

LICENSED SURVEYORS REGULATIONS*

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title. 1. These Regulations may be cited as the Licensed Surveyors Regulations.*

Parts. 2. These Regulations are divided into Parts, as follows:—

- Part I.—Preliminary.
- Part II.—General.
- Part III.—Field Notes.
- Part IV.—Field Work.
- Part V.—Limiting Error of Closure.
- Part VI.—Road Surveys.
- Part VII.—Marking and Observations.
- Part VIII.—Town and Suburban Land.
- Part IX.—Original Plans and Diagrams.

Definitions. 3. In these Regulations, unless the contrary intention appears—

“rural lands” means any lands other than town lands and suburban lands;

“suburban lands” means land set apart as suburban lands under the *Crown Lands Ordinance 1931* or under any law in force in the Northern Territory prior to the commencement of that Ordinance;

“surveyor” means a surveyor licensed under the provisions of the Ordinance;

“town lands” means lands set apart as town lands under the *Crown Lands Ordinance 1931* or under any law in force in the Northern Territory prior to the commencement of that Ordinance.

PART II.—GENERAL.

Surveyor to study interests of the Territory.

4. A surveyor shall study the interests of the Territory in all his operations, shall disclose all doubts, discrepancies, and difficulties, and shall afford to the Surveyor-General all information obtainable by him in the due performance of surveys entrusted to him that may aid in securing accuracy and completeness in the certificate of title to the land.

* The Licensed Surveyors Regulations, in force under the *Licensed Surveyors Ordinance 1933-1937*, comprise the following Regulations:—

Year and Number	Date on which made	Date notified in <i>Commonwealth Gazette</i>	Date of Commencement
1933, No. — 1953, No. 13 ..	4th September, 1933 .. 3rd December, 1953 ..	7th September, 1933 .. 23rd December, 1953 ..	(See Note below) 23rd December, 1953

Note.—The Licensed Surveyors Regulations made on 4th September, 1933 were expressed to come into operation forthwith.

5. The Surveyor-General may refuse to accept any survey unless he is satisfied with the accuracy of the work done, and may instruct a surveyor to inspect and test it, and, in the event of the work proving inaccurate, the Surveyor-General may reject the whole or any portion of it, and may require the surveyor who made the survey to pay the cost of the inspection and test.

Surveyor-General may refuse to accept survey.

6.—(1.) In dealing with original Crown surveys the surveyor must adhere to the principle of the unchangeableness of the positions of the original corners and boundary marks, and where they have been established on the ground by a Government surveyor in pursuance of the survey system at that time in force they must, where found, be regarded as evidence of the true positions of the corners and boundaries, even if ascertained by the re-survey to be in positions other than those supposed to have been assigned to them.

Directions relating to original Crown surveys.

(2.) In order to prevent the perpetuation of patent errors in original surveys, and to guard against fraud, in every case where a material disagreement is found to exist between an old and a new survey, the surveyor shall forward to the Surveyor-General, a full report on the subject, accompanied by a sketch showing the positions of and describing all old survey marks that have been found, and also any improvements on or near the boundary line, but the surveyor shall not re-mark the boundaries unless instructions have been given to him by the Surveyor-General as to the manner of re-establishing them.

PART III.—FIELD NOTES.

7. Field notes shall be precise and complete, indexed for purposes of reference, and kept in such a manner that a qualified draughtsman may be able to prepare a plan therefrom.

Preparation of field notes.

8. Field notes shall be recorded in the field in black ink, unless it is impracticable to use ink in the field, when a hard pencil may be used, but such notes shall be inked in by the surveyor himself. In no case shall the original pencil notes be obliterated or erased, and every alteration made by the surveyor shall be made in red ink.

Field notes to be in ink.

9. Lengths shall be entered as read in links and decimal parts of a link, and elevations and depressions, together with corrections for hypotenusal measurement and temperature, shall be noted, and the lengths reduced therefrom clearly shown. The theodolite shall be used to read angles exceeding 4 degrees from the horizontal.

Lengths, elevations and depressions.

10. Any distance or angle not actually measured shall be shown in red ink as "calculated".

Calculated distances.

11. The field notes shall show everything the surveyor does, or finds to exist, on the ground.

Matters to be recorded in field notes.

12. Off-sets shall be taken to natural or other features, and the geological features of the land, the nature of the water supply, soil, and timber along and adjacent to the lines of survey shall be recorded.

Off-sets.

13. All known names of rivers, creeks, hills, lakes, localities, &c., shall be recorded in the field-book, care being taken to ascertain and adhere to the correct orthography. Wherever native names can be ascertained, they shall be recorded, together with their correct pronunciation.

Names of rivers, creeks, &c.

Certification of field notes.

14. Each page of a field-book on which notes appear shall be initialed by the surveyor, and shall bear the date on which the survey was made. The following certificate shall be signed by the surveyor at the end of the field-book:—

“This is to certify that these notes have been taken in the field by me personally, and are the actual results of my observations and measurements.

.....
Licensed Surveyor.

Date.....”

PART IV.—FIELD WORK.

Theodolites.

15. A transit theodolite of a diameter of not less than five inches, and in proper adjustment, shall be used on all surveys under these Regulations.

Angles.

16. Angles shall, in every case, be measured and repeated with instrument “Face Left” and “Face Right”, the first and final readings being recorded in the field-book as well as the adopted mean value of the angle.

Instruments to be approved.

17.—(1.) Before undertaking any surveys, a surveyor shall submit for the approval of the Surveyor-General, the theodolites, steel bands, and other instruments to be used on the surveys, and during the performance of any surveys the Surveyor-General, or a duly authorized officer, may inspect the instruments being used.

(2.) Any instrument or band condemned by the Surveyor-General shall not be used upon any work entrusted to the surveyor.

Bearings.

18.—(1.) In all cases the carried-on bearings of survey lines having a departure from the datum exceeding two miles shall be adjusted in the field-book to conform to the true meridian.

(2.) The direction of a survey line with reference to the meridian shall be determined by solar or stellar observations or by applying the correction for convergence from the nearest point of observation for azimuth.

(3.) A bearing may also be adopted from that of an adjoining survey.

(4.) Carried-on bearings shall be shown in the field notes in black and the true bearings in red.

Astronomical observations.

19. The particulars, date, and point of all astronomical observations, and the latitude used in computing them, shall be carefully recorded in the field notes in such a manner that the results can be deduced therefrom at any time.

Standard bands.

20.—(1.) Every surveyor shall keep a steel or “invar” band to be used solely as a standard.

(2.) Such standards shall not be used until they have been compared by the Surveyor-General with standards kept in the office of the Surveyor-General.

(3.) A surveyor shall have his standard band tested annually, and at such other times as the Surveyor-General directs.

21. Field measurements shall be made with a steel or "invar" band, tested at frequent intervals with the surveyor's standard. The tension shall be applied by means of a spring balance, tested for index error, and the measurement corrected for temperature above or below the standard of 62 deg. Fahr.

Bands to be tested frequently.

22. The magnetic bearing shall be recorded on at least one line of each isolated block surveyed, or at intervals of approximately ten miles on continuous surveys.

Magnetic bearing.

23. In the event of the survey being in the vicinity of stations of the Trigonometrical Survey, connections shall be made, either by bearings which will form well-conditioned triangles, or by direct chainage, and the azimuth of the feature survey shall, if possible, be connected by angular measurement with the azimuth of the triangulation.

Connexions with trigonometrical stations.

24. Whenever a rural survey is carried out within 20 chains of any previously defined location, road, reserve, marked boundary line, trigonometrical station, or other survey mark, a connection shall be made thereto.

Connexions with defined locations.

25. In all cases where a new survey is connected with an old one, the surveyor shall range sufficient of the old boundary to verify the alignment thereof.

Connexions of new surveys with old surveys.

26. In connecting with old surveys, a surveyor shall renew the posts and pegs, if at all decayed, and shall clear out the trenches.

Renewal of old posts, &c.

27. All old boundaries re-surveyed shall, when necessary, be re-marked, re-posted, re-peged and re-trenched in the same manner as new boundaries.

Old boundaries to be re-marked.

28. On long lines of feature and connexion surveys, a surveyor shall put in chainage pegs every twenty chains, and shall note the same in his field-book.

Chainage pegs.

29. In defining the boundaries of railway reserves between tangent points, chords on the centre line of the railway shall be accepted as a datum, and the boundaries of the reserved area made parallel to the central chords.

Boundaries of railway reserves.

30. Roads along and adjacent to railway reserves shall be marked along the straights by lines parallel to the centre line of the railway, and when following the curves by the longest practicable chords or tangents, in such a manner that the minimum width of the road shall be that approved or declared and the maximum, except in special cases, shall not exceed this width by more than twenty-five links.

Roads along railway reserves.

31. If, in the course of a survey, the line being run intersects the boundary of any surveyed blocks or road, or any railway, telegraph or other surveyed line, the surveyor shall note the point of intersection with the former surveyed line, observe the included angle and bearing at the point of intersection, and measure the distance from it to an angle post or other fixed point on the line intersected.

Intersections.

32. In order that each block of land surveyed may be definitely described, it shall be connected with some previous survey, connexion being made with the nearest measured block in preference to feature and road surveys, where there is not very considerable difference in distance; when the connexion is made with another block it shall be made to a corner, and the particulars of

Connexion with previous survey.

and bearing and distance to the reference tree or pegs shall be noted. The angle from the traverse to the old survey shall in all cases be observed and noted in the field-book.

Features for connexion surveys.

33. In selecting features for a connexion survey, preference shall be given to rivers and watercourses or tracks. Where there are no leading features the connecting survey shall be as direct as possible.

Isolated blocks.

34. When an isolated block is measured in a remote locality, bearings shall be observed from one or more corners or defined points on the survey to prominent hills or other conspicuous natural features upon which, if necessary, permanent cairns should be erected.

Position of survey posts, &c.

35. Before any survey post, peg, or spike, or other mark is adopted, it shall be proved to be in the position assigned to it on a deposited plan in the office of the Surveyor-General, Darwin.

Actual measurements to be entered.

36. The actual measurements made in the field shall be entered in the field-book, notwithstanding that they may not agree with data determined by others, or supplied to the surveyor. In all cases of material disagreement the line shall be measured twice, in order to ensure accuracy.

Private surveys.

37.—(1.) The Surveyor-General may refuse to recognize private surveys unless they are carried out in accordance with these Regulations, and the original plans and field notes lodged with the Surveyor-General for examination and retention.

(2.) Before commencing any private survey, the surveyor shall make application to the Surveyor-General for the information necessary to enable the boundaries to be correctly defined on the ground.

PART V.—LIMITING ERROR OF CLOSURE.

Determination of limiting error of closure.

38.—(1.) The limiting error of closure shall be determined as follows:—

The square root of the sum of the squares of the errors in latitude and departure, divided by the total perimeter in miles, shall not exceed—

- (a) in the case of rural surveys—one link per mile in level and undulating country, or two links per mile in rough and hilly country;
- (b) in the case of city and town surveys—one-half link per mile in level and undulating country, or one link per mile in rough and hilly country.

(2.) If a surveyor's work is found to exceed the above limits—

- (a) when compared with the Trigonometrical Survey;
- (b) when compared with an accepted standard survey; or
- (c) when entirely his own work,

the survey may be rejected: Provided that the limit excusable in any case may be decided by the Surveyor-General on consideration of the examining officer's report.

PART VI.—ROAD SURVEYS.

Best routes for roads to be selected.

39. Surveyors are directed that when it is necessary for them to undertake the survey of roads, they will spare no effort in selecting the best routes possible, which should be located in the most suitable positions and may be

of various widths, according to the conditions of the ground; but in no case, unless specially instructed shall the width be less than one chain, or the grade steeper than one in twelve. This maximum grade shall only be applied in exceptional circumstances and for short lengths.

40. The objective points, as towns, railway-stations, fords, bridges, gaps, &c., to which roads are directed should always be kept in view and the route selected should be that which combines an easy ruling grade with economy in construction and straightness in direction. Objective points to be kept in view.

41. Existing tracks should be maintained unless an examination of the country discloses a more suitable route, and all road improvements should be kept within the limits of the road as defined by survey. Existing tracks to be maintained, where suitable.

42. As far as possible roads should form boundaries of blocks to be measured, but in all cases where the reservation of a road through any section of land is necessary the surveyor shall run one side line on the ground, off-set and clear the opposite side, and post, peg, and trench both sides, as well as the intersections with the external boundaries of the section, and shall observe the angles of intersection and measure the distance from the intersections to the nearest angles or other marks on the boundaries. Boundaries of blocks.

43. Where roads intersect the boundaries of surveyed blocks the closure of one side of the road with the boundaries shall be computed. Roads intersecting boundaries.

44. On road surveys exceeding two miles in length, the angle posts on the "run" side shall be numbered consecutively with the addition of a distinctive letter. The letter and number shall be placed immediately under the letter "R", care being taken that the combination of letters and numbers does not lead to confusion. Mile posts shall also be placed on the "run" side of the road and numbered consecutively. Marking of angles and distances on road surveys.

45. Where roads are to be surveyed through alienated lands, the first consideration shall be public requirements and the conditions favorable to traffic; the second, the least possible interference with, or injury to, private property. Roads through alienated lands.

46. The area taken by a road out of each block shall in all cases be computed. Area of roads through blocks to be computed.

PART VII.—MARKING AND OBSERVATIONS.

47. Every post or peg referred to in these Regulations shall be of concrete, iron, cypress pine, bloodwood, coolibah, or other approved hardwood from which the bark and sapwood shall have been entirely removed. Posts and pegs.

48. Each angle of a location, subdivisional allotment, reserve, pastoral, mineral or other lease, &c., shall be marked by a post or peg according to its area, as follows:— Making of angles.

- (a) One acre and under—by a flat-topped peg not less than two inches square and fifteen inches long, sunk twelve inches in the ground. The numbers and Government marks shall be clearly cut or stamped on every peg. Sub-division of rural lands under one acre shall be marked as provided in these Regulations;

- (b) Over one acre and under ten acres—by a flat-topped peg not less than three inches square and fifteen inches long, sunk twelve inches in the ground. The number and Government mark shall be cut or stamped on every peg;
- (c) Over ten acres—by a post not less than four inches square pointed on the top, and thirty inches long, sunk eighteen inches in the ground, well-rammed, and firmly fixed. The number of the location, allotment, &c., shall be neatly cut on the side of the post and the Government mark cut or stamped above it.

Posts to be in position and truly perpendicular.

49. In all marking carried out under these Regulations, the centre of every post, peg, or spike shall be placed with precision over the point which it is intended to indicate, and the post, peg or spike shall be truly perpendicular.

Reference marks.

50.—(1.) At every angle of a location allotment containing an area exceeding ten acres reference marks shall be placed on the true alignment on not less than two of the permanent boundaries diverging from any post.

(2.) Reference marks shall consist of glass or galvanized iron spikes, half an inch in diameter and eight inches long, placed where possible at a distance of five links from the post.

(3.) The top of the mark shall be sunk two inches below the surface.

(4.) Reference marks shall be placed at each angle of every isolated block irrespective of its area.

Glass or iron pegs to be used in certain cases.

51. On all permanent boundaries that exceed twelve and one-half chains in length, glass or iron pegs shall be placed at intervals of approximately ten chains, their tops being flush with the natural surface of the ground. On level ground the pegs shall be placed at regular distances of ten chains, but in undulating or hilly country they shall be placed at intervals of approximately ten chains, in such a position that from each peg one other peg at least is visible on either side.

Mile posts.

52. If the length of any boundary exceeds one hundred and forty chains, numbered mile posts shall be placed on the boundary. Posts and reference marks shall be similar to those provided at the angles.

Marking of posts on roads.

53. All the posts on a road shall be marked on the side facing the road with the letter " R " not less than two inches high and the Government mark shall also be shown thereon.

Boundary lines to be cleared.

54.—(1.) All boundary lines shall be cleared to a width of not less than one foot by the removal of all scrub, and trees (if on the line) less than eighteen inches in diameter shall be cut down, and the trees on each side within two feet shall be blazed on the sides facing the line.

(2.) If the boundary line passes through a tree which is too large to remove, the tree shall be marked on each side with a triangular mark cut into the wood, and the apex of the triangle shall be on the boundary line.


(3.) Rocks which may be on the boundary line shall be marked in suitable places with a chisel wherever the character of the rock will admit it.

(4.) If after running a line it is found necessary to off-set the posts or pegs, the true line shall in all cases be cleared out and marked.

55.—(1.) The line in feature surveys and connexions shall be cleared to a width of not less than one foot by the removal of all scrub and trees (if on the line) less than eighteen inches in diameter. Lines in feature surveys.

(2.) At every angle of a traverse a post shall be set in the ground in order to show the exact angular point.

(3.) At intervals of approximately two or three miles a conspicuous tree shall be selected for reference, connected with the traverse, and marked with

a broad arrow and a distinguishing letter and number thus  deeply cut into the wood, after the removal of the sap.

(4.) The broad arrow on all trees shall be the reference mark, and its bearing and distance from the adjacent traverse or boundary line shall be noted in the field-book.

56.—(1.) In localities where stone is available for cairns, posts shall be substituted for marked trees; such posts to be not less than six inches square, pointed on the top, placed firmly in the ground and protected by a cairn of stones three feet in diameter and three feet high. Cairns to be used in certain localities.

(2.) Each post shall have a broad arrow and distinguishing letter and number deeply cut in it; such numbers to be distinctly visible above the top of the cairn.

(3.) If hills or rises are in the vicinity of the traverse lines, the cairns shall be erected on the summits thereof and connected, either by direct measurement or by bearings which will form well-conditioned triangles to the traverse survey.

57.—(1.) If the lines of traverse pass within a reasonable distance of a prominent hill commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country, the summit of the hill shall, if necessary, be cleared and marked by a glass or iron peg sunk flush with the natural surface of the ground, and a substantial pole and cairn erected over it. Marks to be placed on prominent hills.

(2.) The native or English name, or both if ascertainable, shall be cut upon the pole, which shall in all cases be connected to the traverse either by direct chainage or by bearings which will form well-conditioned triangles.

(3.) An observation for azimuth shall, if possible, be obtained at the cairn, and a round of angles, together with elevations and depressions, taken to all prominent points visible, and their distances estimated.

58. Observations for azimuth shall be obtained at intervals of not more than five miles and all features comprehensively shown so that a draftsman may be able to represent the general aspect of the country. Observations for azimuth.

59. At every post or peg, trenches shall be cut in the direction of all boundary lines. Each trench shall have perpendicular sides, shall be six links long, nine inches wide, and nine inches deep, and shall commence seven links from the post or peg. The earth taken out of the trench shall be heaped up round the post, but in such a manner that the figures are not hidden. Trenches.

60. In any place where, on account of rock or other causes, a hole or trench cannot be sunk or cut, a cross shall be cut in the rock to indicate the exact position of the corner post or intermediate peg, and the post or Marks on rocks.

peg shall be placed exactly over the cross and protected by a cairn of stones, with pointers of stones seven links long in the direction of the boundary lines.

Boundaries of pastoral and timber leases.

61.—(1.) The boundaries of pastoral and timber leases, when surveyed for private individuals, shall be marked in a similar manner to the other rural lands, with the exception that the intermediate pegs may be placed at intervals of not more than forty chains, and these pegs shall be flat-topped, three inches square, and fifteen inches long, sunk twelve inches in the ground, with consecutive numbers clearly cut or stamped thereon.

(2.) A North and South boundary shall be laid off on the true local meridian and an East and West boundary as a chord of a parallel of latitude, with its terminal points in the same latitude and bearing true East and West at its middle point.

(3.) Observations for azimuth shall be taken at intervals of not more than five miles measured along the boundaries.

Marking of corners of isolated blocks.

62. At each corner of an isolated block the nearest sound tree, if within two chains of the block, shall be blazed and marked with a broad arrow, and under it the number of the block cut into the solid wood (the sap-wood having been first removed) at least three-quarters of an inch. The bearing and distance of the broad arrow, which is the point of reference, from the corner shall be recorded in the field notes and on the diagram or plans.

Removal, &c. of survey marks.

63. The removal, obliteration, or defacement of any survey mark shall be reported to the Surveyor-General.

PART VIII.—TOWN AND SUBURBAN LAND.

Reference marks of previous surveys to be followed.

64. When additional sections are being surveyed in a town or suburban area, the reference marks inserted in connexion with a previous survey shall, if possible, be found, and the alignment indicated by them adopted as the datum for the new survey work.

Marking of corners of streets.

65.—(1.) Each corner or angle of a street or right-of-way shall be marked by a flat-topped peg not less than three inches square and fifteen inches long, sunk twelve inches in the ground.

(2.) The allotment numbers shall be cut or branded on the pegs, and the sides facing the streets shall have the letter "R" cut or branded thereon.

(3.) The Government mark shall also be shown on the peg.

Marking of corners of allotments.

66.—(1.) Each corner of an allotment shall be marked by a flat-topped peg, not less than two inches square and fifteen inches long, sunk flush with the natural surfaces of the ground.

(2.) The number of the allotment shall be cut or stamped on the top of every peg in numerals not less than half an inch high.

Marking street or road intersections.

67.—(1.) At street or road intersections where there are four or more corners, two reference marks shall be placed at two at least of such corners on the street at distances of five links from the corners on the alignments produced.

(2.) Reference marks shall be of galvanized iron bar, or glass, and not less than ten inches long, and the upper surface of the mark shall be sunk at least three inches below the natural surface of the ground.

PART IX.—ORIGINAL PLANS AND DIAGRAMS.

68. The following certificate, signed and dated by the surveyor, shall be written or printed on every original plan or diagram:— Original plans to be certified.

“I hereby certify that this survey was performed by me personally in strict accordance with the Licensed Surveyors Regulations, and that this plan is in all respects accurate.

.....
Licensed Surveyor.

Date.....”.

69. Plans and diagrams shall be accurately plotted, and the drawing and writing shall be neat and legible. Plans to be accurate and neat.

70.—(1.) The true meridian shall be shown on every plan and diagram, which must be plotted with the north point upwards and parallel to the sides of the paper, except in special cases to be approved by the Surveyor-General. True meridian to be shown.

(2.) The point where an observation has been taken for true meridian must be indicated on the plan or diagram with a small red triangle.

(3.) The true bearing shall be shown to the nearest computed second with the word “Obs.” written after it in red.

71. Computed and derived bearings, shall be shown to the nearest half-minute. Included angles shall be shown to seconds. Bearings to be shown.

72. The latitude and departure calculated from the true meridian required for describing the relative positions of measured blocks, or between permanent survey marks on traverse or feature surveys, shall be shown on the plan, and traverse sheets showing the computed co-ordinates must accompany the plan. Latitude to be shown.

73. Plans and diagrams shall show full topographical information, the position of all improvements, tracks, watercourses, hills, &c., on or near the line of survey, and the description of the country and timber. Topographical information.

74. Hills and undulations of the ground shall be represented in a manner to be approved by the Surveyor-General, and hills and undulations on either side of the lines of survey shall be represented so far as they can be sketched approximately. Hills and undulations.

75. All fractions of a link shall be expressed in decimals, and measurements shall be recorded to the nearest tenth of a link. Measurements.

76. Each plan shall have a title printed upon it, clearly setting forth what it represents. Titles to be printed on plans.

77. With the exception of town, suburban, and subdivisional surveys, every block of land surveyed shall be plotted and drawn on a separate diagram or plan form. Blocks to be on separate plans.

78. The bearing of all boundaries, road or other survey lines, shall be stated relatively to the true meridian, and all bearings shall be recorded on the plans or diagrams to the nearest half-minute from zero through the whole circle to 360 degrees. Bearings, how recorded.

- Included angles. **79.** The included angles actually read shall be shown on the plan of every survey whenever the scale on which they are plotted will permit of this being done.
- Lengths of road secants. **80.** The lengths of all road secants shall be shown upon plans and diagrams when practicable.
- Data to be shown. **81.** All data obtained in the field and recorded in the field notes should, as far as possible, be shown on plans or diagrams.
- Posts to be shown. **82.** All posts and pegs shall be shown by circles.
- Traverse lines, &c., to be shown. **83.** Traverse lines, road, river, or other surveys connecting any block with a previous survey, shall be plotted on the face of the diagram showing the survey of the block, on a scale not less than 80 chains to an inch; when the vacant space on the diagram is not sufficient for this purpose a plan (in lieu of diagram), drawn in accordance with these Regulations, shall be supplied.
- Fences. **84.** Fences shall be distinctly indicated on plans or diagrams.
- Plans to be drawn by surveyor himself. **85.** Every plan or diagram shall be drawn by the surveyor who performed the survey, or under his direct supervision, and shall be thoroughly checked by him before being signed.
- Area of blocks to be calculated. **86.** The area of every block not being a rectangle shall be calculated by double longitudes, and the particulars of such calculations shall be clearly shown on a traverse sheet.
- Areas to be shown on plans and diagrams. **86A.** All plans and diagrams of surveyed blocks shall show the area of each block—
- (a) where the area does not exceed one acre, to the nearest half-perch below the computed area of the block;
 - (b) where the area exceeds one acre but does not exceed ten acres, to the nearest perch below the computed area of the block;
 - (c) where the area exceeds ten acres but does not exceed one thousand acres, to the nearest multiple of ten perches under the computed area of the block; and
 - (d) where the area exceeds one thousand acres, to the nearest acre under the computed area of the block.
- Traverse sheets to be supplied. **87.**—(1.) For all surveys of roads, rivers, tie lines, &c., the surveyor shall supply "traverse sheets" properly completed and signed by the surveyor.
- (2.) The latitudes and departures of each line shall be calculated from its true mean bearing and recorded to one decimal of a link.
 - (3.) The total latitudes and departures between permanent marks on the survey, situate about three miles apart, shall be inserted in the proper columns.
- Calculated connexions to be shown. **88.** Calculated connexion shall, if practicable, be shown to a trigonometrical station, marked tree, or to a corner of a location town lot, or any alienated block.

89. Field notes of each survey shall be sent to the Surveyor-General, with the diagrams or plans, &c., to which they refer. Field notes to accompany plans.

90. Plans or diagrams shall not be folded for transmission through the post, but shall be sent flat, or on rollers, and protected from damage. Should plans or diagrams be damaged through want of proper care in transmission, the surveyor may be required to furnish others at his own cost. Plans not to be folded.

91. Any plan, diagram, or field notes that are rejected for any cause, after having been registered in the Surveyor-General's office, shall be the property of the Government. Rejected plans to be Government property.

92. Plans, diagrams, or field notes that are rejected for any cause, after having been registered in the Surveyor-General's office, shall not be returned to the surveyor, nor will payment for them be made. Rejected plans not to be returned.

93. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with the requirements of these Regulations shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Twenty pounds. Offences.

94. In all questions arising in connexion with these Regulations or in connexion with any matter of established practice not provided for in these Regulations, the Surveyor-General's decision as interpreting the regulations or practice shall be accepted as final. Surveyor-General's decision to be final.