENTED TO 6 APRIL, 1935]

[DATE OF COMMENCEMENT: 10 APRIL, 1935]

*(Signed by the Governor-General in Afrikaans)***as amended by**

- Sea-shore Amendment Act, No. 60 of 1959
 Sea-shore Amendment Act, No. 2 of 1963
 Sea-shore Amendment Act, No. 45 of 1969
 Sea-shore Amendment Act, No. 38 of 1972
 Health Act, No. 63 of 1977
 Sea-shore Amendment Act, No. 21 of 1984
 Transfer of Powers and Duties of the State President Act,
 No. 97 of 1986
 Legal Succession to the South African Transport Services
 Act, No. 9 of 1989
 Sea-shore Amendment Act, No. 190 of 1993
 Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, No. 200 of
 1993
 Environmental Laws Rationalisation Act, No. 51 of 1997

ACT

To declare the State President to be the owner of the sea-shore and the sea within the territorial waters of the Republic; and to provide for the grant of rights in respect of the sea-shore and the sea, and for the alienation of portions of the sea-shore and the sea and for matters incidental thereto.

[Long title amended by s. 15 of Act No. 60 of 1959.]

1. Definitions.—In this Act, unless the context indicates otherwise—

“Administration”

[Definition of “Administration” substituted by s. 1 (a) of Act No. 21 of 1984 and repealed by s. 36 (6) of Act No. 9 of 1989.]

“high-water mark” means the highest line reached by the water of the sea during ordinary storms occurring during the most stormy period of the year, excluding exceptional or abnormal floods;

“local authority” means any city council, municipal council, borough or town or village council, town board, local board, village management board, local administration and health board or health committee constituted in terms of any law, or a regional services council established under section 3 of the Regional Services Councils Act, 1985 (Act No. 109 of 1985), and includes the Development and Service Board constituted under the Development and Services Board Ordinance, 1941 (Ordinance No. 20 of 1941), of Natal, the Natal Parks, Game and Fish Preservation Board constituted under the Nature Conservation Ordinance, 1974 (Ordinance No. 15 of 1974), of Natal, and the Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation constituted by the Nature and Environmental Conservation Ordinance, 1974 (Ordinance No. 19 of 1974), of the Cape of Good Hope;

[Definition of “local authority” amended by s. 1 of Act No. 2 of 1963 and substituted by s. 1 (b) of Act No. 21 of 1984 and by s. 1 of Act No. 190 of 1993.]

“low-water mark” means the lowest line to which the water of the sea recedes during periods of ordinary spring tides;

“Minister”, in so far as a provision of this Act is applied in or with reference to a particular province, means the competent authority to whom the administration of this Act has under section 235 (8) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1993 (Act No. 200 of 1993), been assigned in that province, save that in relation to the

sea-shore and the sea within any port or harbour which in terms of any law falls under the control and management of the Administration, “Minister” means the Minister of Transport;

[Definition of “Minister” substituted by s. 1 of Act No. 38 of 1972, by s. 1 (c) of Act No. 21 of 1984 and by Proclamation No. R.27 of 1995.]

“province” means the province Eastern Cape, KwaZulu/Natal, Northern Cape or Western Cape established in terms of section 124 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1993;

[Definition of “province” inserted by Proclamation No. R.27 of 1995.]

“sea” means the water and the bed of the sea below the low-water mark and within the territorial waters of the Republic, including the water and the bed of any tidal river and of any tidal lagoon;

“sea-shore” means the water and the land between the low-water mark and the high-water mark;

“tidal lagoon” means any lagoon in which a rise and fall of the water-level takes place as a result of the action of the tides;

“tidal river” means that part of any river in which a rise and fall of the water-level takes place as a result of the action of the tides.

[S. 1 substituted by s. 1 of Act No. 60 of 1959.]

2. State President is owner of the sea-shore and the sea.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the State President shall be the owner of the sea-shore and the sea, except of any portion thereof which was lawfully alienated before the commencement of this Act or may be alienated hereafter under this Act or under any other law.

(2) Any portion of the sea-shore and the sea which was alienated before the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to have been lawfully alienated.

(3) The sea-shore and the sea of which the State President is declared by this section to be the owner, shall not be capable of being alienated or let except as provided by this Act or by any other law, and shall not be capable of being acquired by prescription.

[S. 2 substituted by s. 2 of Act No. 60 of 1959.]

3. Letting of sea-shores and the sea.—(1) The Minister may, on such conditions as he may deem expedient, let any portion of the sea-shore and the sea of which the State President is by section two declared to be the owner, for any of the following purposes:

- (a) The erection of bathing boxes or tents;
- (b) the erection of beach shelters;
- (c) the erection of tea rooms and refreshment places;
- (d) the training of horses, the holding of races (including motor car and motor cycle races) and the provision of places for recreation, amusements or displays;
- (e) the provision of landing sites for aircraft and the establishment of aerodromes;
- (f) the construction or improvement of wharves, piers, jetties and landing stages;
- (g) the construction of breakwaters, sea walls, promenades, embankments, esplanades, buildings or other structures;
- (h) the construction of bathing pools and enclosures;

- (i) the erection of whaling stations or fish-canning or other factories;
- (j) to legalize any encroachments;
- (k) the carrying out of any work of public utility;
- (l) the laying of drainage or sewerage systems;
- (m) the laying of water pipes or cables;
- (n) the erection of boathouses;
- (o) the carrying out of any work which in the opinion of the Minister serves a necessary or useful purpose:

Provided that in the opinion of the Minister such letting either is in the interests of the general public or will not seriously affect the general public's enjoyment of the sea-shore and the sea.

(2) The Minister may permit, on such conditions as he may deem expedient and at such a consideration as he may determine, the removal of any material, except precious stones as defined in section 1 of the Precious Stones Act, 1964 (Act No. 73 of 1964), natural oil, precious metals or any base mineral as defined in section 1 of the Mining Rights Act, 1967 (Act No. 20 of 1967), or any aquatic plant, shell or salt as defined in section 1 of the Sea Fisheries Act, 1973 (Act No. 58 of 1973), from the sea-shore and the sea of which the State President is by section 2 declared to be the owner.

[Sub-s. (2) substituted by s. 2 (a) of Act No. 21 of 1984.]

(3) The Minister may, by notice in the *Provincial Gazette*, delegate to any local authority, subject to such conditions as he may deem expedient, any of the powers vested in him by this section, and he may by a like notice withdraw any such delegation.

(4) Whenever any portion of the sea-shore or the sea in respect of which it is proposed to enter into any lease under sub-section (1) or to grant any permit under sub-section (2) is situated within or adjoins the area of jurisdiction of a local authority, the Minister shall first consult that local authority.

(5) Before any lease is entered into under subsection (1) or any permit is granted under subsection (2), the Minister shall, at the expense of the person with or to whom it is proposed to enter into such lease or to issue such permit, cause a notice to be published in the *Provincial Gazette* and in not less than one newspaper circulating in the neighbourhood wherein the portion of the sea-shore or the sea concerned is situated, wherein—

- (a) the proposal to enter into the lease or to issue the permit is made known;
- (b) the place where and the times at which full particulars of the proposed lease or permit will be open for inspection are specified; and
- (c) it is specified that objection to the proposed lease or permit may be lodged with a person specified in the notice, before a date so specified, which shall be not less than 30 days after the date on which the notice is published.

[Sub-s. (5) substituted by s. 2 (b) of Act No. 21 of 1984.]

(6) Any objection in terms of paragraph (c) of subsection (5) shall be considered by the Minister before he enters into a lease under subsection (1) or issues a permit under subsection (2).

[S. 3 substituted by s. 3 of Act No. 60 of 1959 and amended by Proclamation No. R.27 of 1995. Sub-s. (6) added by s. 2 (c) of Act No. 21 of 1984.]

4. Letting or transfer of sea-shore and sea to local authority.—(1) The Minister may, on the conditions set out in sub-section (2) and such further conditions as he may deem expedient, let, sell or donate any portion of the sea-

shore and the sea of which the State President is by section two declared to be the owner, to any local authority.

(2) Any letting or alienation under sub-section (1) shall take place subject to the conditions—

- (a) that no right acquired under subsection (1) with regard to the sea-shore or the sea may be transferred to any person other than a local authority or the Government of the Republic, unless the prior approval thereto, by resolution, of the provincial legislature concerned is obtained; and

[Para. (a) substituted by s. 3 (a) of Act No. 21 of 1984 and amended by Proclamation No. R.27 of 1995.]

- (b) that the Minister may at any time resume for Government or public purposes any right granted under sub-section (1), subject to payment of such compensation for improvements as may be agreed upon or settled by arbitration.

(3) The provisions of subsections (5) and (6) of section 3 with regard to a lease under subsection (1) of that section shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to any letting or alienation under subsection (1).

[S. 4 substituted by s. 4 of Act No. 60 of 1959. Sub-s. (3) substituted by s. 3 (b) of Act No. 21 of 1984.]

5. Government may use the sea-shore and the sea.—

(1) The Minister may authorize the use of any portion of the sea-shore and the sea of which the State President is by section two declared to be the owner, for Government purposes.

(2) The Minister may cause any land in the sea or on the sea-shore to be reclaimed and such reclaimed land shall be State-owned land.

[S. 5 substituted by s. 5 of Act No. 60 of 1959.]

6. Approval of National Assembly.—(1) Any alienation, letting or permission with regard to the sea-shore or the sea which is not authorized elsewhere in this Act or in any other law, may only take place with the approval, by resolution, of the National Assembly.

(2) If an alienation, letting or permission in terms of subsection (1) is proposed with regard to any portion of the sea-shore or the sea situated within or adjoining the area of jurisdiction of a local authority, the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism in the national government shall, before the proposal is submitted to the National Assembly, consult that local authority.

(3) Not less than one month before submitting to the National Assembly any proposal for an alienation, letting or permission in terms of subsection (1), the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism in the national government shall, at the expense of the person in whose favour the alienation, letting or permission is proposed, cause a notice setting forth particulars of such proposal, to be published in the *Gazette* and in not less than one newspaper circulating in the neighbourhood in which the portion of the sea-shore or the sea concerned is situated.

(4) Except where it is provided otherwise in the relevant resolution referred to in subsection (1), the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (2) of section 4 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to any alienation, letting or permission under subsection (1).

[S. 6 substituted by s. 6 of Act No. 60 of 1959 and by s. 4 of Act No. 21 of 1984 and amended by Proclamation No. R.27 of 1995 and by s. 2 of Act No. 51 of 1997.]

7. Exercise of powers for purposes of public health.—

(1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Health Act, 1977 (Act No. 63 of 1977)—

- (a) the competent authority within the government of a province to whom the administration of the Health Act, 1977, has under section 235 (8) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1993 (Act No. 200 of 1993), been assigned, may by notice in the *Provincial Gazette* declare that any local authority, as contemplated in section 1 or 30 of the Health Act, 1977, excluding any local authority contemplated in paragraph (b); or
- (b) the Minister of Health in the national government may by notice in the *Gazette* declare that any person declared to be a local authority in terms of section 30 (2) (b) of the Health Act, 1977,

may exercise, in respect of the sea-shore and the sea situated within its area of jurisdiction or adjoining such area, any of the powers which are conferred by or under the Health Act, 1977, on a local authority.

(2) The power conferred by sections 31 and 50 of the Health Act, 1977—

- (a) on a competent authority within the government of a province or on the Director-General of the provincial administration of that province or on a local authority as defined in section 1 of the Health Act, 1977, excluding a local authority contemplated in paragraph (b); or
- (b) on the Minister of Health in the national government or on the Director-General of Health or on any person declared to be a local authority in terms of section 30 (2) (b) of the Health Act, 1977,

to delegate to certain persons or to a local authority a function or duty vested in or devolving upon him or it under the Health Act, 1977, may be exercised with regard to any function or duty which may vest in or devolve upon him or it under the said Act with regard to any portion of the sea-shore or the sea.

[S. 7 amended by s. 7 of Act No. 60 of 1959 and substituted by s. 59 of Act No. 63 of 1977, by s. 5 of Act No. 21 of 1984 and by Proclamation No. R.27 of 1995.]

8. Application of mining laws.—For the purposes of any law which is or at any time has been in force in any part of the Republic relating to the exploitation of metals, minerals, precious stones, coal or oil, the land of the sea-shore and the bed of the sea of which the State President is by section two declared to be the owner shall be deemed to be State-owned land; and, in the application of any such law, this section shall be deemed to have been in operation as from the commencement of such law.

[S. 8 amended by s. 8 of Act No. 60 of 1959 and by s. 6 of Act No. 21 of 1984.]

9. Determination of position of high-water mark.—

(1) (a) If privately-owned land has a boundary extending to or to a stated distance from the high-water mark and it is in the public interest or in the interests of the owner or of the holder of the mineral rights in such land that the said boundary be replaced by another kind of boundary, the Surveyor-General may permit the first-mentioned boundary to be replaced by the last-mentioned boundary, provided the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism in the national government, the owner of the land and the holder of the mineral rights have signed an agreement, as far as possible in accordance with Form B of the Second Schedule of the Land Survey Act, 1927 (Act No. 9 of 1927), whereby they accept the new boundary.

(b) If the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism in the national government, the owner of the land or the holder of the mineral rights fails to sign the agreement referred to in paragraph (a), the provisions of sub-sections (4) to (8), inclusive, of section sixteen of the Land Survey Act, 1927, shall *mutatis mutandis* apply.

(c) As soon as the agreement referred to in paragraph (a) has been approved by the Surveyor-General, the new boundary shall, for the purposes of the Land Survey Act, 1927, be deemed to have been lawfully established in accordance with section thirty-one of that Act, and the boundary-line so established shall, in any case where the boundary extends to the high-water mark, be deemed to be the high-water mark as defined in this Act.

(2) (a) The Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism in the national government may, in respect of any State-owned land, cause a diagram to be prepared on which the seaward boundary of that State-owned land is established as near to the high-water mark as is possible according to the natural indications, and as soon as the diagram has been approved by the Surveyor-General, the beacons indicating the seaward boundary of the State-owned land shall for the purposes of the Land Survey Act, 1927, be deemed to be lawfully established in accordance with section thirty-one of that Act, and the boundary-line so established shall be deemed to be the high-water mark as defined in this Act: Provided that if the boundary of any privately-owned land is affected by the establishment of the said boundary-line, the provisions of section seventeen of the said Act shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to such establishment.

(b) For the purposes of the application of section seventeen of the Land Survey Act, 1927, in terms of the proviso to paragraph (a), "owner" includes the holder of the mineral rights.

[S. 9 substituted by s. 9 of Act No. 60 of 1959 and amended by Proclamation No. R.27 of 1995 and by s. 2 of Act No. 51 of 1997.]

10. Regulations.—(1) The Minister may make regulations, or by notice in the *Provincial Gazette* authorize any local authority, in regard to any portion of the sea-shore and the sea situated within or adjoining the area of jurisdiction of such local authority, with his approval to make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act—

- (a) concerning the use of the sea-shore;
- (b) concerning bathing in the sea;
- (c) concerning the removal of any material from the sea-shore and the sea;

[Para. (c) substituted by s. 10 (b) of Act No. 60 of 1959.]

(d) for the prevention or the regulation of the depositing or the discharging upon the sea-shore or in the sea of offal, rubbish or anything liable to be a nuisance or danger to health;

[Para. (d) amended by s. 10 (c) of Act No. 60 of 1959.]

(e) concerning the control, generally, of the sea-shore and of the sea;

[Para. (e) amended by s. 10 (d) of Act No. 60 of 1959.]

(f) prescribing fees for the doing of any act upon or in or in relation to the seashore or the sea;

[Para. (f) amended by s. 10 (e) of Act No. 60 of 1959.]

- (g) providing for the seizure and disposal of anything—
- (i) which is concerned in or is on reasonable grounds believed to be concerned in a contravention of or failure to comply with any provision of a regulation made under this section;
- (ii) which may afford evidence of such a contravention or failure; or

- (iii) which is intended to be used or is on reasonable grounds believed to be intended to be used in such a contravention or failure.

[Sub-s. (1) amended by s. 10 (a) of Act No. 60 of 1959. Para. (g) substituted by s. 7 (a) of Act No. 21 of 1984.]

(2) The regulations may provide that any person contravening or failing to comply with any provision thereof shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to such fine, not exceeding five hundred rand, or to imprisonment for such period, not exceeding one year, as may be specified therein, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

[Sub-s. (2) substituted by s. 2 of Act No. 38 of 1972 and by s. 7 (b) of Act No. 21 of 1984.]

(3) (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, any regulation may be declared to be applicable to the whole of the sea-shore or to any defined portion thereof or to the whole of the sea or to any defined portion thereof.

(b) The Minister may declare any regulation to be applicable to any State-owned land adjoining or situated near the sea-shore, and for the purposes of the application of any such regulation, any State-owned land to which such regulation has been so declared to be applicable, shall be deemed to be a portion of the sea-shore.

(c) When any regulation applies to any portion of the sea-shore situated within or adjoining the area of jurisdiction of a local authority or to any portion of the sea adjoining such portion of the sea-shore, the Minister may, by notice in the *Provincial Gazette* and in not less than one newspaper circulating in the neighbourhood in which such area of jurisdiction is situated, confer powers or impose duties in relation to the administration of such regulation upon such local authority or upon any of its officers or upon any officer of the State.

[Para. (c) substituted by s. 7 (c) of Act No. 21 of 1984.]

(d) Before any regulation is made under this section, the Minister, or where a local authority desires to make a regulation, that local authority, shall cause a notice to be published in the *Provincial Gazette* and in not less than one newspaper circulating in the neighbourhood where the regulation will apply, wherein—

- (i) the intention to make the regulation is made known;
- (ii) the place where and the times at which the draft regulation will be open for inspection are specified; and
- (iii) it is specified that objections to the proposed regulation may be lodged with a person specified in the notice, before a date so specified, which shall be not less than 30 days after the date on which the notice is published:

Provided that, if the Minister or the local authority, as the case may be, thereafter decides on an alteration of the draft regulation as a result of objections lodged in respect thereof, it shall not be necessary to publish a notice of the alteration or to make the amended draft available for inspection before the regulation is made under this section.

[Para. (d) substituted by s. 7 (c) of Act No. 21 of 1984.]

(e) Before the Minister declares any regulation to be applicable to any portion of the sea-shore, or to any State-owned land referred to in paragraph (b), situated within or adjoining the area of jurisdiction of a local authority, the Minister shall consult the local authority concerned and submit to it a copy of the regulation.

[Sub-s. (3) substituted by s. 10 (f) of Act No. 60 of 1959. Para. (e) substituted by s. 7 (c) of Act No. 21 of 1984.]

(4) When a local authority is responsible for the administration of any regulation made under this section, such

regulation, or any other regulation made under this section, may provide that all fees and fines recovered under that regulation, shall accrue to that local authority.

[Sub-s. (4) substituted by s. 10 (g) of Act No. 60 of 1959.]

(5) Nothing contained in this section or in any regulation made under this section shall affect any by-law lawfully made by a local authority under any law.

(6) A local authority in whom the ownership of any portion of the sea-shore is vested, may, with the approval of the Minister, make regulations for the control of that portion of the sea-shore and the sea adjoining that portion, for any of the purposes mentioned in sub-section (1).

[Sub-s. (6) substituted by s. 10 (h) of Act No. 60 of 1959 and amended by s. 2 (a) of Act No. 2 of 1963.]

(7) Any regulation made under sub-section (1) or (6) in regard to any portion of the sea-shore situated within or adjoining the area of jurisdiction of a local authority, may *mutatis mutandis* be applied also on land owned by that local authority and abutting on such portion of the sea-shore.

[Sub-s. (7) added by s. 2 (b) of Act No. 2 of 1963 and amended by Proclamation No. R.27 of 1995.]

(8) Any regulation made under subsection (1) or (6) may differentiate between different classes or kinds of users of the sea-shore or the sea, may prescribe different fees or conditions in respect of different classes or kinds of the said users and may prescribe that any local authority responsible for the administration of any such regulation, may grant any consent under such regulation on such terms or conditions as it may deem fit.

[S. 10 amended by Proclamation No. R.27 of 1995. Sub-s. (8) added by s. 1 of Act No. 45 of 1969.]

11. Delegation of powers.—(1) The Minister may delegate to any officer in the full-time service of the State, the powers conferred upon him by section 3 (1) or (2), but shall not thereby be divested of his powers so delegated, and may modify or withdraw any decision of such officer.

(2) The Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism in the national government may delegate to any officer in the full-time service of the State, the powers conferred upon him by section 9, but shall not thereby be divested of his powers so delegated, and may modify or withdraw any decision of such officer.

[S. 11 repealed by s. 11 of Act No. 60 of 1959, inserted by s. 2 of Act No. 45 of 1969 and substituted by s. 3 of Act No. 38 of 1972 and by Proclamation No. R.27 of 1995. Sub-s. (2) amended by s. 2 of Act No. 51 of 1997.]

12. Authority to deal with certain piece of land.—The Minister of Defence may deal with the piece of land described in item 20 of the Schedule to the Defence Endowment Property and Account Act, 1922 (Act No. 33 of 1922), and which in terms of section one of that Act was transferred to the Government of the Republic, in accordance with the provisions of section three of that Act, notwithstanding the fact that a portion thereof consists of sea-shore.

[S. 12 amended by s. 12 of Act No. 60 of 1959 and by s. 46 of Act No. 97 of 1986.]

12A. Offences and penalties.—(1) Any person who—

- (a) uses any portion of the sea-shore or sea of which the State President is by section 2 declared to be the owner, for any of the purposes mentioned in section 3 (1), without that portion having been leased to him for that purpose;

(b) removes any material contemplated in section 3 (2) from the sea-shore or sea of which the State President is by section 2 declared to be the owner, without a permit granted under section 3 (2); or

(c) contravenes or fails to comply with a condition imposed by or under section 3 (1) or (2), shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years.

(2) If a person who erected a structure in contravention of subsection (1) is convicted in respect thereof under that subsection, the court may order that person to remove that structure at his own cost and within such time as the court may determine.

(3) In the event of a conviction mentioned in subsection (1) the court may, in addition to imposing a sentence in respect of the offence and making an order under subsection (2), order the person convicted to repair any damage caused to the sea-shore by the act constituting the offence, to the satisfaction of the Minister.

[S. 12A inserted by s. 2 of Act No. 190 of 1993 and amended by Proclamation No. R.27 of 1995.]

13. Savings.—Nothing contained in this Act shall affect—

(a)

[Para. (a) amended by s. 13 (a) of Act No. 60 of 1959 and deleted by s. 8 (a) of Act No. 21 of 1984.]

(b) any rights or powers conferred upon the Administration by or under any law relating to ports and harbours in respect of any portion of the sea-shore or the sea and in the event of any conflict between the

provisions of this Act and any such law, the rights and powers of the said Administration shall be determined by the provisions of such law, and not by the provisions of this Act;

[Para. (b) amended by s. 13 (b) of Act No. 60 of 1959.]

(c) any rights of any member of the public to use the sea-shore or the sea, except in so far as such rights are inconsistent with the rights conferred by any title validated by this Act, or by any title, lease, permit, authority, delegation or regulation lawfully issued, entered into, granted or made by virtue of this Act or by virtue of any such title, lease, permit, authority, delegation or regulation;

[Para. (c) amended by s. 13 (c) of Act No. 60 of 1959.]

(d) the power of a provincial council to make ordinances conferred upon it by or under section 84 of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1961, or any other law, or the validity or operation of any ordinance lawfully made by any provincial council before or after the commencement of this Act; or

[Para. (d) substituted by s. 8 (b) of Act No. 21 of 1984.]

(e) the provisions of the Post Office Act, 1958 (Act No. 44 of 1958), or any powers or rights conferred upon the Postmaster-General by or under the said Act.

[Para. (e) substituted by s. 8 (c) of Act No. 21 of 1984.]

14. Short title.—This Act shall be known as the Sea-shore Act, 1935.

Schedule

[Schedule repealed by s. 14 of Act No. 60 of 1959.]

SEA-SHORE AMENDMENT ACT NO. 60 OF 1959

[ASSENTED TO 27 JUNE, 1959]

[DATE OF COMMENCEMENT: 3 JULY, 1959]

(Afrikaans text signed by the Governor-General)

ACT

To amend the Sea-shore Act, 1935.

1 to 6 inclusive. Substitute respectively the following sections of the Sea-shore Act, No. 21 of 1935:—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

7 and 8. Amend respectively sections 7 and 8 of the Sea-shore Act, No. 21 of 1935.

9. Substitutes section 9 of the Sea-shore Act, No. 21 of 1935.

10. Amends section 10 of the Sea-shore Act, No. 21 of 1935.

11. Repeals section 11 of the Sea-shore Act, No. 21 of 1935.

12 and 13. Amend respectively sections 12 and 13 of the Sea-shore Act, No. 21 of 1935.

14. Repeals the Schedule to the Sea-shore Act, No. 21 of 1935.

15. Amends the long title to the Sea-shore Act, No. 21 of 1935.

16. Short title.—This Act shall be called the Sea-shore Amendment Act, 1959.

SEA-SHORE AMENDMENT ACT NO. 2 OF 1963

[ASSENTED TO 16 FEBRUARY, 1963]

[DATE OF COMMENCEMENT: 20 FEBRUARY, 1963]

(English text signed by the State President)

ACT

To amend the Sea-shore Act, 1935.

1 and 2. Amend respectively sections 1 and 10 of the Sea-shore Act, No. 21 of 1935.

3. Short title.—This Act shall be called the Sea-shore Amendment Act, 1963.