1.T. JUDGE

## NEW SOUTH WALES

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS

## SURVEY DIRECTIONS

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1963
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Approved by the Hon. K.C. Compton, Minister for Lands on 25 th. June 1963 to be effective for surveys which commence on or after 1st. October, 1963.

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These Directions will be effective for surveys which commenced on or after 1st-Atrgust, 1963, and the Regulations for the Employment of Licensed Surveyors are hereby cancelled except for surveys which commenced prior to 1st October, 1962.

In these Directions the expression:-
"Surveyor General" shall mean a person appointed to that position in the Department of Lands, or any person acting in that position for the time being.
"District Surveyor" shall mean any person appointed to that position for a specific Land Board District or any person authorised to act for him for the time being. In respect of lands in the Westem Division "District Surveyor" shall mean the Senior Surveyor of the Westem Lands Commission.
"Surveyor" shall mean any person duly registered as a surveyor with the Board of Surveyors of New South Wales.
"Survey shall mean measurement and marking, the drawing of the plan, preparation of a letter transmitting same and any necessary report and schedules on approved forms.
"Portion" shall mean a parcel of land measured under authority and numbered as of a parish, or numbered as a portion WL in the Westem Division.
"Alienation Standard" shall mean the standard of survey practice required by the Survey Practice Regulations 1933, excluding Regulation 46.
"Department of Lands" shall mean the Department of Lands of New South Wales.
"Westem Lands Commission" shall mean the Westem Lands Commission of New South Wales.
All surveys required by any Act administered by the Minister for Lands, N.S.W., shall be effected under instructions or authority issued by the Surveyor General or a District Surveyor and shall be made in strict accordance with the design and directions accompanyi ing such instruction or authority.

All official correspondence, unless otherwise directed. shall be forwarded to the District Surveyor of the Land Board District in which the work is situated.

Every survey made under the provisions of any Act administered by the Minister for Lands shall be made in accordance with the Survey Practice Regulations and of any additional requirement of these Directions. Unless otherwise directed all surveys shall be of alienation standard.

1. Unless special approval is given to the contrary by the District Surveyor all surveys shall be completed within the period specified on an instruction or within six months of the date of issue of an instruction, whichever period shall be the lesser. In the event of recall of any instruction after such period no claim need be met for partially completed work.

All Registered Surveyors are expected to be familiar with the provisions of the Surveyors Act, the Survey Co-ordination Act, the Survey Practice Regulations, the Survey Co-ordination Regulations, the Conveyancing Act Regulations, 1961 and these Directions.

Unless otherwise specified, all angular measurements are to be made with a theodolite in accurate adjustment which is graduated to not more than 20 seconds of are or the graduations of which can be interpolated to 10 seconds or less. All linear measurements are to be made with steel or invar bands which have been compared with the standard maintained by the Department of Lands.

Surveys found to be erroneous, or surveys in contravention to instructions or surveys not in accordance with these Directions may be rejected by the Surveyor-General or District Surveyor, and the charges for the same may be disallowed; or if such charges have been paid, the amount thereof may be surcharged against any moneys which may be due or may become due, or may be recovered as a debt from the Surveyor in default: or, if another Surveyor be employed to amend or re-measure, then the cost of his services (but not exceeding the charges for the original survey) may be surcharged to the account of the Surveyor in default, or may be recovered from him as a debt.

When a survey is rejected for any of the before-mentioned causes, the marking shall be effaced by the Surveyor in default if so directed. A plan may be rejected on account of erroneous survey, defective drawing, damage in transmission or other sufficient reason. A rejected plan will not be returned to the Surveyor, neither shall payment for the same be allowed.
1.11 Under certain circumstances, e.g., when there has been failure to complete a survey in accordance with these Directions, or when a plan has been inaccurately or badly drawn, or an area has been incorrectly computed, and it may not be expedient to reject the survey or plan, a discount, to be approved by the Minister, which shall not exceed the original cost of the authorised charges for the service, may be imposed to cover the cost of professional labour involved in exami nation and amendment; or, in event of the charges for the imperfect service having been paid, such discount may be surcharged to the account of the Surveyor in default, or may be recovered from him as a debt.

Requisitions re errors or omissions in connection with any survey must meet with prompt attention and reply by the Surveyor; if unanswered for a period exceeding one month it shall be competent for the Surveyor-General or District Surveyor to cause inquiry or amendment of survey, the cost of which may be surcharged to the Surveyor's account.

Attention is directed to the propriety of giving reasonable notice to the owner or occupier of alienated land before entry thereon in connection with any survey under these Directions.

The decision of the Surveyor-General on all questions arising under these Directions or in connection with the practice of the Department shall be final. Any parcel of land surveyed under the provisions of any Act administered by the Minister for Lands shall be measured and marked as an Allotment of a Section as a Portion of a Parish, or in the Western Division as a Portion WL. Any parcel of freehold land to be resumed or measured for conveyance shall be measured as a lot under the provisions of the Conveyancing Act Regulations, 1961.

Each plan shall be accompanied by a separate letter reporting full particulars, etc., and therewith shall be transmitted a tabular statement on the approved form, setting forth particulars of the traverse, reduced bearings, and the differences of latitude and departure; and, in the case of a measured portion, the particulars of computation of area shall also be inserted.

All plans shall be transmitted as soon as possible after completion of the field work and shall be accompanied by the field notes.

Every Contract Surveyor shall indemnify the Minister for Lands from any claims for wages, allowances, claims under the Workers Compensation Act or damages of any kind in respect of his employees or equipment.

Fencing must not be accepted as defining former boundaries unless so determined by survey. Care must be taken in cases where previously measured lines are re-defined from blazed trees or other limited data. Details of the number and location of blazed trees found are to be reported where they are relied on for re-definition. Generally lines should not be redeternined from blazed trees or limited data unless they are run through to their terminals.

For the purpose of S.P. Reg. 21 (b) (v) strips of land in the Crown estate are not regarded as frontage roads unless used, or likely to be used, for access.

## FIELD NOTES

Field notes shall contain the notes actually taken in the field and should be recorded in ink. The Surveyor shall sign each page of the notes in ink and shall indicate the date upon which the work recorded on such page was performed.

Field notes shall be recorded in field books supplied by the Lands Department excepting where they are recorded in field books intended to be finally lodged and indexed in other Government Departments or Instrumentalities. They should be precise and complete, and kept in a neat and professional manner.

In the event of alteration of a mistake, there should be no erasure, but the erroneous entry should be struck through and the correction written above.

Upon completion of the survey or upon demand, Departmental field books shall be forwarded to the District Surveyor.

Instruction number, class and purpose of survey, portion or allotment and section number, parish and county, municipality or shire, city, town or village, as appropriate shall be recorded.

A diagram shall be provided in the field book to illustrate the survey sufficiently to facilitate the preparation of a complete and accurate plan therefrom without recourse to any other records and without verbal explanation.

Particulars shall be stated as to the physical character, geological formation, types of soil, variety and density of timber, grazing and agricultural capabilities and water supply.

The position of improvements shall be clearly indicated, particulars of ownership, description, and value, also the names of estates, houses, mads, streets, lanes, rivers, creeks, lakes and the like, shall be entered in the field notes if materials to the survey and ascertainable by the surveyor.

The datum line of the survey and the azimuth adopted shall be clearly indicated. As a general rule magnetic azimuth is preferred.

Bearings, in degrees, minutes, and seconds of arc, shall be clearly shown, together with particulars of repetition of angles. All closing angles shall be observed and noted.

Lengths shall be entered as measured, corrections for slope and temperature shall be noted and the lengths deduced therefrom shall be clearly indicated.
2.12 References from reference trees or other reference marks must be clearly shown either on a diagram or in tabular form referred to in the diagram by letters.
2.13

On measured lines the intersections of watercourses, other natural features, fences, etc., shall be noted.
2. 14 The position and state of preservation of old marks shall be carefully noted. Where reference marks are recorded on plans of former surveys in positions which influence the definition of boundaries on the subject survey, surveyors must indicate whether such reference marks were "found" or were "gone". It is not sufficient to state "not found" where a mark could be vital in the re-definition of a former survey.
2.15 Lines rechained shall be so specified.
2.16 Offset distances and widths of frontage watercourses shall be clearly shown.
2.17 Field books illustrating the survey shall be forwarded with each plan and report.
2. 18 Detaits of astronomical observations are to be set out in detail in field notes as observed and in addition a schedule of reduced observations shall be shown in the field notes for each set of observations under the following headings:-

| Station | Time and date <br> of observation | Celestial <br> Body <br> observed | Zenith <br> Distance | Bearing on <br> survey azimuth | True Bearing | Variation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | $6^{\text {h }} 20^{\mathrm{m}}$ <br> 7 th March 1963 | Sun | $61^{\circ} 20^{\prime} 16^{\prime \prime}$ | $221^{\circ} 18^{\prime} 15^{\prime \prime}$ | $230^{\circ} 10^{\prime} 15^{\prime \prime}$ | $8^{\circ} 52^{\prime} 00^{\prime \prime}$ |
|  | $\underline{\text { PORTIONS }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |

3.2 Four major corners of each portion where available shall be marked with the number of the portion surveyed together with the numbers of all adjoining portions. The nurabers shall be placed preferably on a reference tree or reference rock or marked on a tree or tock situated on the comer. In the event of suitable trees or rocks being unavailable the corner peg shall be so numbered, or, if a fence postis situated on the comer, it shall be so numbered. However, where suitable trees or rocks are situated beyond 150 links but less than 300 links from such comer they may be matked and numbered and references shown on the plan but such marks cannot be accepted is ceference marks under the Survey Practice Regulations.

In addition to these requirements reference trees if available shall be marked at intervals of about I mile apart on all marked and unmarked boundaries as set out in Section No. 6 of these directions but angles of a traverse along a watercourse the bank of which is a boundary or along a water race or unmarked road or easement need not be so defined.

All scrub and trees of a less diameter than 4 inches within 2 links of any measured portion boundary shall be cleared.

All trees remaining after clearing operations within 3 feet of a measured boundary shall be blazed, and if situated on any boundary they shall be double blazed.

On unfenced boundaries, line pegs or marks shall be placed at intervals of not more than ten chains, excepting that, if any peg or mark is visible from the peg or mark next on either side of it, such intervals may extend to but not exceed 16 chains.

Permanent marks and reference marks shall be placed as required by the Survey Practice Regulations and Local Govermment Ordinance 32. Any additional marks shall be subject to approval by the District Surveyor.

Where any portion has frontage to a non-tidal stream, the bank of which is reasonably well defined, the bank, which is defined as the limit of the bed in Section 235A of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, shall be fixed by offsets from an unmarked traverse. Where the bank at a comer is liable to erosion, the comer peg shall be placed on the boundary a safe distance back from the bank. In all cases where a boundary terminates on the bank of a watercourse, distances shall be measured and recorded to the bank, traverse and comer and the plan of survey noted accordingly.

Portions shall not be measured with frontage to cliffs, lakes, lagoons, ill-defined watercourses

All portions shall be numbered as determined by the District Surveyor and shall be measured in links. and swamps; boundaries bordering thereon shall be defined by marked lines.
3.10 Except under special conditions, as prescribed by law, a boundary cannot extend beyond mean high water. As a rule, a roadway or reservation should be provided along such frontages.

Where part of a boundary or parts of boundaries are inaccessible, a connecting traverse shall be made between the extremitios of the measured parts where pegs and reference marks (preferably trees or rocks) are to be placed. The unmeasured parts are to be shown by broken lines on the plan.
3.12 For the purpose of intercommunication or access to amenities, roads shall be provided in the most suitable positions. Unless otherwise directed, they shall not be less than 100 links no more than 300 links wide and where reasonably practicable they shall be of even width. Access must be provided to each unalienated title, but where a group of freehold portions are held in one interest, access to the group anly is required.
3.13 As far as possible, roads should be measured along portion boundaries.
3.14 Roads measured within portions shall be known as reserved roads. Unless otherwise directed they are to be measured on one side and both sides are to be marked as requited by Paragraph 5.9 of these Directions. Where reserved roads meet a boundary the distance along that boundary to the measured side of the reserved road shall be recorded on the plan together with the distance across the road.
3.15 Reserved roads within portions which are not likely to be alienated need not be measured where the access is of a minor nature and the location can be shown on the plan with reason able accuracy.
3.16 The position of a water tace or legally constructed drain intersecting a portion shall be defined by traverses, unless it can be accurately defined from the boundaries of the portion. There shall be reservation to a width 10 feet from each side of the centre line of the race, where the cutting exceeds 10 feet in depth or a tunnel is constructed, the width shall be 20 feet from each side of the centre line.
3.17 In any survey of a portion or group of portions which exceeds 6400 acres, or where so directed, one series of astronomical observations for azimuth shall be taken.
3.18

Where in any survey of a portion or group of portions, any part is situated 6 miles distant in a direct line from any other part, astronomical observations for azimuth shall be taken near those extremities,
3.19 A series of astronomical observations for azimuth shall consist of not less tha three complete sets and no set shall differ by more than 30 secunds from the adopted mean.
3.20 No boundary which has boen previously determined and is sufficiently marked for fencing purposes shall be re-surveyed if an angular and linear close within the prescribed limits can be obtained, provided that the gost of essential comparisons of azimuth is less than the cost of resurvey.
3.21 A comparison of azinuth shall consist of a survey for azimuth purposes only between two or more maris found on a boundary, This survey is distinct from a connection along a boundary to a corner which in itself forms at terminal of a line of azimuth.
3.22 All portions surveyed shall be confected to some previous portion survey unless otherwise directed. The azimuth of the sirvey connected with shall be observed and noted on plan.
3.23 Land held under mininglease or for which a lease has been applied for under the Mining Act, unless within a reserve exempting the land from such application, shall not be measured for alienation.
3.24 Areas held under valid occupation for residential or business purposes under the provisions of the Mining Act shall be excluded from lands being measured for alienation except under a covering application under Section 62 of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act.

No surveyed allotment or portion of unalienated land shall be subdi vided or encroached upon without specific instructions or approvals to that effect.
3.26 In the subdivision of a measured portion, connections along boundaries are required from the extremities of the subdividing line to the nearest points establi shed in the former survey. One subdivided area shall close to the requirements of the Survey Practice Regulations and sufficient connections shall be provided to permit of the computation of the area of the balance of the original portion. Where the original plan is marked "Not Suitable for alien ation" or in portions WL for Westem Land Leases held for the purpose of grazing and a close within the prescribed limits cannot be obtained for either portion by interpolating existing survey information, no re-survey of such boundaries shall be made unless so instructed by the District Surveyor.
3.27 In all surveys within view of trigonometrical stations bearings shall be observed thereto and the particulars recorded on the plan. A connection to a trigonometrical station shall be traversed if so directed in the instruction, unless found to be impracticable or very difficult.
3.28 Wherever practicable, connections shall be measured to corners of portions on the opposite side of frontage streams and to portions within a few chains of the portion being measured and separated therefrom by vacant Crown Lands.

When instructions call for survey of a specific area, there shall be no deficiency in the area measured.

In subdivisions for Closer Settlement purposes, the areas of portions measured shall not depart by more than $1 \%$ from the designed areas, except with the prior approval of the District Surveyor.
3.31 Any desirable modification in the form of measurement shall be reported to the District Surveyor, accompanied by applicant's written consent; but any modification effected without the District Surveyor's approval will be at the risk of the Surveyor.
3.32 Where the survey of the boundaries of minor or temporary titles which appear unlikely to be converted to freehold teriure does not appear to warrant normal survey and appears to be within the scope of Survey Practice Regulation No. 46, the District Surveyor shall refer the matter, together with report and recommendation to the Surveyor General for direction.

## ALLOTMENTS AND SECTIONS

4.1 Individual allotments shall not as a general rule exceed 2 roods in area. Sections shall comprise one or more allotments, which shall not be separated by a road but may be separated by service Ianes. Sections may be numbered as of a Town, Village, Parish or Locality, but section numbers shall not be duplicated in any Parish. Allotments shall be measured in feet and inches.
4.2 Unless instructed to the contrary, the area of any allotment shall not be less than the minimum area specified for the locality by the Local Municipal or Shire Council.
4.3 Unless instructed to the contrary, the frontage of any allotment shall not be less than the minimum frontage specified by the Local Municipal or Shire Council.
4.4 All scrub and trees of less diameter than 4 inches within one foot of allotment boundary or section boundary, shall be cleared.
4.5 All trees, remaining after clearing operations, and within 3 feet of an allotment boundary or section boundary, shall be blazed, and, if situated on a boundary, shall be double blazed.
4.6 Permanent and reference marks shall be placed as required by the Survey Practice Regulations and Local Govemment Ordinance 32, and in addition, a reference mark, preferabiy a galvanised iron pipe, shall be placed on the site of the intersection of major building lines where a comer at the intersection of two streetsis cut off or rounded off.

PUBLIC ROADS
5.1 In the survey of any road under the Public Roads Act the provisions of the Public Roads Act, the Survey Practice Regulations, Ordinance 32 of the Local Government Act and these Directions must be strictly obs erved.
5.2 Where the proposed road traverses freehold portions or Crown tenures each terminal of the proposed road must be connected to a defined survey point and a comparison of azimuth determined. Where the proposed road traverses vacant Crown lands it must be connected to a registered survey and if practicable a comparison of azimuth determined.
5.3 (i) Where the proposed road intersects title boundaries between separate ownerships or the boundaries of Crown tenures those boundaries shall be carefully re-established and the intersections of the sides of the proposed road and those boundaries shall be defined by survey and marked. The bearings of such boundaries shall be determined and measurements shown to defined survey points on those boundaries.
(ii) Provided that, where the terminals of the proposed road have been accurately connected to former registered surveys and all internal titles and unnecessary roads can be accurately plotted in relationship to the proposed road, the requirements of this Direction may be dispensed with if such connections involve undue expense.
(iii) Provided also that where a fence has been erected on or near a boundary between different ownerships or of Crown tenures and the intersection is not defined as provided in the first paragraph of this Direction, the distance along the proposed road traverse to that fence shall be noted and a bearing observed and noted along the line of that fence. Fences shall not be adopted as boundaries unless sufficient investigation is made to establish that presumption. Unless boundaries are promptly redefined cuts on fencing shall be noted vide the adjacent diagram. Distances to corner fence posts on or near title comers to be shown where practicable.

5.4 Where the proposed road provides for resumptions along the frontage of an existing title or Crown tenure all cuts shall be detemined on the ground where readily practicable but, where insufficient marks are found and the old surveys can be accurately plotted in relationship to the proposed road, this requirement may be dispensed with, excepting that in the case of a Crown tenure sufficient computed connections must be provided to permit re-approval of the original plan to incorporate the amendments necessitated by the proposed road.
5.5 Where an intersection with the boundary between separate ownership or of a Crown tenure has not been defined as set out in the first paragraph of Direction 5.3 reference marks shall be placed to permit of ready re-establishiment of the proposed road at that point. Without Imiting discretion it will generally be preferable to place these reference marks at each end of the road traverse line which crosses that boundary.
5.6 All topographical information (including buildings and fencing) within close proximity of the proposed road are to be accurately delineated. The type and approximate age of fencing to be shown. Age groups to be approximately


New - 10 years
Fairly new - 11 - 20 years Fairly old - $21<30$ years
old $31 \sim 40$ years
Very old * over - 40 years
5.7 Where the provisions of Section 8 (6) of the Public Roads Act are likely to apply the house and affected yard, garden or orchard must be carefully shown to scale and the enclosure so affected shown on the plan in its entirety.
5.8

New roads shall be measured of uniform width wherever possible. Small areas of unnecessary toads shall not be closed except in special circumstances.
5.9 A road shall be marked on both sides by trees blazed in the prescribed manner, and hardwood pegs, 3 inches square and 21 inches long, shall be inserted 18 inches in the ground at all angles and at intervals prescribed by the Survey Practice Regulations, with lockspits at pegs on the side measured.
5. 10 Where an angle of a new road is defined by the centre of a fence post, it shall be marked $\uparrow$
$R D$ and plannoted $\underset{\text { FPRD }}{\uparrow}$
5.11 In the survey of a to ad under the Public Roads Act, reference marks shall be placed in accordance with Survey Practice Regulation 24A.
5.12 Reference trees marked " R d " may be placed, in addition to markings required by the Survey Practice Reguiations, at terminals of the proposed road and at intervals of about 1 mile throughout.
5.13 The survey requirements of the Department of Main Roads for intersections or junctions with Main Roads or Trunk Roads shall be carefully adhered to and it shall be the responsibility of the measuring surveyor to obtain the concurrence of the Divisional Engineer of that Department unless such has been provided for in the instructions for survey.
5.14 Severed 1 and shall be identified by survey and sufficient information supplied to enable its metes and bounds to be determined.

## MARKING

6.1 Where any line or comer is required to be matied in accordance with these Directions, the points to be marked shall be firmly marked with a peg, drill hole in rock, drill hole in concrete or similar material, or a nail in fixed timber.
6.2 All corners and angles of an allotment shall be marked in accordance with the preceding direction. Pegs for allotment comers shall be of sound durable hardwood or white cypress pine at least 16 inches long and not less than 3 inches by 2 inches rectangular section at the top except that where an allotment peg is common to more than 2 allotments it shall be of size set out in Paragraph 6.3 of these Directions.
6.3 Pegs for portion comers or angles, alignment pegs, section comers, each terminal of a cut off comer in a section, each tangent point within a section, all road pegs and all pegs within a cemetery shall be of sound durable hardwood or white cypress pine at least 21 inches long and not less than 3 inches square section at the top.
6.4

All pegs shall be pointed for approximately two-thirds of their length and shall be placed upright in the ground point downwards so that the top is not more than 3 inches above the ground level and the sumounding earth securely rammed, except that where a peg is located on a track in use for traffic the top shall be level with the surface of the ground. A broad arrow shall be cut into one face of each peg near its top.
6.5 Lockspits shall be placed in the direction of each boundary line from all marked comers or angles other than at pegs on allotment corners or unmeasured sides of roads or where the corner is located on a track in use.

Lockspits shall consist of trenches at least 4 feet long 8 inches wide and 6 inches deep commencing one foot from the peg or may consist of packed stones of similar dimensions.
6.7 Where any corner or angle is marked with a drill hole broad arrow, chisel matk or nail in fixed timber, where practicable lockspits shatt be cut in solid rock, concrete or fixed timber 3 inches long $\frac{3}{3}$ inch wide and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep commencing 2 inches trom the comer or where the surface renders it desirable lines may be painted at least one foot Long and $1 / 4$ inch wide.
6.8 Where a comer to bermarked is situated on bed rock, concrete or similar material within 12 inches of the surface, marking shall consist of a drill hole $1 / 2$ inch in diameter and 1 inch deep with a broad arrov a/Teast 4 inches long directed thereto and cut into the rock or material $1 / 2$ inch deep.
6.9 Where a corner to be marked is situated on fixed timber, marking shall consist of a galvanised nail with a broad arrow at least 4 inches long directed thereto and cut into the timber $1 / 2$ inch deep.
6.10 Where fence post is situated on a comer to be marked, it shall be marked with a broad arrow at least 4 inches long and $1 / 2$ inch deep cut into the face of the post.
6.11 Where any tree is reguired to be blazed, it shall be marked with two axe cuts each at least 12 inches long situated on opposite sides of the tree in the direction of the boundary line. Each cut shall have horizontal cut af least 2 inches deep at the base. The wood of the tree shall be pared down from the top to the horizontal cut. Where a tree is required to be double blazed an ulditional blaze at least 9 inches long shall be marked above each of the other blaze marks.
6.12

Reference trees shall be prepared by removing a shield of bark at least 3 feet in length with a width at the bottom of at least one-third of the girth of the tree. This shield shall face directly towards the corner. A broad-arrow at least 4 inches long and $1 / 2$ inch deep shall be cut centrally in the shield approximately 12 inches below the top of the shield, and the point of the arrow shall be the reference point.
6.13 Numbers cut in satisfaction of Paragraph No. 3.2 of these Directions shall be 4 inches in length and $1 / 2$ inch deep on reference trees, rocks and fence posts and 2 inches long by $1 / 4$ inch deep on pegs.
6.14 An allotment peg shall be marked with the number of each allotment to which that peg is common. Such numbers to be at least $1 / 2$ inches long cut $1 / 4$ inch deep into the peg or may be painted in black on a white or yellow background on the exposed faces of the peg which shall be so placed and numbered that each allotment number will face towards the allotment to which it refers.
6.15 All section pegs shall be marked with the section number and allotment number. Section numbers to be at least 2 inches long cut $1 / 4$ inch deep into the peg or may be painted in black on a white or yellow background on the exposed faces of the peg. In like manner, the allotment numbers shall be marked on section pegs as required in the preceding paragraph.
6.16 Where any allotment or section comer is marked on a rock, concrete, or fixed timber, section and allotment numbers of like dimensions to these specified in Pars. 6.14 and 6.15 of these Directions are to be cut or painted thereon.
6.17 Where a tree is situated on a corner or angle, a shield of bark shall be removed facing a boundary line and a broad arrow shall be marked on the shield so as to be on that boundary line. A reference shall be detemined from the point of that broad arrow to the corner and the plan noted "Tree on Corner" and the reference noted in the usual manner. Normally, trees so marked should be marked with the portion number or numbers.
6.18 Where a reference mark is required to be placed, it shall consist of :-
(i) A concrete block in the form of a truncated pyramid fifteen inches long, 6 inches square at the lower end and 4 inches square at the upper end with a galvanised iron nail or suitable metal plug not less than 3 inches long and $1 / 4$ inch diameter inserted therein so that the head of the nail or plug shall project $1 / g$ inch beyond the surface of the upper end of the block. The block shall be formed of concrete made from three parts of clean sand and one part of cement or four parts of blue metal crushings, two parts of sand and one part of cement.
The Block shall be reinforced longitudinally throughout by at least two $1 / 4$ inch diameter steel rods or by galvanised wires of not less than No. 8 gauge. The block shall be firmly set upright with the top 3 inches below the surface.
(ii) A mass of concrete cast in situ of the specification provided in (i) not less than six inches square throughout and 15 inches deep with a galvanised iron nail or non corrosive metal plug not less than 3 inches long and $1 / 4$ inch diameter inserted therein so that the head of the nail or plug shall project $1 / 8$ inch beyond the upper surface. The upper surface shall be 3 inches below the surface.
(iii) A galvanised iron pipe 12 inches long and three quarters of an inch internal diameter with a rim not less than $1 / 8$ inch thick.
(iv) A galvanised iron spike 4 inches long driven into fixed timber with a broad arrow 4 inches long cut into the timber $1 / 2$ inch deep and directed thereto.
(v) A drill hole cut into a kerb, a brick, concrete or stone wall or other substantial structure at least $1 / 4$ inch diameter and $1 / 2$ inch deep with a broad arrow at least 2 inches long and directed thereto.
(vi) A drill hole at least $1 / 2$ inch diameter and 1 inch deep cut into bed rock or natural rock with a broad arrow 4 inches long and directed thereto.
(vii) A broad arrow cut into the face of a reference tree, and
(viii) An existing permanent mark placed, adopted or established under the provisions of the Survey Co-ordination Act. 1949.
7.1 Plans shall be drawn on tracing linen of good quality of the following sizes:-
(i) Plans of allotments and portions shall ve in the form of $\AA 293$ or A 294 , form A 293 to be preferred where practicable except that a plan of a portion WL in the Western Division may be prepared on a form approved by the Westem Lands Commissioner

Plans of roads prepared for the purpose of the Public Roads Act shall be in the form of A296, A297, A297A or A298A where suitable. No plan shall be smaller than $131 / 4$ inches $\times 81 / 4$ inches not larger than 60 inches $\times 20$ inches.
(iii) Plans of alignment surveys shall not be smaller than $131 / 4$ inches $\times 81 / 4$ inches nor larger than 60 inches x 20 inches unless prior approval is given by the Officer-in-Charge of Roads Branch, Department of Lands.
7.2 Plans shall be drawn on the dull side of the tracing linen in a dense black waterproof ink and without colour or edging.
7.3 Plans shall be accurately plotted and if found to be incomplete, faulty or not up to the standard of professional work they may be rejected without compensation.
7.4 Except for portions WL in the Western Division plans of rural portions should preferably be drawn on a scale of 20 chains to an inch. If this scale does not permit all boundaries, measurements, and improvements to be clearly shown a larger scale may be used. Areas over 1920 acres should be drawn on a scale of 40 chains to an inch. Not more than six portions shall be shown on one plan except with prior approval by the District Surveyor. A plan larger than foolscap size shall not be used merely to show more than one portion. Plans of portions WL in the Western Division shall preferably be drawn to a scale of 80 chains to an inch but a larger scale may be used where necessary to show boundaries measurements and improvements more clearly.

Plans of suburban portions should usually be drawn on a scale of 8 chains to an inch, although a larger scale may be used for the sake of clarity. Within the limits of Plan A294 as many groups of suburban Portions as can be distinctly shown are to be depicted on the plan.

Plans of allotments of Sections should be drawn to an appropriate scale of feet sufficiently large to permit all boundaries, measurements, monuments and structures material to the survey to be shown. The whole of the allotments measured in any section are to be shown on one plan and, within the limits of Plan Form A 294, as many sections as can be distinctly shown are to be depicted on the plan.
(i) an indication of the scale to which the plan is drawn, together with a statement describing the unit of measurement used,
(ii) a record of any pegs, marks or monuments of former surveys used or connected with, together with specific reference to the catalogue or registered number of the plan of such surveys,
(iii) the north point (which shall be directed to the top of the plan form) and meridian of the survey, e.g. true, grid, magnetic, local or assumed,
(iv) the datum line of the azimuth of the survey, shown by distinguishing letters placed at the terminals thereof, together with a description of the marks defining the datum line. Where true or a grid meridian has been determined the magnetic declination or variation of the adopted azimuth shall be stated,
(v) portion, section and allotment numbers, areas, lengths and bearings of all boundaries and details of connecting lines.
(vi) the widths of all roads indicated in the plan and of their footways and carriage ways if defined by alignment.
(vii)information sufficient to indicate that the external boundaries have been properly extablished and do not include any part of adjoining properties or roads. The surveyor shall disclose in the plan or in an accompanying report any doubt, discrepancy or difficulty suggested by or encountered in the survey,
(viii) references to adjoining plans,
(ix) the nature of any existing or proposed easement to gether with sufficient Information to define the site thereof,
(x) the present name of every road shown thereon, confimed by reference to the local council or other appropriate authority if necessary,
(xi) all known names of rivers, creeks, hills, lakes, localities, etc., care being taken to ascertain and adhere to the correct orthography,
(xii)the signature of the surveyor and the date of completion of the survey,
(xiii) boundaries of territorial divisions as set out in Appendix (I).
7.8 Boundaries of Portions theasured and external boundaries of Sections shall be shown by heavy unbroken black lines, other boundaries of unbroken black lines. Traverse lines, connections observed trigonometrical rays, and computed lines shall be shown by broken black lines. All angles in oboundaries, reserved roads and traverse lines are to be depicted by small circles, Where permanent marks or reference marks other than 6.18 (vii) are placed two concentric circles shall be shown at the angle to which they refer.

Reserved foads within portions shall be represented on the plan by unbroken black lines on the measured side and broken black lines on the opposite side. Where roads are more than two chains wide the cosecant bearings and distances shall be shown. The width shall be written along the course of the road thus:- "Reserved road 100 wide".
7.10 Lines of coasts, rivers, creeks etc., shall be shown, where the position has been determined with precision, by firm black lines, and where otherwise, by broken black lines. Both sides of a watercourse shall be shown and an arrow is to be drawn indicating the direction of the current. Where a fence is near a boundary its relative position thereto shall be noted on the plan.
7.11 Where practicable the limits of swamps, forests, clearing and ringbarking shall be carefully represented on the plan.
7.12 Hill and ridge features are not to be shown unless they are prominent. If shown they are to be depicted in soft pencil in such a manner as not to obscure any plan information.
7.13 Where practicable the position and extent of improvements such as buildings, fencing and water supply shall be shown on the plan.
7.14 All bearings shall be recorded in degrees, minutes and seconds from the north clockwise. As a general rule seconds of arc are not to be recorded for lines less than 20 chains in length. Where recorded seconds are to be in multiples of $10 "$.
7.15 Particulats of former corners and reference marks shall be indicated as "found" "not found" or "gone". The term "gone" is not to be used unless proper search has been made and notes of measurements made for that purpose are recorded are recorded in the field notes. The bearing and distance from any reference mark found to the corner is to be recorded on the plan. necessary markings were completed on the ground.
7.17 Fractional quantities of lengths and areas should be omitted as follows :-
(i) in town allotments, quantities smaller than $1 / 4$ inch
(ii) in portion surveys, quantities smaller than 0.1 link where the perimeter is longer than 20 chains, 0.01 link where it is 20 chains or less,
(iii) in road aligrment surveys, quantities smaller than 0.01 foot,
(iv) except in the case of surveys under the Real Property Act or the Closer Settlement Act or for Farms on Irrigation Areas, fractional quantities of areas in excess shall be omitted as follows :-

In allotments or portions of 1 rood or less
less than $1 / 4 /$ per.
less than $1 / 2$ per.
In portions more than 1 rood and not more than 2 acres
In portions more than 2 acres and not more than 10 acres
In portions more than 10 acres and not more than 40 acres if bounded by right lines
In portions more than 10 acres and not more than 40 acres if bounded by a water course
in portions more than 40 acres and not more than 320 acres if bounded by right lines
In portions more than 40 acres and not more than 320 acres If bounded by a water course
In portions more than 320 acres and not more than 640 acres
In portions more than 640 acres
less than 1 per.
less than 10 pers.
less than 1 rood
less than 1 rood
less than 2 roods
less than 2 roods
less than 1 acre.
In surveys for Farms on Irrigation areas or under the provisions of the Closer Settlement Acts fractional quantities less than 1 perch shall be omitted.
7.18 The hearings and distances from reference marks or other special marks or monuments to cormers, angles, and alignment marks shall be noted on the plan in fabular form, the points referred to being identified by letters in alphabetical order.


Particulars of comer and reference marking shall appear in full in the schedule illustrated above with aseparate entry for each item. Fence posts, which are situated on corners, if numbered shall be listed in above schedule and shown as "Fence post on corner" (with any necess ary reference S.P. Reg. 33) followed by the numbers so placed. The note ditto is not to be used. Where an additional reference mark is placed at a comer, particulars thereof must be shown immediately below the corner notation.
7.19 The type, size and spacing of figures and lettering and the thickness of line work shall be in accordance with the specimen plans shown in Appendices (A) (B) (C) (D) and (E).
7.20 Every plan shall be kept free from blemishes and from creases caused by folding or otherwise.
7.21 The heading of the plan shall identify the land comprised therein.
7.22 A diagram may be used to amplify any detail not clearly shown on the main plan owing to smallness of scale etc.
7.23 Details of geological formation, soil, timber cover, water supply and terrain shall be recorded on the plan, either by writing across the face where there is adequate space, or in note form.
7.24 The surveyor shall endorse upon the plan of survey a certificate in or to the effect of Form 1 in the Schedule to the Survey Practice Regulations.
7.25 Distinctive symbols, boundaries and conventional signs used on plans shall be those prescribed by Regulation 8 of the Survey Co-ordination Regulations, 1951 (See Appendix 1).
7.26 Where a fence post is proved to be on a comer and the other references have disappeared, the plan must show "F.P. on Cor" not "FP fd".
7.27 Plans of proposed roads under the Public Roads Act shall have the following special require-ments:-
(i) Both sides of a proposed road are to be shown by heavy black lines.
(ii) Careful plot of intersections of the proposed road with title boundaries or existing roads must be made, special care being taken where connection is not made by survey and the relative portions of the information shown on the plan has been determined only by plot.
(iii) Two or more separated parts of a proposed road are not to be shown on one plan unless all title information between those parts is drawn to scale thereon. All proposals shall be depicted in a continuous plot.
(iv) Where it is necessary to draw a plan on more than one sheet the join lines adopted shall where practicable avoid reference to individual affected titles on more than one sheet.
(v) Information as to owners and occupiers of lands affected by the proposal is not to be shown on plan of survey.
(vi) Each plan lodged shall be accompanied by a dye-line copy thereof appropriately tinted to illustrate the proposal and noted with the names and addresses of the owners and occupiers of affected lands as at the date of survey.
7.28 All direct bearings and distances required for describing the relative positions of measured portions shall be calculated and noted on the plan.

Astronomical observations are to be shown in a table on plan under the headings of the observation station, body observed and variation between survey azimuth and true azimuth. Other details are to be shown in field notes and set out in the report as indicated in Par. 2.18 of these Directions.

## CONTRACT FEES

8.1 A Surveyor shall be remunerated for services which he is authorised to perform according to the following scales of fees and payment shall be made after the service shall have been approved by the Surveyor-General, District Surveyor or officer duly authorised in that behalf, but an advance may be paid before such approval on certificate of any of these officers.
8.2 The following fees shall apply to allotments measured in individual sections and shall include all allots. measured whether they do or do not adjoin.

| (i) | Number of Allotments in a section | Where average area is $1 / 4$ acre or less | Where average area exceeds $\frac{1 / 4}{}$ ac. but is not more than $1 / 2$ acre | Where average area exceeds $1 / 4$ ac. but is not more than 1 acre. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | f. s.d. $16,0,0$. $19,10,0$. $23,0,0$. $26,10,0$. $30,0,0$. $33,0,0$. $36,0,0$. $39,0,0$. $42,0,0$. $45,0,0$. $47,10,0$. $50,0,0$. $52.10,0$. $55,0,0$. $57,10,0$. $60,0,0$. $62.10,0$. $65,0,0$. $67,10,0$. $70,0.0$. $2.10,0$. |  |

(ii) For each angle or tangent point in the external boundaries of the part or parts of each section measured $£ 1$. 1. 0 .
(iii) For all deflections from a straight line in the side boundaries of allotments and in the general run of the back boundaries provided such angles are not included in (ii) $£ 1.1 .0$. per angle.
(iv) For each curved boundary in individual Allotments £1. 1. 0, per lot.
(v) For each allotment in which a close cannot be determined by inspection £1. 1. 0.
(vi) Connections 5 s . per 100 feet.
(vii) Easements 7s. 6d. per 100 feet.

Note: All claims under (vi) and (vii) to be to the nearest 100 feet an exact 50 feet to be increased by 50 feet.
(viii) For each concrete block or permanent mark placed £3. 3. 0 .
(ix) For each reference mark placed 15 s .
(x) For each reference or permanent mark found and recorded 10 s .
(xi) The undermentioned increases will apply to items (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi) and (vii).

|  | Category | (1) <br> Level to gently undulating | (2) <br> Gently undulating to strongly undulating | (3) <br> Strongly undulating to steep |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (a) | Clear to very open timber little or no undergrowth | Nil | 10\% | 20\% |
| (b) | Clear to very open timber light undergrowth | 15\% | 25\% | 40\% |
| (c) | Clear to very open timber medium undergrowth | 30\% | 45\% | 60\% |
| (d) | Fairly dense timber some undergrowth | 30\% | 45\% | 60\% |
| (e) | Clear to open timber with dense under growth | 40\% | 55\% | 70\% |
|  | Dense timber and dense undergrowth | 60\% | $75 \%$ | 90\% |
|  | Dense lantana or blackberry | 100\% | $120 \%$ | 140\% |

8.3 The following fees shall apply to portion surveys:-
(i) For the first 80 chains of boundaries of each portion, 5 s. per chain the order of priority for inclusion in this category to be -
(a) Be-defined marked lines.
(b) Newly marked lines.
(c) Uninarked traverse lines.

Category (a) is to be exhausted prior to using Category (b) and Category (b) is to be exhausted prior to using Category (c).

Provided that where the survey is such that the total length of the boundaries measured, whether of one portion or two or more adjoining portions is less than 80 chains a starting fee of $£ 10$ plus 2 s .6 d . per chain of the boundaries measured shall be paid. Portions separated by a road of even width not in excess of three chains shall be deemed to be adjoining for the purpose of this subparagraph.
(ii) For re-definition of marked boundary lines after the first 80 chains, $4 \mathrm{~s}, 3 \mathrm{~d}$. per chain.
(iii) For marked boundary lines not included in (i) and (ii), 3s, 6d. per chain.
(iv) For unmarked traverse lines measured to define former boundaries not included in (i), 3s. per chain.
(v) For connections involving re-definition of marked lines 3 s .6 d . per chain.
(vi) For connections not involving re-definition 2 s . 6d. per chain.
(vii) For unmarked traverses of races etc. 3 s. per chain.

Note:- All claims under (i) to (vii) to be to the nearest chain, an exact $1 / 2$ chain to be increased by $1 / 2$ chain.
(viii) For each marked angle in a portion boundary, 15 s .

For each unmarked angle in a portion boundary, 7 s .6 d .
For each angle of an unmarked race traverse other than extremities, 7s. 6d.
(ix) Obliteration of former comer marking, 5 s . per comer.
(x) Reserved roads within portions.

Where of regular width not exceeding 3 chains in width 4 s .6 d . per chain for the run side and cosecants, plus 15 s . per angle on the run side other than terminals.
Where of irregular width where dimensions along both sides are required to be shown and for regular widths exceeding 3 chains, 3 s . 6 d . per chain on both sides together with 15 s . per angle on one side other than terminals.
(xi) For each reference mark placed 15 s .
(xii) For each reference mark or permanent mark found and recorded 10 s .
(xiii) For each concrete block or Permanent Mark placed £3. 3. 0.
(xiv) For each numeral or letter placed on a reference tree fence post or peg etc. 2 s .
(xv) The following increases for difficulty may be claimed in respect of subparagraphs (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi), (vii) and (x) other than for angles in (x)

| Category |  | SLOPES |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3^{\circ} \text { or } \\ & \text { less } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Over } 3^{\circ} \\ \text { not more } \\ 10^{\circ} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Over } 10^{\circ} \\ \text { not more } \\ 20^{\circ} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Over } \\ & 20^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ |
| (a) | Plain to scattered timber and/or undergrowth | Nil | 10\% | 30\% | 80\% |
| (b) | Medium forest with slight undergrowth | 20\% | 30\% | 60\% | 100\% |
|  | Thickly timbered with slight undergrowth | 40\% | 60\% | 80\% | 120\% |
| (d) | Medium Mallee | 40\% | 60\% | 80\% | 120\% |
|  | Openly timbered fairly dense undergrowth | 40\% | 60\% | 80\% | 120\% |
|  | Thickly timbered with medium undergrowth | 60\% | 80\% | 120\% | 150\% |
| (g) | Openly timbered with dense non-tropical undergrowth | 60\% | 80\% | 100\% | 120\% |
| (h) | Dense mallee | 60\% | 80\% | 100\% | 120\% |
|  | Densely timbered with dense seedling growth and undergrowth | 80\% | 100\% | 120\% | 150\% |
|  | As in (i) with vine scrub in gullies | $100 \%$ | $140 \%$ | $180 \%$ | $200 \%$ |
|  | Dense rain forest or lantana | 200\% | $240 \%$ | $270 \%$ | $300 \%$ |
| Where more than one classification is involved the District Surveyor may indicate on the instruction that an average of $t$ wo or more categories are to apply |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

(xvi) To determine the percentage increase for difficulty for a survey all unreduced chainages of 100 links or more are to be scheduled in columns according to slopes 3 degrees or less, over 3 degrees and not more than 10 degrees, over 10 degrees and not more than 20 degrees and over 20 degrees as recorded in field notes fractions less than one link to be omitted.

Total chainages in each group to be multiplied by the percentage increase for that group in the category indicated on instructions and a weighted average percentage obtained. The nearest whole figure to be adopted.

PUBLIC ROADS.
8.4 (i) Where of regular width not exceeding 3 chains in width $6 /-$ per chain for the run side and cosecants.
(ii) Where of irregular width or of regular width in excess of 3 chains, $4 / 6$ per chain on both sides.
(iii) For connections involving redefinition 3 s .6 d . per chain.
(iv) For connections not involving redefinition 2 s . 6 d . per chain.
(v) For each reference mark placed 15 s.
(vi) For each reference mark or permanent mark found and recorded 10 s .
(vii) For each concrete block or Permanent Mark placed £3, 3, 0.
(viii) For each numeral or letter placed on a reference tree, fence post or peg etc. 2 s .
(ix) For each angle on the run side including terminals 15 s .
(x) Increases for difficulty may be claimed in respect of subparagraphs (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) hereof as set out in Paragraphs 8.3 (xv) and (xvi) of these Directions.
8.5 Reference trees to be treated as reference marks in respect of payment under these Directions.
8.6 For observation, without linear measurement, of any part or the whole of an established boundary for the purpose of initial azimuth or comparison of azimuth $£ 3,3,0$. provided that no other claim has been approved under these directions in respect thereof and further provided that where the claim is for a length of less than 18 chains payment shall be limited to 3 s .6 d . per chain.
8.8 Travelling:- A fee of $3 /-$ per mile on the forward joumey only from the suryeyors headquarters (as defined by the District Surveyor) to the job each day occupied in the field with a maximum of $£ 3,150$. per day. Days allowed for this purpose to be as approved by the District Surveyor. In special cases, with the concurrence of the Surveyor General or Western Lands Commissioner, additional mileage may be allowed but the total claim for travelling in such circumstances shall not exceed 3 s .6 d . per mile from the surveyors headquarters to the nearest survey, from survey to survey and upon completion of all instructions on hand for return to headquarters, Mileage claimed under this direction shall always be by the most direct practicable route.
8.9 Daily Rates:- For services to which the Schedule of Fees may not be applicable, remuneration may be allowed at a rate not exceeding $£ 18.18 .0$. per day for field service and not exceeding $£ 14,14$. 0. per day for office service.
8.10 For observation of the bearing to a Trigonometrical Station from a point on a boundary of a portion or road survey, 10 s .6 d . Any such observation is to be subject to approval by the District Surveyor and is to be effected at a comer of a portion or an angle in a road survey if practicable.
8.11 For observation of bearings to sufficient Trigonometrical Stations from a point on or near a boundary of a portion or road survey sufficient to permit of computations of Transverse Mercator Co -ordinates and comparison with Grid Azimuth, £2. 2. 0. Any such observation is to be subject to approval by the District Surveyor and bearings are to be observed within a tolerance of 5 seconds. The fees payable under this Direction and paragraph 8.10 do not carry the increases provided by paragraphs 8.3 (xv) and (xvi) of these Directions.
8.12 A separate account shall be rendered for each survey performed on form B49, copies of which are obtainable from the Department of Lands. Particulars of charges made in accordance with these Directions shall be entered on the form.
8.13 Where charges are claimed at linear rates, each length should be recorded in the space provided on the back of form B49. Where a line is divided, part being charged for at one rate and part at another, each part shall be distinguished by a small mark, such as *
8.14 Payment of all moneys due will be made by crossed cheque forwarded to the address stated in the claim, unless an authority in a proper form, to pay in another manner has been supplied to the Department.
8.15 Claims for payment shall be rendered on form $B 49$ within 30 days of the date upon which the service was completed; otherwise delay in payment may occur.
8.16 An overall surcharge may be claimed for all surveys performed in the following Counties at the rates set out hereunder.

| at the rates set out hereunder. |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Clyde | County |
| Delalah | $10 \%$ |
| Evelyn | $10 \%$ |
| Farnell | $10 \%$ |
| Finch | $5 \%$ |
| Fitzgerald | $10 \%$ |
| Killara | $5 \%$ |
| Livisborough | $5 \%$ |
| Livingstone | $5 \%$ |
| Menindee | $5 \%$ |
| Mootwingee | $5 \%$ |
| Narran | $5 \%$ |
| Perry | $10 \%$ |
| Poole | $5 \%$ |
| Tandora | $10 \%$ |
| Tara | $5 \%$ |
| Thouleanna | $5 \%$ |
| Tongowoko | $5 \%$ |
| Ularara | $10 \%$ |
| Wentworth | $5 \%$ |
| Windeyer | $5 \%$ |
| Yancowinna | $5 \%$ |
| Yantara | $5 \%$ |
| Young | $10 \%$ |
| Yungnulgra | $5 \%$ |
|  | $5 \%$ |

8.17 Where plans are not supplied by the surveyor a decrease of $5 \%$ may be applied to all fees other than for travelling and daily rates.

## ALIGNMENT, REALIGNMENT, REMARKING

AND ALTERATION OF ALIGNMENT OF STREETS

## ALIGNMENT OF STREETS

9.1 The setting out and defining of carriageways and footways in streets and public places, commonly known as alignment, is carried out by the Minister for Lands on application by Municipal and Shire Councils, under Section 27 and 28, "Public Roads Act, 1902", and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 258/260 Local Government Act, 1919.

The carriageway in a street 66 feet wide shall, as a rule, be 42 feet and the footways 12 feet on each side. These may, however, be increased or decreased according to the breadth of a street and the requirements of a Council which requirements the measuring surveyor must ascertain. Where any street is aligned of uneven width, where practicable, adjacent building and kerb lines shall be parallel.
9.3 Full information respecting holdings abutting on the streets should be obtained - plans of original surveys and subdivisions should be inspected, and perusals made of the descriptions of grants and deeds of conveyance of adjoining lands, in order to ascertain the original intention with respect of the location of the streets, If it is found that the position of any street as defined on the ground is not in accord with such documentary evidence, such street should be located as nearly as possible in the position originally assigned to it, having due regard to the occupations adjoining it, and the avoidance of unnecessary interference with vested interests. The original width shall be adhered to, unless the existence of permanent structures fully warrant a slight diminution.

The Council shall satisfy the Minister that private subdivision streets, splayed comers and areas provided for road widening have been dedicated to the Public.
9.5 Connections shall be made to Trig. Stations when practicable, and to the nearest adjacent alignment survey for comparison for azimuth. At least two permanent marks or substantial reference marks shall be placed in suitable places, and connection thereto shown upon the plan. Connection shall also be made to any Survey Co-ordination Permanent Marks in the immediate locality (See Survey Co-ordination Act, 1949).
9.6 Both Kerb lines are to be measured and radiations taken from alignment pins to permanent buildings, both to be shown upon the plan; see Appendix " $D$ ".
9.7 Encroachment by structures of a permanent character and fences upon the footways should be located by measurements from the kerb lines; all buildings within four feet of the building lines slialt, if possible, be located and shown upon the plan.
9.8 Connections shall be made between alignment pins at the intersections of the street as shown in Appendix "D".
9.9 Excepting where building lines junction at an acute angle of less than 75 degrees, the markings of the alignment should be placed at the intersection of the kerb and building lines unless prevented by obstructions, in which latter case, such marking may be placed along the kerb line and the distance from the intersection noted upon the plan. An angle in a kerb line should be marked and if the intersections of streets are not intervisible, markings may be introduced at suitable intervals not more than ten chains apart. Where building lines junction at an acute angle of less than 75 degrees alignment markings are to be placed in the kerb lines rectangularly from the point of junction of the building lines.
9.10 Alignment markings shall not be placed at the intersection of aligned streets with those not yet aligned.
9.11 Streets necessitating alighment by surveys shall be measured and marked in accordance with Appendix "D". Fuli information with respect to measurement, together with calculation of curves, to be indicated upon the plan as shown on Appendix "D".
9.12 Alfgnment pins used for marking the alignment shall be iron castings, open box style, 4 inches x 4 inches $\times 18$ inches which should be supplied by the Council, and be in readiness at time of survey. These are available at the Department of Lands as also are castings 24 inches long for use in sandy solls.
9.13 The Surveyor shall ensure that the necessary markings have been placed in their proper positions before transmitting his plan of survey, which fact should be reported in his letter of transmission.
9.14 The plan of survey shall be plotted to a convenient scale in feet, according to the amount of information required to be shown; plan to be neatly drawn upon the best tracing linen using best quality waterproof black drawing ink. All measurements other than offsets shall be in feet and decimals thereof. Connections, boundaries of subdivision titles and kerb lines are to be shown respectively by short, medium, and long broken lines. The lay out of the plan to be generally in accordance with App endix " $D$ ".
9.15 The various classes of buildings together with offsets thereto from the kerb line should be shown upon the plan in feet and inches and indicated as shown in Appendix " $D$ ". Offset from kerb as laid to kerbline should be shown in feet and inches.
9.16 A schedule of the streets proposed to be aligned with particulars as to terminals, width of carriageways and of footways, as well as the extent of encroachments, iic, should also be shown.
9.17 Alignment markings placed should be indicated by black squares; alignment marks found should be indicated by open squares. See Appendices "D" and "E".
9.18 The boundaries of grants, if correctly located, to be shown upon the plan in firm lines, and by broken lines when their location is doubtful. When building lines are identical with grant boundaries, it will be sufficient to note upon the plan the original lengths of such boundaries for purpose of comparison. Information respecting private subdivisions to be shown in broken lines.
9.19 The names of owners and occupiers of any buildings encroaching upon the streets should not be indicated upon the plan, but full particulars with respect of such occupiers must be shown by the surveyor on a dye-line copy of the plan and forwarded therewith.
9.21 A realignment of a street means a widening of such street in accordance with the provisions of Section 262, Local Govermment Act, 1919. The street must have been previously aligned and the realignment must be based on the alignment. The realignment method must not be used where the land is wholly free from buildings and obstructions.
9.22 Alignment pins must not be used to mark the proposed new building line but permanent marks or substantial reference marks shall be placed in the side streets in prolongation of the new alignment. See appendix " $E$ ". In the absence of suitable kerbs or gutters for such marking a concrete block shall be placed in the footway.
9.23 Commonwealth property shall not be included in the realignment as it is unaffected by State Legislation
9.24 Plans shall be drawn on tracing linen similarly to the requirements for alignment plans and in accordance with information in Appendix "E". Particulars of ownerships shall not be shown on plan but a dye-line copy of the plan shall be forwarded therewith setting out such information.

REMARKING AND ALTERATION OF ALIGNMENT OF STREETS.
9.25 Remarking of alignment is self explanatory and alteration of alignment means, usually, the aiteration in width of carriage and footways.
9.26 Survey shall be based on the alignment and alignment pins are to be used for remarking or for altered positions of alignment marks.
9.27 Plans shall be drawn on tracing linen similarly to requirements for alignment plans and information shall be similarly shown thereon in accordance with Appendix "D".


PLAN OF ALLOTMENTS II TO I6, SECTION I5:ALLOTS. I TO 4,
SEC. 16 : ALLOTS. I TO 14 SEC. 17 AND ALLOTS. ITO 8, SEC. I8,
VILLAGE OF NOUGHT.

COUNTY BLACK
SHIRE BLANK


SCALE 100 FEET TO AN INCH. All measurements shown in feet $\&$ inches


PUBLIC ROADS ACT, 1902
PARISH DARLINGTON
LAND DISTRICT SINGLETON
COUNTY DURHAM SHIRE PATRICK PLAINS
Width of Proposed Rood 100 links and Variable



PAPERS: Roods


[^0]Diagram "A"
Scale 50 feet to an inch
 $91^{\circ} 45^{\prime}$



Diagram " $B$ "


- PLAN -

Of proposed widening by realignment under the public roads act, ige IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF SEC. 262 L.G.ACT, 1919 OF

SYDNEY ROAD MANLY
PARISH OF MANLY COVE - COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND metropolitan land district - municipality of manly - Scale IOft. to an inch -


SYDNEY

Aligned 9'.32'svariable.9' $\bigcirc \mathrm{AD}$

Magnetic Declination values in New South Wales are very regular. The isogonic lines are almost parallel but are subject to minor local variations in some localities.

Diagram hereunder illustrates the isogonic values at 30th June, 1960, and the secular variation is also shown thereon. It will be noted that declination values have been increasing at a rate of approximately 4 minutes per annum.

The Magnetic Declination of Sydney remained fairly static from 1840 until 1936 the range varying between $9^{\circ} 15^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ and $10^{\circ} 00^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$.

There has been a gradual increase from $9^{\circ} 15^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ in 1923 to $11^{\circ} 36^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ in June 1960.
Similar variations have been recorded elsewhere in the State; Canberra had an increase from $9^{\circ} 18^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ in 1913 to $11^{\circ} 18^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ in June 1960; Broken Hill had an increase from $6^{\circ} 04^{\prime}$ in 1923 to $7^{\circ}$ $48^{\prime}$ in June 1960; Mildura had an increase from $6^{\circ} 43^{\prime}$ in 1911 to $8^{\circ} 21^{\prime}$ in June 1960.


## DETERMINATION OF MEAN HIGH WATER.

Mean High Water is by Common Law, the boundary of all land having frontage to tidal water. It is defined as the mean of all high tides, including both spring and neap tides, taken over a long period. Tidal waters may be either salt or fresh.

Determination of the actual limit of Mean High Water is not difficult where the foreshore is steep but in other instances, e.g. Mangrove Swamps, great care is necessary. For a satisfactory determination the mean of all high tides over a full lunation period of 29 days should be obtained by means of a tide gauge. Care must be taken to protect the gauge from wave action, to avoid river flood conditions and avoid wind conditions which could vary the water surface level.

The coast of New South Wales has a very uniform tidal plane and the time of local high water on the coast varies only slightly from that at Fort Denison in Sydney Harbour.

Mean High Water at Fort Denison is 4.69 feet above zero of the tide gauge at that station it also being 1.73 feet above standard Datum. Estimated tide values at Fort Denison are published daily. Where a foreshore has a reasonable slope mean high water can be determined with sufficient accuracy by taking two readings of high water at periods when Fort Denison high tide value is close to the mean, such readings to be adjusted having regard to the difference between 4.69 feet and the Fort Denison high tide values. Where necessary reference should be made to the Maritime Services Board for a check on the actual readings at Fort Denison.

For Sydney Harbour, Botany Bay and Port Hunter it is necessary to obtain the consent of the Maritime Services Board to the fixation of any boundary which defines mean high water.

In all other instances the consent of the Department of Lands is necessary except in cases where that Department consented to a determination within the previous 10 years and no substantial variation had taken place.

As a matter of interest mean high water above the zero of the respective gauges has been determined in New South Wales as follows

Sydney (Fort Deni son)
Iluka (inside entrance)
Coffs Harbour
Newcastle
Port Kembla
Moruya
4.69 feet
4.33 feet
4.54 feet
4.58 feet
4.29 feet
4.02 feet
3.86 feet

The range between mean high water neap and mean high water springs at these stations gives some evaluation of the adjustment necessary to an observed local high tide reading having regard to the variation from the mean high water value of 4.69 feet from the estimated Fort Denison high tide.

This range is as follows:-


Tide gauges have been established at other points on the Coast. Reference might be made to the appropriate District Engineer, Department of Public Works for details.

## DISTINCTIVE BOUNDARIES \& SYMBOLS

This schedule indicates symbols and boundaries used on all Departmental maps existing in 1959 and re-issues of those maps since that date. Some of the symbols and boundaries are now redundant but are repeated hereunder for information only. The new series set forth in Schedule "D" will be used on all future compilations.


## NEW SERIES 1959

## DISTINCTIVE BOUNDARIES \& SYMBOLS

used on new maps \& plans in the Department of Lands, N.S.W., 1961.


To facilitate reference on specific aspects, it is required that particulars in reports be furnished under headings as follows :-

OWNER:
AREA:

## DATE OF INSPECTION:

SITUATION :
GEOLOGICAL FORMATION :

WATER SUPPLY:
AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL
CLASSIFICATION :

In respect to towns, railways, roads, schools, factories, public facilities etc.
Soil, subsoil and physical characteristics. If situated on the Tablelands or Slopes, give approximate range of elevation in respect to sea level.

Nature and sufficiency.
Incidence of rainfall to be supplied if avail able,
To include extent, nature and condition of arable areas and estimated cost of any necessary clearing.

TIMBER:
EROSION:
NOXIOUS WEEDS AND ANIMALS:
GRAZING AND FARMING CAPABILITIES:

All available information re stock capacities and farming yicids, supported by relevant figures; character of the pasturage; suitability for pasture improvement. (See para. 3 - Form A.379).

## PURPOSES FOR WHICH USED:

 PURPOSES FOR WHICH ADAPTED:

Description and approximate age of buildings to be supplied. In regard to fencing a general statement only is required at this stage, but values per chain should be noted on the topo. plan; natural bariers on boundaries, not needing fencing, are to be indicated.

PLAN:
Topographical plan to be prepared to conforn with instructions and legend indicated overleaf.

ROADS IN USE:-

| Concrete or Sealed | SURVEYED | UNSURVEYED |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Metalled or Gravelled |  |  |
| Earth (formed) |  |  |
| Earth (unformed) |  | MED |
| Impassable for motor traffic in bad weather | 71) |  |
| Bridle Tracks (non-vehicular) ... |  |  |

Bridges (Wood except where shown as masonry or iron)


RAILWAYS:-


## BUILDINGS:-


School .........................................................................................
 ..... - H
Blacksmith Shop (Forge) ..... - F
Church ..... $+$
Mill or Factory ..... -
Post Office ..... P
Post \& Telegraph Office ..... $T$

## FEATURES:-

Running Streams (Permanent full length) by Blue infil
Running Streams (Permanent full length) by Blue band along creek
Intermittent Streams (Permanent Waterholes to be located)
Excavated Ground Tanks.

Constructed Dams
Wells
Bores -Flowing
Bores - Pumped
Wind Pump


Pipe Line

Water Channel (Irrigation)


MISCELLANEOUS:-


Nil where fully improved

Notes indicating physical characteristics should be brief.
Any other special features not covered by the foregoing can be indicated in a manner considered appropriate by the Surveyor

## (Appendix "K")

DETERMINATION OF PERCENTAGE INCREASE UNDER PARAGRAPH 8.3 (XV).


## ABBREVIATIONS OF WORDS

to be used on maps, plans and field notes.


## LETTERS SIGNIFICANT OF HOLDINGS \& RESERVES

used on maps \& plans in the Department of Lands. N.S.W.. 1961.


| N.I.P. | Non-irrigable Purchase |
| :---: | :---: |
| N.R.C.P | Non-residential Conditional Purchase |
| 0. | Occupation License |
| P.G.L | Private Gold Lease |
| P.H. | Pastoral Holding |
| P.L | Pastoral Lease (Church and School Lands) |
| P.M.L | Private Mineral Lease |
| P.M.T | Private Mining Tenement |
| P.O.L | Preferential Occupation License |
| P.P.A. | Prickly-pear Agreement |
| P.P.L. | Prickly-pear Lease |
| P.S. | Public School |
| P.W.P. | Public Watering Place |
| R.A. | Resumed Area |
| R.L. | Residential Lease |
| R.L.P. | Residential Lease Purchase |
| R.S.S.H. | Returned Soldiers Special Holding |
| R.S.S.H.P. | Returned Soldiers Special |
| S.A. | Special Area |
| S.C.P.L | Special Conditional Purchase Lease |
| S.G.P. | Soldiers Group Purchase |
| S.G.P.A | Soldiers Group Purchase Area |
| S.H | Suburban Holding |
| S. H.P | Suburban Holding Purchase |
| S.L | Settlement Lease |
| Sc.L | Scrub Lease |
| Sn.L. | Snow Lease |
| Sp.L | Special Lease |
| S.P. | Settlement Purchase |
| S.P.L | Settlement Purchase Lease |
| S.P.A. | Settlement Purchase Area |
| S.P.G.L | Special Private Gold Lease |
| SpPur. | Special Purchase |
| S.P.M.L | Special Private Mineral Lease |
| T.L. | Tenant's Lease |
| T.L.B. | Town Lands Block |
| T.L.L. | Town Lands Lease |
| T.L.P. | Town Lands Purchase |
| T.Pur. | Tender Purchase (Crown lands) |
| T.P. | Tender Purchase (Clo.Sett.) |
| V.L.O. | Volunteer Land Order |
| W.E.L. | Week-end Lease |
| W.E.L.P | Week-end Lease Purchase |
| W.L.L. | Western Lands Lease |
| 18th. Sec.L | 18th. Section Lease |

## RESERVES

| A.R. | Aborigines Reserve |
| :---: | :---: |
| Acc.R. | Access do |
| C.R. | Camping Reserve |
| F.R. | Forest do |
| G.R. | Old Government Reserve |
| Q.R. | Quarry do |
| R.P.B. | Public Buildings do |
| Rec.R. | Recreation do |
| R.R.F | Refuge from Flood do |
| R.R. | Railway Reserve |
| S.F. | State Forest |
| т.C. | Temporary Common |



These abbreviations are to be used only where there is insufficient space, otherwise the particulars are to be written at length.


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