

Surveying and Spatial Information Regulation 2017

[2017-486]



New South Wales

Status Information

Currency of version

Current version for 30 October 2023 to date (accessed 17 September 2024 at 5:33)

Legislation on this site is usually updated within 3 working days after a change to the legislation.

Provisions in force

The provisions displayed in this version of the legislation have all commenced.

Notes—

- **Does not include amendments by**
[Licensing and Registration \(Uniform Procedures\) Amendment Act 2022 No 2](#) (not commenced)
- **Staged repeal status**
This legislation is currently due to be automatically repealed under the [Subordinate Legislation Act 1989](#) on 1 September 2025

Authorisation

This version of the legislation is compiled and maintained in a database of legislation by the Parliamentary Counsel's Office and published on the NSW legislation website, and is certified as the form of that legislation that is correct under section 45C of the [Interpretation Act 1987](#).

File last modified 23 August 2024

Surveying and Spatial Information Regulation 2017



New South Wales

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Surveying and Spatial Information Regulation 2017



New South Wales

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name of Regulation

This Regulation is the *Surveying and Spatial Information Regulation 2017*.

2 Commencement

This Regulation commences on 1 September 2017 and is required to be published on the NSW legislation website.

Note—

This Regulation replaces the *Surveying and Spatial Information Regulation 2012*, which is repealed on 1 September 2017 by section 10 (2) of the *Subordinate Legislation Act 1989*.

3 Application of Regulation

This Regulation applies to all land surveys, and to all surveys referred to in section 4 or 5 of the Act, but does not apply to any mining surveys except to the extent to which the other provisions of this Regulation expressly provide and to the extent provided by an order in force under clause 4.

4 Mining surveys

- (1) The Surveyor-General may, by order published in the Gazette, give directions with respect to the conduct of mining surveys.
- (2) Such an order may only be made on the recommendation of the Board.
- (3) The document entitled *Survey and Drafting Directions for Mine Surveyors 2015 (NSW—Mines)*, published in the Gazette on 2 October 2015 at page 3097, is taken to be an order under this clause with respect to mining surveys carried out for the purposes of the *Work Health and Safety (Mines and Petroleum Sites) Act 2013* and may be amended and repealed accordingly.

5 Definitions

(1) In this Regulation—

accurate AHD value means an AHD value in SCIMS having an accuracy equal to or better than Class “B” or Class “LD”.

accurate MGA orientation means an orientation of a survey adopted from either—

- (a) the grid bearing derived from the MGA co-ordinates of 2 established survey marks, where the MGA coordinates are obtained from SCIMS, or
- (b) the grid bearing derived from the MGA co-ordinates, determined using an approved GNSS method, of 2 permanent survey marks or reference marks, where the coordinates so determined have an accuracy of Class “D” or better.

affecting interest means an easement, restriction on the use of land, positive covenant or profit à prendre.

AHD means Australian Height Datum, as defined in section 3 (1) of the Act.

appropriate accuracy, in relation to a particular survey, means such accuracy as is reasonably attainable in relation to that survey.

approved means approved by the Surveyor-General.

bench mark means a survey mark of a kind referred to in Schedule 1.

Board examination means an examination (whether oral or written, or both oral and written) approved by the Board for the purposes of this definition, as set out in a formal Board determination.

boundary mark means a survey mark of the kind referred to in Schedule 2.

Class, followed by 1 or more letters or numbers, means a Class of the standard described by those letters or numbers in the Standards and Practices for Control Surveys.

compiled lot or parcel of land means—

- (a) a lot or parcel of land included in a compiled plan, or
- (b) a lot or parcel of land included in a survey plan the information relating to which was compiled on the basis of information recorded on plans held, filed or recorded by the Registrar-General or a public authority.

compiled plan means a plan prepared on the basis of information recorded on plans held, filed or recorded by the Registrar-General or a public authority.

established survey mark means a survey mark that is described in SCIMS as having

a horizontal position equal to or better than Class “D”.

formal Board determination means a determination that has been made and published by the Board under clause 77.

GNSS means a global navigation satellite system.

lockspit means a mark described as a lockspit in Schedule 2.

mean high-water mark means the line of mean high tide between the ordinary high-water spring and ordinary high-water neap tides.

MGA means Map Grid of Australia, that is, a rectangular co-ordinate system using a Universal Transverse Mercator projection with zones 6 degrees wide and based on the Geocentric Datum of Australia.

monument means a natural or artificial object, or a point on a natural or artificial object, that is shown on an existing survey plan held by the Registrar-General or a public authority for the purpose of locating or relocating a boundary or a point in a survey.

positional uncertainty means the uncertainty of the co-ordinates or height of a point, in metres, at the 95% confidence level, with respect to the defined reference frame, as described in the Standards and Practices for Control Surveys.

recognised practical experience, in relation to an applicant for registration as a surveyor, means the following experience—

- (a) the applicant has been employed as a surveyor’s assistant, whether in New South Wales or elsewhere, for 1 or more periods totalling—
 - (i) the equivalent of at least 2 years’ full-time employment (in the case of an application for registration as a land surveyor), or
 - (ii) the equivalent of at least 3 years’ full-time employment (in the case of an application for registration as a mining surveyor),during the 5-year period immediately preceding the application, and
- (b) while so employed, the applicant has obtained practical experience in the conduct of land surveys or mining surveys, as the case requires, for a continuous period of at least 1 year.

recognised professional training agreement means a training agreement approved by the Board for the purposes of this definition, as set out in a formal Board determination.

recognised qualification means any qualification that the Board recognises to be an

appropriate qualification for the purposes of this definition, as set out in a formal Board determination.

reference mark means a survey mark of the kind referred to in Schedule 3 or 4.

road includes the following—

- (a) any road, street, laneway or pathway,
- (b) an open access way, or a private access way, within the meaning of the [Community Land Development Act 2021](#),
- (c) any other means of public access, either existing or proposed.

rural survey means a land survey that is not an urban survey.

SCIMS means the information management system maintained by the Surveyor-General and known as the “Survey Control Information Management System”.

spline means a continuous curve that—

- (a) is constructed so as to pass through a given set of points, and
- (b) has continuous first and second derivatives.

Standard Instrument means the standard local environmental planning instrument prescribed by the [Standard Instrument \(Local Environmental Plans\) Order 2006](#).

Standards and Practices for Control Surveys means the document entitled *Standards and Practices for Control Surveys (SP1)* Version 1.7, published by the Intergovernmental Committee on Surveying and Mapping.

student of surveying means a person who is enrolled in a course of studies that leads to a recognised qualification.

survey certificate means a survey certificate referred to in clause 72.

Surveyor-General’s directions means the directions of the Surveyor-General published on the Department’s website, as in force from time to time.

surveyor’s assistant means a person who has such abilities and experience as the Board considers appropriate to qualify the person to be a surveyor’s assistant, as set out in a formal Board determination.

the Act means the [Surveying and Spatial Information Act 2002](#).

urban survey means a land survey of land that is in any of the following land use zones (or in the case of land that is zoned under an environmental planning instrument other than an instrument made in the form of a Standard Instrument—a

land use zone that, having regard to the objectives of the zone and the uses permitted in the zone, has the substantial character of any of the following land use zones)—

- (a) RU5 Village,
- (b) RU6 Transition,
- (c) R1 General Residential,
- (d) R2 Low Density Residential,
- (e) R3 Medium Density Residential,
- (f) R4 High Density Residential,
- (g) R5 Large Lot Residential,
- (h) B1 Neighbourhood Centre,
- (i) B2 Local Centre,
- (j) B3 Commercial Core,
- (k) B4 Mixed Use,
- (l) B5 Business Development,
- (m) B6 Enterprise Corridor,
- (n) B7 Business Park,
- (o) B8 Metropolitan Centre,
- (p) IN1 General Industrial,
- (q) IN2 Light Industrial,
- (r) IN3 Heavy Industrial,
- (s) IN4 Working Waterfront,
- (t) SP1 Special Activities,
- (u) SP2 Infrastructure,
- (v) SP3 Tourist,
- (w) RE1 Public Recreation,
- (x) RE2 Private Recreation.

Note—

The Act and the *Interpretation Act 1987* contain definitions and other provisions that affect the interpretation and application of this Regulation.

(2) Notes included in this Regulation do not form part of this Regulation.

5A Australian Height Datum

For the purposes of the definition of **Australian Height Datum** in section 3(1) of the Act, the datum surface approximating mean sea level that was adopted by the National Mapping Council of Australia in May 1971 is prescribed.

5B Geocentric Datum of Australia

(1) For the purposes of the definition of **Geocentric Datum of Australia** in section 3(1) of the Act, the datum surface approximating the shape of the earth's surface defined by the reference frame designated under the *National Measurement (Recognized-Value Standard of Measurement of Position) Determination 2017* of the Commonwealth is prescribed.

Note—

The reference frame designated in the *National Measurement (Recognized-Value Standard of Measurement of Position) Determination 2017* of the Commonwealth is Geocentric Datum of Australia 2020 (GDA2020) at the Reference Epoch of 2020.0.

(2) In this clause—

Chief Metrologist means the Chief Metrologist established under section 18A(1) of the *National Measurement Act 1960* of the Commonwealth.

National Measurement (Recognized-Value Standard of Measurement of Position) Determination 2017 means the standard of measurement of that name maintained by the Chief Metrologist under section 8(1) of the *National Measurement Act 1960* of the Commonwealth.

Part 2 Survey practice

Division 1 General duties of surveyor

6 General principles of survey

When carrying out a survey, a surveyor must, in accordance with this Part—

- (a) adopt a datum line and, if appropriate, bench marks for the survey, and
- (b) ascertain the positions of monuments relevant to the survey, and
- (c) locate or relocate the boundaries of the land surveyed, and
- (d) ensure that any MGA co-ordinates and AHD values derived for permanent survey marks, reference marks and bench marks achieve appropriate accuracy, and

- (e) place appropriate survey marks for the survey, and
- (f) make complete field notes of the survey, and
- (g) if the purpose of the survey so requires, prepare and certify a survey plan.

7 Surveyor to obtain information

A surveyor must obtain such information on public record as is necessary—

- (a) to locate or relocate the boundaries of any land to be surveyed, and
- (b) to connect the survey to the State control survey in accordance with this Part.

8 Surveyor to meet requisitions

A surveyor must promptly answer, and comply with, any requisitions from the Surveyor-General or Registrar-General.

9 Surveys not requiring strict accuracy

- (1) A surveyor may make a survey for a purpose not requiring strict accuracy under arrangements with a client, and in such a manner and with such marking as are agreed on between the surveyor and the client.
- (2) Subject to subclause (3), this Part does not apply to such a survey.
- (3) If the survey is to be lodged with the Registrar-General or a public authority and—
 - (a) the survey is of a class specified in the Surveyor-General's directions, the survey must comply with those directions, or
 - (b) the survey is not of a class so specified, the surveyor must obtain the Surveyor-General's approval for the survey and the survey must comply with the conditions of the approval.

10 Surveys for identification or re-marking

- (1) A surveyor may make a survey for the purpose of identifying the boundaries of a parcel of land, or of locating the parcel in relation to adjoining lands, in such manner as may be required by the nature of the survey.
- (2) A surveyor may make a survey requiring the re-marking of a parcel of land in such manner, and with such marks in such positions, as may be specially required by the relevant client.
- (3) A survey made under this clause may not be used for the purpose of any disposition of land or any interest in land.
- (4) This clause and clauses 6 (a), (b), (c) and (f), 7, 14, 19, 22-26, 33 and Division 6, but

no other provisions of this Part, apply to a survey referred to in this clause.

11 Effect of contravention of Part

A surveyor who fails to comply with any requirement of this Part is not guilty of an offence but, under section 13 of the Act, may be guilty of professional misconduct.

Division 2 Adoption of datum lines and bench marks

12 Datum line

- (1) The position of the survey marks defining the datum line for a survey must be determined specifically for that survey.
- (2) The bearing used for the orientation of an urban survey—
 - (a) in the case where the land surveyed is within 300 metres of 2 established survey marks—must be adopted from the grid bearing derived from the MGA co-ordinates of those marks, or
 - (b) in the case where the land surveyed is not within 300 metres of 2 established survey marks and an approved GNSS method is used—must be adopted either—
 - (i) from the grid bearing derived from the MGA co-ordinates of 2 established survey marks within 1,500 metres of the land surveyed, or
 - (ii) from the grid bearing derived from the MGA co-ordinates, determined using an approved GNSS method, of 2 permanent survey marks or reference marks within 300 metres of the land surveyed, or
 - (c) in the case where the land surveyed is not within 300 metres of 2 established survey marks and an approved GNSS method is not used—must be adopted either—
 - (i) from the grid bearing derived from the MGA co-ordinates of 2 established survey marks within 1,500 metres of the land surveyed, or
 - (ii) from a survey for which a plan is filed or recorded by the Registrar-General.
- (3) The bearing used for the orientation of a rural survey—
 - (a) in the case where the land surveyed is within 1,000 metres of 2 established survey marks—must be adopted from the grid bearing derived from the MGA co-ordinates of those marks, or
 - (b) in any other case—must be adopted from—
 - (i) the grid bearing derived from the MGA co-ordinates of 2 established survey marks within 5,000 metres of the land surveyed, or

(ii) the grid bearing derived from the MGA co-ordinates, determined using an approved GNSS method, of 2 permanent survey marks or reference marks within 1,000 metres of the land surveyed.

(4) An established survey mark referred to in subclause (2) or (3) must have a status recorded in SCIMS that is set out in the following table—

Status code for survey mark

Status Code	Status in SCIMS	Explanation of status
Null	Null	Assumed satisfactory
N	Not found	Mark was searched for and not found, however no evidence exists to indicate that it was destroyed
F	Found intact	Mark was found in good condition

(5) The MGA co-ordinates used to determine the orientation of the survey—

- (a) in the case of a survey referred to in subclause (2) (a), (b) (i) or (c) (i) or (3) (a) or (b) (i)—must have been obtained from SCIMS within 6 months before the date of completion of the survey, as recorded in the survey certificate, or
- (b) in the case of a survey referred to in subclause (2) (b) (ii) or (3) (b) (ii)—must have been determined to an accuracy of Class “D” or better within 6 months before the date of completion of the survey, as recorded in the survey certificate.

(6) The bearing adopted under subclause (2) (a), (b) (i) or (c) (i) or (3) (a) or (b) (i) must be verified by angular connection, and (if practicable) distance connection, to at least 1 other established survey mark.

(7) If a comparison of those connections reveals differences exceeding 40mm + 175 parts per million, the surveyor must—

- (a) show on the survey plan all the observed and calculated bearings and distances, and
- (b) include on the survey plan an additional connection to at least 1 other established survey mark.

(8) A surveyor is not required to comply with subclause (7) (b) if the Surveyor-General has exempted the surveyor from doing so.

13 Bench marks

- (1) All levels must be related to AHD or such other datum as is approved.
- (2) AHD must be verified by closed height difference between 2 bench marks that each have accurate AHD values.

- (3) All height differences verified or derived for a survey must attain an accuracy equal to or better than Class “B” or “LD”.
- (4) In a survey for the purpose of a limitation in height or depth (or both), the surveyor must relate the survey to 2 or more bench marks.
- (5) At least 1 of the bench marks must be—
 - (a) an existing permanent survey mark within 300 metres of the land surveyed, or
 - (b) a new permanent survey mark placed, in accordance with clause 43, within 300 metres of the land surveyed.
- (6) Any accurate AHD value used to determine or verify AHD must have been obtained from SCIMS within 6 months before the date of the survey, as recorded in the survey certificate.

Division 3 Measurement and calculations

14 Equipment for measurement of surveys

- (1) A survey must be made using appropriate equipment.
- (2) A surveyor must not use any equipment in making a survey unless the surveyor knows the accuracy obtained by its use. That accuracy must be determined by reference to—
 - (a) the Australian primary standard of measurement of length, within the meaning of the *National Measurement Act 1960* of the Commonwealth, or
 - (b) the State primary standard of measurement of length, within the meaning of that Act, that is maintained or caused to be maintained by the Surveyor-General, or
 - (c) in the case of GNSS equipment, at least 3 survey marks described in SCIMS as having horizontal positions of Class “B” or better and accurate AHD values.
- (3) A surveyor must not use any steel or invar band in making a survey unless it is verified at least once every 2 years and immediately after any repair.
- (4) A surveyor must not use any electronic distance measuring equipment in making a survey unless it is verified against the State primary standard of measurement of length (as referred to above), by using pillared testlines, at least once every year and immediately after any service or repair.
- (5) A surveyor must not use any GNSS equipment in making a survey unless it is verified against the State control survey—
 - (a) at least once every year, and

- (b) immediately after any service or repair, and
- (c) immediately after any change or upgrade of software.

(6) The accuracy and method of any verification under this clause must be as approved.

15 Measurement of boundaries and lines

A surveyor must measure boundaries by the most direct method reasonably practicable.

16 Measurement by remote-sensing methods

- (1) A surveyor may use measurements derived from approved photogrammetry or approved remote-sensing methods.
- (2) If any methods referred to in this clause are used, the surveyor must indicate the methods on the survey plan.

17 Confirming terminals where part only of land to be surveyed

If a survey affects only part of the land in a document of title, the surveyor must connect the terminals of the survey to monuments having a known relation to the corners of the land in the document so as to confirm the position of each terminal.

18 Surveys for affecting interests

- (1) This clause applies to surveys carried out for the purpose of defining an affecting interest.
- (2) The surveyor must connect the site of the affecting interest by measurement to relevant monuments.
- (3) If the affecting interest—
 - (a) intersects a boundary of land held in different ownership, or
 - (b) terminates at a boundary, whether of land held in the same or different ownership,the surveyor must redefine the boundary and show connections on the survey plan from the affecting interest to the nearest corner of the boundary.
- (4) The essential dimensions of the site of the affecting interest must be shown on the survey plan by bearing and distance.
- (5) The surveyor must ensure that the survey has the following reference marks—
 - (a) for affecting interests less than or equal to 200 metres in length, a reference mark at 1 terminal of the affecting interest,

- (b) for affecting interests more than 200 metres in length, a reference mark at each terminal of the affecting interest,
- (c) for affecting interests regardless of length, additional reference marks—
 - (i) for an urban survey, at intervals not exceeding 500 metres, or
 - (ii) for a rural survey, at intervals not exceeding 1,000 metres.
- (6) Subclauses (4) and (5) do not apply to—
 - (a) an easement to be created over existing pipes and conduits that are underground, or
 - (b) an easement to be created over existing pipes and conduits that are within a building and whose precise location cannot reasonably be determined,in which case the approximate positions must be shown on the survey plan, together with appropriate notations.
- (7) Subclauses (4) and (5) do not apply to an easement to be created over an existing access track that is identified on a plan, map, aerial photograph or satellite image, or by field measurements, but the approximate positions of any intersections between the easement and existing parcel boundaries must be shown on the survey plan, together with appropriate notations.
- (8) In any case, the surveyor must note the site of the affected interest on the plan as—
 - (a) “easement (or description of the easement)”, “restriction on the use of land”, “positive covenant” or “profit à prendre”, or
 - (b) “proposed easement (or description of the easement)”, “proposed restriction on the use of land”, “proposed positive covenant” or “proposed profit à prendre”.

19 Re-survey of property boundaries

- (1) If a surveyor makes a re-survey, the surveyor must adopt the boundaries as originally marked on the ground as the true boundaries unless there is sufficient evidence to show that the marks have been incorrectly placed or have been disturbed.
- (2) The surveyor must disclose on the survey plan the extent of any discrepancy in the marking of boundaries.
- (3) If there is any discrepancy in the marking of boundaries and the marks are shown on an original Crown survey plan, the surveyor must advise the Surveyor-General of the discrepancy in writing within 2 months after completing the survey.

20 Survey where boundary includes crooked fence

If a crooked fence is used to define a boundary, the surveyor—

- (a) must survey the crooked fence and place the angle points of the boundary in such a way that the boundary line does not leave the material of the fence at the surface of the ground, and
- (b) must indicate on the survey plan both the location and nature of the angle points, and
- (c) must indicate on the survey plan the age, nature and construction material of the fence, as at the date of the survey.

21 Calculation of areas of land

Areas of land must be computed to an appropriate accuracy.

22 Surveys using GNSS equipment

When making a survey using GNSS equipment, a surveyor must use an approved GNSS method described in the Surveyor-General's Directions.

23 Accuracy of angular measurements

- (1) A surveyor must check the angular work in a survey by—
 - (a) a complete angular close, or
 - (b) a comparison, which must be shown on the survey plan, with survey marks described in SCIMS as having a horizontal position equal to or better than Class "C", or
 - (c) a comparison with a GNSS observation.
- (2) The angular misclose must not exceed 10 seconds plus $10\sqrt{n}$ seconds or 2 minutes (whichever is the lesser)—
 - (a) for any angular close, and
 - (b) between pairs of survey marks described in SCIMS as having a horizontal position equal to or better than Class "C", and
 - (c) between stations at which GNSS observations for orientation have been made.
- (3) In subclause (2), "n" represents the number of traverse angular stations.
- (4) A surveyor must not interpolate any angular measurement by another surveyor.
- (5) If 2 surveyed lines shown on the survey plan have a common vertex and those lines have bearings shown, the accuracy of the included angle must be within the tolerance of—

$$206265 \left(\frac{0.01 + \left(\frac{d}{20000} \right)}{d} \right) \text{ seconds of arc}$$

where—

d is the length in metres of the shortest line.

Note—

The above formula is the angular displacement that results from 10mm + 50 parts per million of a length applied as an arc at 1 terminal of that length with the centre of the arc being the other terminal. 206265 is the conversion from radians to seconds of arc.

24 Accuracy of length measurements

- (1) A length measurement must be verified, either directly by means of a second measurement of that length or indirectly by calculation of that length from the measurements of other lengths and angles.
- (2) In making a survey, a surveyor must measure all lengths to an accuracy of 10mm + 50 parts per million or better at a confidence level of 95%.

25 Accuracy of relative position

When conducting a survey, a surveyor must ensure that the accuracy of the relative positions between any 2 surveyed points is within the tolerance of—

$$206265 \left(\frac{0.01 + \left(\frac{d}{20000} \right)}{d} \right) \text{ seconds of arc}$$

where—

d is the distance in metres between the points.

26 Checking accuracy of measurements and calculations

- (1) If the nature of the survey permits, a surveyor must check all measurements by closure of the eastings and northings of the lines in all surrounds, computed (in metres) to 3 decimal places.
- (2) The closure of any survey, and of each parcel of land surveyed, must be such that the length of the misclose vector must not exceed 15mm + 100 parts per million of the perimeter.
- (3) If the complete dimensions of any partially compiled parcel of land are shown in the

survey plan, the surveyor must check those dimensions by calculating the closure of the parcel and the closure of the parcel must be such that the length of the misclose vector must not exceed the relevant amount set out in the following table having regard to the age of the survey and the nature of the terrain—

Age of survey	Length of misclose vector for level or undulating terrain	Length of misclose vector for steep or mountainous terrain
1788 up to 1862	1000 ppm	2000 ppm
1862 up to 1975	500 ppm	1320 ppm
1975 up to 2001	500 ppm	1000 ppm
2001 up to present	60mm + 400 ppm	60mm + 400 ppm

- (4) If the misclose vector of any partially compiled parcel of land exceeds the relevant length set out in the table to subclause (3), the surveyor must resolve the inaccuracy by surveying additional boundaries or explain the discrepancy in a comprehensive report.
- (5) For the purposes of this clause, a misclose vector must be determined as $\sqrt{(a^2 + b^2)}$, where “a” represents the misclose in eastings and “b” represents the misclose in northings.
- (6) All computations and transformations to be used in the preparation of a survey plan must be checked for accuracy.

Division 4 Use of survey marks and monuments

Subdivision 1 Surveys generally

27 Forms and styles of survey marks

- (1) The forms and styles of marks described in Schedule 4 are declared to be the forms and styles for **permanent survey marks** under the Act.

Note—

Schedule 4 lists permanent survey marks by Type number, using the same Type numbers as have been allocated by previous regulations. Type numbers 3 and 5 are now obsolete so do not appear in the Schedule.

- (2) The forms and styles of marks described in Schedules 1-4 (bench marks, boundary marks, reference marks and permanent survey marks) are declared to be the forms and styles for **survey marks** under the Act.
- (3) Survey marks must be placed and used in accordance with any requirements specified in Schedules 1-4.

28 Boundary marks

- (1) A surveyor must mark definitely and durably by means of boundary marks—
 - (a) all lines that form or are to form the boundaries between parcels, and
 - (b) each corner of the land surveyed (including the corners of each parcel of land in a subdivision).
- (2) Boundary marks must be placed in such a manner that the boundaries are readily and unambiguously discernible on the ground.
- (3) If it is not possible to place a boundary mark on a corner—
 - (a) a reference mark must be placed and the surveyor must note on the survey plan that the corner was not marked and why it was not marked, or
 - (b) if the corner that cannot be marked is within the material of a structure that does not have a surface accessible for marking, the corner may instead be shown by the obstructed boundary corner symbol depicted in Schedule 5 (in which case compliance with paragraph (a) is not required).
- (4) If the mean high-water mark or bank at a corner of the land being surveyed is liable to erosion—
 - (a) the boundary mark must be placed on the side boundary at a safe distance back from the mean high-water mark or bank, and
 - (b) the distance from that boundary mark to the mean high-water mark or bank must be shown on the survey plan.
- (5) In a rural survey, if a boundary is unfenced—
 - (a) the lines that form it must also be marked with lockspits cut in the direction of the boundary from each corner or angle or, if an obstacle exists at a corner or angle, with a suitable reference mark near that corner or angle, and
 - (b) the pegs and lockspits, or marks and lockspits, must be placed at intervals of not more than—
 - (i) 200 metres, where 1 peg or mark cannot be seen from the next, or
 - (ii) 500 metres, where 1 peg or mark can be seen from the next, and
 - (c) the survey plan must show the type and position of any line mark so placed, and
 - (d) unless it is unlawful to do so, or environmental considerations dictate otherwise—
 - (i) the boundary must be reasonably cleared, and

- (ii) any tree that has a trunk diameter greater than 100mm and is within 500mm of the boundary must be blazed or, if situated on the boundary, double blazed.
- (6) In a rural survey, if a fence post is on a corner at which a reference mark has been placed and reference is made to that post on the survey plan, no further marking of the corner is required.
- (7) If drill holes, chisel marks or similar marks are to be placed for the purposes of this clause in an ornamental wall, ornamental path or similar structure, the size of the mark placed may be reduced to avoid undue damage to the wall, path or other structure being marked, but only if the marking is durable and readily and unambiguously discernible.
- (8) This clause does not apply to a survey referred to in clause 18.
- (9) In this clause, to **blaze** or **double blaze** a tree means to mark the tree with cuts in the approved manner.

29 Marking of urban surveys

- (1) This clause applies to urban surveys other than surveys referred to in clause 18.
- (2) An urban survey of land that abuts a road must have reference marks—
 - (a) at each extremity of the land surveyed, including the junction or intersection of roads, and
 - (b) at intervals of not more than 100 metres along a road frontage that has intervening side boundaries.
- (3) An urban survey of land that does not abut a road must have at least 2 reference marks at suitable locations in relation to the land surveyed.
- (4) Subclause (2) (a) does not require the placement of a reference mark at any extremity of the land if some other reference mark is already placed within 10 metres of that extremity and that reference mark is referenced to that extremity on the survey plan.

30 Marking of rural surveys

- (1) This clause applies to rural surveys other than surveys referred to in clause 18.
- (2) The surveyor must, in selected positions suitable for redefinition of the survey, connect, or place and connect, at least 2 reference marks for each parcel shown on the survey plan.
- (3) For a survey that affects only part of the land in a document of title, the surveyor must connect, or place and connect, at least 1 reference mark so as to refer to each terminal of each section surveyed.

- (4) If a boundary (other than a road frontage) of the land exceeds 2,400 metres, whether or not the boundary includes 1 or more bends, a surveyor must place additional reference marks along the boundary at intervals of not more than 1,500 metres.
- (5) If a boundary required to be marked is a road frontage, a surveyor must place reference marks in accordance with clause 31 (6).
- (6) In addition, the surveyor must place reference marks so as to refer to—
 - (a) if the land surveyed abuts a road, the extremity of the land surveyed, and
 - (b) if the land surveyed is at a road intersection, the road intersection, and
 - (c) if the land surveyed has frontage to a stream and the frontage is greater than 500 metres, each stream bank and side boundary intersection.
- (7) The surveyor must show on the survey plan connections across abutting roads where survey marks are located that are relevant to the land being surveyed.

31 Roads to be marked with reference marks

- (1) This clause applies to a survey made for the purpose of the creation, redefinition or widening of a road under any Act.
- (2) The surveyor must—
 - (a) place reference marks in the positions prescribed by this clause, and
 - (b) show the type and location of the reference marks in the survey plan.
- (3) Those reference marks must be placed as follows in the case of an urban survey—
 - (a) at the junction or intersection of roads—
 - (i) if a triangle is cut off from the corner formed by the intersection of the road boundaries, so as to refer to either end of the base line of the triangle or the point of intersection of the road boundaries, or
 - (ii) if the corner is rounded off, so as to refer to either tangent point or the point of intersection of the road boundaries, or
 - (iii) if the corner is not cut off or rounded off, so as to refer to the point of intersection of the road boundaries, and
 - (b) so as to refer to the terminals of a road, and
 - (c) as far as is practicable, so as to refer to the same side of the road, and
 - (d) if placed in a road that is variable in width, with connections made to both sides of the road, and

- (e) so as to refer to each angle of the road, and to each tangent point or terminal of a series of chords of a regular curve in the road.
- (4) Subclause (3) (e) does not require a reference mark to be placed within 30 metres of another reference mark.
- (5) If a reference mark consists of a drill hole and wing, there must be 2 such marks.
- (6) If the survey is a rural survey, reference marks must be placed in selected positions—
 - (a) so as to refer to the terminals of the road surveyed and to each junction or intersection of any other roads, and
 - (b) in pairs suitable for orientation purposes throughout the whole length of the road, so that the maximum distance between any 2 successive reference marks does not exceed 1,000 metres.
- (7) If a road being created joins or intersects an existing road and reference marks have already been placed in the existing road—
 - (a) the existing marks must be connected to the new reference marks placed in the road being created, and
 - (b) the orientation of the existing reference marks must be compared with the orientation of the new reference marks, and
 - (c) the comparison between each series of reference marks must be shown on the survey plan.

32 Procedure on finding existing corner peg and reference mark

If a corner peg and reference mark are found together, a surveyor must determine the bearing and distance between them and, if a difference from the original reference is disclosed, must decide from other evidence which of them to adopt and note details of the difference on the survey plan.

33 Procedure if monuments of original survey missing

To the extent that the relevant monuments of an original survey are missing, a surveyor must determine the boundaries and corners of the land surveyed by measurement in correct relation to—

- (a) adjoining or adjacent parcels of land, and
- (b) parcels of land on opposite sides of roads, and
- (c) fences, and
- (d) such other evidence of correct location as may be found after full investigation and

inquiry.

34 Procedure if differences exist between measured and recorded lengths

- (1) If a measurement discloses the length of a boundary of land to be different from that indicated in the document of title to the land, the surveyor—
 - (a) must verify the length of the boundary, and
 - (b) must make appropriate entries in the surveyor's field notes, and
 - (c) must show, in the notes and on any survey plan, the monuments or other objects or points adopted for the purpose of verifying the length of the boundary.
- (2) In the absence of monuments defining the land, the surveyor must indicate on the survey plan whether there is sufficient land available to permit the adoption of the measurement referred to in subclause (1) without causing any encroachment on any road or any adjoining or adjacent parcel of land.

35 Surveyor to note nature and position of survey marks etc

- (1) A surveyor must indicate on the survey plan—
 - (a) the nature and position of any survey mark or monument found by the surveyor, and
 - (b) the nature of any survey mark (other than a peg) placed by the surveyor, and
 - (c) the essential measurements from any reference mark, permanent survey mark or monument to the applicable corner, angle, line mark or boundary.
- (2) If reference marks are placed or found at depths of more than 150mm below the existing surface of the ground, the surveyor must indicate the depths on the survey plan.
- (3) If reference marks are found, the surveyor must note their origin on the survey plan by reference to the number of the plan on which the marks first occur.
- (4) The state of a monument that is important for the definition of the land must be shown in the surveyor's field notes, and on the survey plan, with the annotation "found", "not found", "gone", "disturbed" or "inaccessible", as appropriate.
- (5) A monument must not be recorded as "gone" unless a thorough search for it has been made and the measurements of its probable site recorded in the surveyor's field notes.

36 Placement of reference marks

A reference mark must be located in a position such that it is unlikely to be disturbed.

37 Use of broad arrows

A broad arrow may be used as a survey mark in relation only to a survey referred to in section 4 or 5 of the Act.

38 Deferment of placement of survey marks

- (1) If it is likely that any work to be carried out on land will disturb any survey mark to be placed on the land, a surveyor may defer the placement of the survey mark on that land.
- (2) In such a case, the surveyor—
 - (a) must notify the Surveyor-General of the deferment, and
 - (b) must deposit with the Surveyor-General the amount specified in Schedule 7 in that regard, and
 - (c) must comply with any requirement of the Surveyor-General.
- (3) On completion of the work, the surveyor—
 - (a) must place any deferred survey marks, and
 - (b) must have their nature and position noted on the survey plan in the manner approved by the Registrar-General, and
 - (c) must inform the Surveyor-General that the survey has been completed in accordance with any requirement referred to in subclause (2) (c).
- (4) If the Surveyor-General is satisfied that the survey has been satisfactorily completed, the deposit must be returned to the surveyor less an administrative charge not exceeding 15 per cent of the amount deposited.
- (5) A survey mark whose placement has been deferred under this clause must be placed within 28 days after completion of the relevant work.

39 Surveyor to report position of permanent survey marks

If, while carrying out a survey, a surveyor—

- (a) places a new permanent survey mark, or
- (b) becomes aware that an existing permanent survey mark has been removed, damaged, destroyed, displaced, obliterated or defaced, or is in a state of disrepair,

the surveyor must notify the Surveyor-General of that fact and of the number and location of the permanent survey mark concerned.

Subdivision 2 Surveys to be lodged with Registrar-General or public

authorities

40 Application

This Subdivision applies to any survey that is carried out for the purpose of lodging a survey plan with the Registrar-General or a public authority.

41 Surveys redefining or creating multiple parcels, roads or affecting interests

- (1) A survey that redefines or creates parcels of land must be related to—
 - (a) for a survey for 1–10 parcels—no fewer than 2 permanent survey marks, or
 - (b) for a survey for 11–20 parcels—no fewer than 3 permanent survey marks, or
 - (c) for a survey for more than 20 parcels—no fewer than 4 permanent survey marks, plus an additional permanent survey mark for every 20 (or part of 20) by which the number of parcels exceeds 40.
- (2) No more than 2 permanent survey marks existing at the time a survey referred to in subclause (1) is carried out may be used for the purposes of the survey concerned.
- (3) A survey that redefines the frontage of a formed road or that is conducted for the purposes of creating a road under any Act must be related to 2 or more permanent survey marks for each interval of 1,000 metres (for an urban survey) or 2,000 metres (for a rural survey).
- (4) A survey for the purposes of creating an affecting interest that exceeds 200 metres must have at least 2 permanent survey marks connected to the affected interest for each interval of 2,000 metres (for an urban survey) or 4,000 metres (for a rural survey).
- (5) A survey for the purposes of creating an affecting interest that does not exceed 200 metres must, if permanent survey marks are available within 300 metres of the affecting interest, connect to 2 of those marks.

42 Connection to permanent survey marks

- (1) The permanent survey marks to which a survey is required by clause 41 to be related must each be connected by direct lines to separate corners of the land surveyed.
- (2) The distance between any such corner and the permanent survey mark to which it is connected must not exceed—
 - (a) 500 metres, in the case of an urban survey, or
 - (b) 1,000 metres, in the case of a rural survey.
- (3) All permanent survey marks found or placed, and connections to the land surveyed,

must be proved by closed survey and shown on the survey plan.

- (4) However, subclause (3) does not apply to a permanent survey mark used for the purpose of complying exclusively with clause 13.

43 New permanent survey marks

- (1) A permanent survey mark placed for the purposes of a survey—
- (a) must be so located as to be suitable for orientation of the survey and for redefinition of the survey, including orientation and redefinition by means of GNSS surveying techniques, and
 - (b) must be located in a position such that it is unlikely to be disturbed, and
 - (c) if situated at a road junction, road intersection, road angle or crest of a hill, must be so located as to be—
 - (i) visible from other permanent survey marks without obstruction, and
 - (ii) suitable for subsequent inclusion in the State control survey, and
 - (d) must be identified in a sketch plan prepared in accordance with approved standards.
- (2) In the case of an urban survey, if any 2 of the permanent survey marks referred to in clauses 12 (2) and 41 (1) have accurate AHD values, an AHD value must be—
- (a) determined for any other permanent survey mark placed for the purposes of the survey to an accuracy equal to or better than Class “B” or Class “LD”, and
 - (b) verified by closed height difference between any 2 of the permanent survey marks that have accurate AHD values.
- (3) A sketch plan referred to in subclause (1) (d)—
- (a) must show the nature of each permanent survey mark placed by the surveyor, and
 - (b) must show the MGA co-ordinates of each such mark, together with an estimate of the accuracy of those co-ordinates.
- (4) The sketch plan must be forwarded to the Surveyor-General within 2 months of the placement of the permanent survey mark concerned.

Division 5 Boundaries formed by tidal and non-tidal waters and other

natural features

44 Definitions

In this Division—

bed, in relation to a lake or stream, includes any portion of the lake or stream—

- (a) that is alternately covered and left bare with an increase or diminution in the supply of water, and
- (b) that is adequate to contain the lake or stream at its average or mean stage without reference to extraordinary freshets in time of flood or to extreme droughts.

lake includes any permanent or temporary lagoon or a similar collection of water not contained in an artificial work, but does not include tidal waters.

natural feature includes any cliff face or ridgeline, but does not include any tidal or non-tidal waters.

stream includes any non-tidal waters that are not a lake.

45 First survey of boundary of land adjoining Crown reserve or Crown road

- (1) In any survey for the redefinition or subdivision of land adjoining an existing Crown reserve of stipulated width fronting tidal waters where the boundary between the land being surveyed and the Crown reserve has not previously been defined by survey, the boundary must be defined by straight lines approximately parallel to the position of the mean high-water mark as originally defined.
- (2) In any survey for the redefinition or subdivision of land adjoining an existing Crown reserve or Crown road of stipulated width fronting a lake, stream or natural feature where the boundary between the land being surveyed and the Crown reserve or Crown road has not previously been defined by survey—
 - (a) the boundary must be defined by straight lines approximately parallel to the position of the bank of the lake or stream, or of the natural feature, as originally defined, and
 - (b) the position of the bank or natural feature, as originally defined, must be shown on the survey plan, and
 - (c) the position of any existing road formation or fencing must be shown on the survey plan, and
 - (d) the boundary need not be marked in accordance with clause 28 but, if it is not marked in accordance with that clause, a reference mark must be placed at the terminals of the boundary and at intervals of not more than 1,000 metres along the boundary.

- (3) Approval to the definition of a boundary under subclause (1) or (2) must be obtained from the Minister administering the [Crown Lands Act 1989](#) or the [Crown Land Management Act 2016](#).
- (4) When seeking approval to the definition of a boundary, a surveyor must provide that Minister with a comprehensive report regarding the surveyor's determination of the boundary.
- (5) The comprehensive report must include—
 - (a) the basis and method of determining the position of the mean high-water mark, bank or natural feature fronted by the Crown reserve or Crown road concerned, and
 - (b) the surveyor's opinion as to the reason for any change in that position and the process by which the change has taken place, and
 - (c) such photographs, documents or other information relevant to the position of the mean high-water mark as is reasonably required by the person to whom the report is to be provided.
- (6) In this clause—

Crown reserve—

 - (a) has the same meaning as **reserve** has in Part 5 of the [Crown Lands Act 1989](#), or
 - (b) if that Act has been repealed, means **Crown managed land** within the meaning of the [Crown Land Management Act 2016](#).

Crown road has the same meaning as it has in the [Roads Act 1993](#).

46 First survey of mean-high water mark boundary or bank

- (1) In any survey for the redefinition or subdivision of land adjoining an existing mean-high water mark boundary or bank that has not previously been defined by survey, the boundary or bank must be defined with sufficient accuracy to enable it to be re-established in the future despite any natural changes that have occurred to it.
- (2) Approval to the definition of a mean-high water mark boundary under this clause must be obtained from the Minister administering the [Crown Lands Act 1989](#) or the [Crown Land Management Act 2016](#).
- (3) When seeking approval to the definition of a mean-high water mark boundary, a surveyor must provide that Minister with a comprehensive report regarding the surveyor's determination of the boundary.
- (4) The comprehensive report must include—

- (a) the basis and method of determining the position of the mean high-water mark, and
- (b) such photographs, documents or other information relevant to the position of the mean high-water mark as is reasonably required by the person to whom the report is to be provided.

47 Surveys where boundary includes tidal or non-tidal waters or other natural feature

- (1) A boundary formed by tidal waters, or by a lake, stream or natural feature, must be surveyed so that each change of course or direction of the boundary is determined with appropriate accuracy.
- (2) If the actual position of the mean high-water mark of tidal waters, the bank of the lake or stream or the natural feature is substantially different to the adopted position of the boundary, both the actual position and the position adopted under clause 48 or 49 are to be shown on the survey plan.
- (3) If—
 - (a) the middle line of a stream is the boundary of land and has not previously been defined by survey, or
 - (b) the middle line of a stream is otherwise required to be determined,both banks of the stream must be surveyed and shown on the survey plan together with the determination of the middle line.
- (4) The middle line of a stream need not be marked unless the purpose for which the survey is made so requires.

48 Changes in boundaries formed by tidal waters

- (1) This clause applies to a survey if—
 - (a) the mean high-water mark of tidal waters forms a boundary of the land to be surveyed, and
 - (b) since the date of a previous survey, there has been a change in the position of the mean high-water mark of the tidal waters.
- (2) If the change in the position of the mean high-water mark arose from natural, gradual and imperceptible accretion or erosion—
 - (a) the position of the mean high-water mark as it is as the result of the change is to be adopted unless paragraph (b) applies, or
 - (b) in a case where section 55N (4) of the [Coastal Protection Act 1979](#) applies to the determination of the boundary concerned by reference to the mean high-water

mark, the position of the mean high-water mark as it was before the change is to be adopted.

Note—

Section 55N (Modification of doctrine of erosion and accretion) of the *Coastal Protection Act 1979* prevents certain determinations being made in relation to land that is within the coastal zone, or that adjoins the tidal waters of Sydney Harbour or Botany Bay or their tributaries, and that has a boundary that is defined or determined by reference to a mean high-water mark.

- (3) If the change in the position of the mean high-water mark arose otherwise than from natural, gradual and imperceptible accretion or erosion, the position of the mean high-water mark, as defined by a survey plan, survey report or survey record filed or recorded by the Registrar-General or a public authority before the change, is to be adopted.
- (4) Approval to the adoption of a changed position referred to in subclause (2) (a) must be obtained from—
 - (a) the Minister administering the *Crown Lands Act 1989* or the *Crown Land Management Act 2016*, if the adjoining land below the mean high-water mark is Crown land, or
 - (b) the owner of the adjoining land, if the adjoining land below the mean high-water mark is not Crown land.
- (5) When seeking approval under subclause (4), a surveyor must provide that Minister, or the owner of the adjoining land, as the case requires, with a comprehensive report regarding the surveyor's determination of the position of the mean high-water mark.
- (6) The comprehensive report must include—
 - (a) the basis and method of determining the position of the mean high-water mark, and
 - (b) the surveyor's opinion as to the reason for any change in that position and the process by which the change has taken place, and
 - (c) such photographs, documents or other information relevant to the position of the mean high-water mark as is reasonably required by the person to whom the report is to be provided.

49 Changes in boundaries formed by lakes, streams and natural features

- (1) If, since the date of a previous survey, there has been a change in the position of the bank of a lake forming a boundary of land to be surveyed, then, in any subsequent survey, the position of the bank, as it was before the change, must be adopted.
- (2) If, since the date of a previous survey, there has been a change in the position of the

bank of a stream, or of some other natural feature, forming a boundary of land to be surveyed, then, in any subsequent survey—

- (a) for any change arising from natural, gradual and imperceptible accretion or erosion, the position of the bank or natural feature, as it is as a result of the change, must be adopted, or
- (b) for any change arising otherwise than from natural, gradual and imperceptible accretion or erosion, the position of the bank or natural feature, as it was before the change, must be adopted.

50 Surveyor to report on certain determinations

- (1) A surveyor who determines a new position for the bank of a stream, or for a natural feature, in connection with a survey carried out for the purpose of lodging a survey plan with the Registrar-General or a public authority must lodge, together with the survey plan, a comprehensive report regarding the surveyor's determination of the new position.
- (2) The comprehensive report must include—
 - (a) the basis and method of determining the position of the bank or natural feature concerned, and
 - (b) the surveyor's opinion as to the reason for any change in that position and the process by which the change has taken place, and
 - (c) such photographs, documents or other information relevant to the position of the bank or natural feature as is reasonably required by the person to whom the report is to be provided.

51 References to high-water mark and tidal waters in previous survey plans

For the purposes of preparing a survey, in any previous survey plan or other description of land—

- (a) a reference to high-water mark is taken to be a reference to mean high-water mark, and
- (b) a reference to, or description of, a boundary that abuts tidal waters is taken to be a reference to, or description of, a boundary that abuts mean high-water mark, and
- (c) a reference to a bank of a lake or stream is taken to be a reference to the limit of the bed of the lake or stream, and
- (d) a reference to, or description of, a boundary that abuts a lake or stream is taken to be a reference to, or a description of, a boundary that abuts the limit of the bed of the lake or stream,

unless a contrary intention appears.

Division 6 Field notes

Note—

Other requirements with respect to the preparation of field notes are contained in various provisions in the earlier Divisions of this Part.

52 Surveyor to make field notes

- (1) A surveyor's field notes must be neat, precise, complete and readily intelligible in accordance with the usage of surveyors.
- (2) Facts, readings and observations must be recorded immediately after they are ascertained.
- (3) A surveyor must keep an archive of—
 - (a) all field notes made by the surveyor, with indices and cross-references set out in a manner that facilitates the preparation of a complete and accurate survey plan, and
 - (b) all other information and documentation relevant to those field notes.
- (4) A surveyor's field notes must include—
 - (a) the nature and position of any survey mark or monument found by the surveyor, and
 - (b) the nature of any survey mark (other than a peg) placed by the surveyor.

53 Surveyor to retain electronic records

- (1) If a survey has been recorded in whole or in part by electronic methods other than GNSS methods—
 - (a) an electronic copy (in the same form as the recording), and
 - (b) a copy of the reduced and formatted data,must be retained in a manner that facilitates the preparation of a complete and accurate survey plan.
- (2) If a survey has been recorded in whole or in part by GNSS methods—
 - (a) an electronic copy of all recorded data, and
 - (b) a copy of the reduced baseline or positional results,must be retained in a form that facilitates the preparation of a complete and accurate

survey plan.

54 Surveyor to record datum line in field notes

A surveyor must clearly indicate in the survey field notes the datum line of the survey and the origin of the orientation adopted.

55 Surveyor to record landmarks in field notes

A surveyor must clearly indicate in the survey field notes the names of estates, houses, roads, rivers, creeks, lakes and the like, and house numbers, as far as they are material to the survey and ascertainable by the surveyor.

56 Surveyor to sign and date field notes

- (1) In the case of a survey that has been performed by a surveyor personally or under the surveyor's supervision, the surveyor must personally sign and date each page or sheet of the field notes and (in the case of a survey recorded by electronic means) each page or sheet of the reduced and formatted data.
- (2) Before signing each page or sheet, the surveyor must be satisfied that the notes on it are accurate and that the date when the work recorded on it was performed appears on it.

57 Method of recording angles and bearings

All angles and bearings must be observed and recorded in degrees, minutes and seconds, and all bearings must be reckoned and expressed clockwise from zero to 360 degrees.

Division 7 Survey plans

Note—

Other requirements with respect to the preparation of survey plans are contained in various provisions in the earlier Divisions of this Part.

58 Medium and format of survey plans

A survey plan must be prepared in an approved medium and format.

59 Method of showing bearings and distances

- (1) All angles and bearings must be shown on the survey plan in degrees, minutes and seconds, and all bearings must be reckoned and expressed clockwise from zero to 360 degrees.
- (2) All distances shown on the survey plan must be horizontal plane distances at ground level expressed in metres unless otherwise approved.

60 Survey plan to indicate name of locality, street address and type of survey

A survey plan must indicate—

- (a) the name assigned by the Geographical Names Board to the locality or suburb within which the land concerned is situated, and
- (b) the name (if any) assigned by the local roads authority to any road shown on the plan, and
- (c) where available, the street address or all of the street addresses of the land concerned in the format required by the Surveyor-General's Directions, and
- (d) whether the survey is an urban or rural survey, and
- (e) in a case where the plan includes a partially compiled lot, whether the terrain is level/undulating or steep/mountainous.

61 Method of recording datum line

- (1) The datum line adopted for a survey must be shown on the survey plan by distinguishing characters placed at the terminals of the datum line and the nature of the marks defining the datum line must be noted on the plan.
- (2) The horizontal datum adopted as orientation must be stated on the survey plan.
- (3) The datum line and any verifying line must (if practicable) be related to the survey by closed connection.
- (4) If the orientation of the survey is adopted from a grid bearing derived from MGA co-ordinates of established survey marks, the survey plan must show a comparison, for the datum line and any verifying line, of measured bearings and distances (if practicable) with those calculated from the MGA co-ordinates.
- (5) If the orientation of the survey is adopted from a grid bearing derived from MGA co-ordinates, determined using an approved GNSS method, of 2 permanent survey marks or reference marks, the survey plan must show the grid bearing adopted and distance between the 2 marks and GNSS validation referred to in clause 66.
- (6) If the orientation of the survey is adopted from a survey for which a plan is filed or recorded by the Registrar-General or a public authority, the survey plan must show a comparison for the datum line of the measured bearing and distance (if practicable) with those calculated from or shown on the plan being adopted.

62 Use of reference marks

- (1) A reference mark must not be referenced to more than 1 point on any survey plan.
- (2) A reference mark must not be referenced to any point on a survey plan that is more

than 30 metres from that mark.

- (3) Subclause (1) does not apply to a reference mark that is referenced to the extremity of the survey plan as referred to in clause 29 (3).

63 Method of showing boundaries generally

(1) A survey plan must—

- (a) show sufficient information to connect all survey marks (other than bench marks) shown on the plan by bearing and distance, and
- (b) show the nature of the boundaries at the time of the survey, whether defined by survey marks, lockspits, lines, fences, roads, natural or artificial features, buildings or walls, and
- (c) show the width of all walls used in common and the position of the boundaries in those walls, and
- (d) if a boundary is the face of a wall, describe the boundary as “face of wall”, and
- (e) show the description and location (including the age, nature, construction material and relationship to the boundary) of any substantial structure (including any fence)—
 - (i) that is within 1 metre of the boundary of the land surveyed, or
 - (ii) that is otherwise relevant to the boundary definition, and
- (f) show the complete dimensions (including bearings and distances) of each parcel of land surveyed, and
- (g) show the complete dimensions (including bearings and distances), if available, of each partially compiled parcel of land included in the plan along with a reference to the plan from which they were obtained, and
- (h) record if the clearing and blazing of boundaries has not been undertaken in accordance with clause 28 (5) (d).

(2) A wall must not be described as a “party wall” unless—

- (a) it is the subject of such easements as are referred to in relation to party walls in the [Conveyancing Act 1919](#), or
- (b) the survey plan is intended to create such easements in respect of the wall.

64 Method of showing natural feature boundaries

A survey plan that shows a natural feature boundary—

- (a) must describe the natural feature, and
- (b) must indicate the boundary by a spline curve that generally follows the position of the boundary, and
- (c) must include a table of sequential bearings and distances that accurately locate each change in direction of the natural feature, and
- (d) must show the connection between terminals of the natural feature for each lot.

65 Surveys of land adjoining tidal waters

In the case of a survey of land adjoining tidal waters, a surveyor must show on the survey plan the description and relationship of any sea wall and reclaimed land adjacent to the mean high-water mark.

66 Survey plan to show GNSS validation

A survey plan that includes lines derived from GNSS observations—

- (a) must show, in an approved schedule on the survey plan, the details of the GNSS validation in accordance with the Surveyor-General's directions, and
- (b) if the orientation of the survey is adopted from a grid bearing derived from MGA coordinates, determined using an approved GNSS method, of 2 permanent survey marks or reference marks, the validation must be performed and shown on the plan of survey for the datum line of orientation.

67 Conventional signs and symbols to be used on survey plans

In the preparation of any survey plan, the conventional signs and symbols set out in Schedule 5 must be used to indicate the matters to which they are referred by that Schedule.

68 Surveyor to report on doubts, discrepancies and difficulties

- (1) A surveyor must disclose any doubt, discrepancy or difficulty suggested by or encountered in a survey, either on the survey plan or in an accompanying comprehensive report.
- (2) Without limiting subclause (1), a surveyor must disclose a discrepancy in excess of 40mm + 200 parts per million.

69 Survey plan to show height difference schedule

- (1) All height differences shown on the survey plan must be relative to the same datum and that datum must be shown in an approved schedule on the survey plan.
- (2) In the conduct of a survey under either clause 13 or 43 (2), or both, the surveyor must

show the following, for all permanent survey marks or bench marks referred to in those clauses, in an approved schedule on the survey plan—

- (a) the measured height differences between pairs of marks as a closed sequence,
 - (b) the identity of each mark comprising each pair referred to in subclause (a)—
 - (i) in the case where the State control survey has assigned a mark type and number to the survey mark, as that mark type and number, or
 - (ii) in any other case, as an identification unique to that mark,
 - (c) the survey method used to determine the height differences.
- (3) All height differences must be determined by the surveyor to an accuracy equal to or better than Class “B” or Class “LD”.

70 Survey plan to show coordinate schedule

- (1) All MGA co-ordinates shown on the survey plan must—
- (a) relate to the same MGA zone and that zone must be shown in an approved schedule on the survey plan, and
 - (b) be derived from the same datum and the datum adopted must be shown in an approved schedule on the survey plan.
- (2) In relation to any survey mark used to define an accurate MGA orientation, or any permanent survey mark, or any bench mark, found or placed, the surveyor must show the following in an approved schedule on the survey plan—
- (a) the identity of the mark—
 - (i) in the case where the State control survey has assigned a mark type and number to the mark, as that mark type and number, or
 - (ii) in any other case, as an identification unique to that mark,
 - (b) in the case of an established survey mark, the MGA co-ordinates of the mark as recorded in SCIMS,
 - (c) in the case of a mark that is not an established survey mark—the MGA co-ordinates of the mark—
 - (i) where the survey adopts an accurate MGA orientation—
 - (A) if the mark is not used for the purpose of complying exclusively with clause 13, as determined by the surveyor to a horizontal position equal to or better than Class “D”, or
 - (B) if the mark is used for the purpose of complying exclusively with clause

13, as determined by the surveyor to a positional uncertainty equal to or better than 3 metres, or

- (ii) where the survey does not adopt an accurate MGA orientation, as determined by the surveyor to a positional uncertainty equal to or better than 3 metres,
- (d) the accuracy of the MGA co-ordinates of the mark—
 - (i) in the case of an established survey mark, as described in SCIMS, or
 - (ii) in the case of a mark that is not an established survey mark, as appropriate to the technique used to derive the co-ordinates,
- (e) the survey method used to determine the MGA coordinates,
- (f) the state of the mark to be described as either “found”, “placed” or “disturbed”,
- (g) in the case of an established survey mark, the date on which the MGA co-ordinates were obtained from SCIMS,
- (h) the combined scale factor in relation to the MGA co-ordinates.

71 Survey plan to show height schedule

- (1) All height values shown on the survey plan must be relative to the same datum and that datum must be shown in an approved schedule on the survey plan.
- (2) In the conduct of a survey under either clause 13 or 43 (2), or both, the surveyor must show the following, for any permanent survey mark or bench mark referred to in those clauses, in an approved schedule on the survey plan—
 - (a) the identity of the mark—
 - (i) in the case where the State control survey has assigned a mark type and number to the survey mark, as that mark type and number, or
 - (ii) in any other case, as an identification unique to that mark,
 - (b) the AHD value of the mark—
 - (i) in the case where the mark has an accurate AHD value, the value recorded in SCIMS, or
 - (ii) in the case where the mark does not have an accurate AHD value, as determined by the surveyor to an accuracy equal to or better than Class “B” or Class “LD”,
 - (c) the accuracy of the AHD value—
 - (i) in the case where the mark has an accurate AHD value, the accuracy described

in SCIMS for the mark, or

- (ii) in the case where the mark does not have an accurate AHD value, as appropriate to the method used to derive the AHD value,
- (d) in the case where the mark has an accurate AHD value, the height datum validation to be described as either “SCIMS adopted” or “from SCIMS-datum validation”,

Note—

The single mark adopted to define the height datum for the survey is to be described as “SCIMS adopted” and the mark or marks used to validate the height datum adopted are to be described as “from SCIMS-datum validation”.

- (e) the state of the mark to be described as either “found”, “placed” or “disturbed”,
- (f) in the case where the mark has an accurate AHD value, the date on which the AHD value was obtained from SCIMS.

72 Surveyor to furnish survey certificate

- (1) A surveyor must endorse a survey certificate or provide a survey certificate with each of the following plans provided by the surveyor—
 - (a) a survey plan,
 - (b) a compiled plan,
 - (c) a plan relating to land that was partly surveyed and partly compiled.
- (2) A survey certificate is to be in or to the effect of—
 - (a) Form 1 in Schedule 6, for all plans other than those relating to surveys referred to in clause 9, or
 - (b) Form 2 in Schedule 6, for plans relating to surveys referred to in clause 9.
- (3) Subject to clause 38, a survey certificate must not be issued until all survey marks required to be placed in connection with the plan the subject of the certificate have been duly placed.
- (4) A survey certificate may be incorporated in any other certificate that must be endorsed or provided pursuant to any other Act or law.

Division 8 Public surveys

73 Standards for public surveys under section 4 or 5 of the Act

- (1) Subject to the Surveyor-General’s directions, a survey referred to in section 4 or 5 of the Act must be carried out in accordance with the requirements set out in the

Standards and Practices for Control Surveys.

- (2) In any survey referred to in section 5 of the Act, all measuring equipment used in the survey must comply with the requirements of Division 3.

74 Field notes for surveys under section 5 of the Act

The field notes prepared in relation to a survey referred to in section 5 of the Act, including any electronic field data—

- (a) must be referenced and indexed in an approved manner, and
- (b) must be produced to the Surveyor-General on request.

Part 3 Administration

Division 1 Constitution of Board

75 Constitution of Board

- (1) The Institution of Surveyors New South Wales Incorporated is prescribed as the professional association of land surveyors to nominate persons for appointment to the Board under section 27 (2) (c) of the Act.
- (2) AIMS—Australian Institute of Mine Surveyors Limited is prescribed as the professional association of mining surveyors to nominate persons for appointment to the Board under section 27 (2) (d) of the Act.

76 Committees to assist Board

- (1) This clause applies to any committee established under section 30 of the Act.
- (2) A committee must have at least 3 members.
- (3) The convenor and deputy convenor of a committee are to be nominated by the Board, and may (but need not) be members of the Board.
- (4) Committee meetings are to be held at the times and places determined by the convenor of the committee.
- (5) The procedures for convening committee meetings and for the conduct of business at committee meetings are to be determined by the convenor of the committee.
- (6) At a committee meeting, a majority of the committee members constitutes a quorum.
- (7) The convenor of a committee (or, in the absence of the convenor, the deputy convenor of the committee) is to preside at committee meetings.
- (8) A decision supported by a majority of the votes cast at a committee meeting at which a quorum is present constitutes a decision of the committee.

- (9) In the event of an equality of votes, the convenor of the committee has a second, or casting, vote.
- (10) The convenor of a committee is to report all decisions of the committee to the next Board meeting.

Division 2 Formal Board determinations

77 Formal Board determinations

- (1) The Board may, by resolution, make the following determinations—
 - (a) a determination approving an examination for the purposes of the definition of **Board examination** in clause 5 (1),
 - (b) a determination approving a training agreement for the purposes of the definition of **recognised professional training agreement** in clause 5 (1),
 - (c) a determination recognising a qualification for the purposes of the definition of **recognised qualification** in clause 5 (1),
 - (d) a determination recognising abilities and experience (whether for a person or a class of persons) for the purposes of the definition of **surveyor's assistant** in clause 5 (1),
 - (e) a determination approving continuing professional development requirements for the purposes of clause 82,
 - (f) a determination as to what constitutes general or immediate supervision for the purposes of section 21 (3) of the Act.
- (2) The Board is to ensure that copies of each of its determinations under this clause are published on its website and made available for inspection at each of its offices.

Division 3 Registration of surveyors

78 Application of Division

This Division applies to the registration of land surveyors and mining surveyors.

79 Qualifications for registration

A person is eligible to be registered as a surveyor if the person—

- (a) holds a recognised qualification, and
- (b) has recognised practical experience, and
- (c) has passed the Board's examination or fulfilled the requirements of a recognised professional training agreement, and

(d) is, in the opinion of the Board, of good character.

80 Board examinations

Board examinations are to be conducted at such times and places as the Board may determine.

81 Provision of further information and supporting evidence

Without limiting section 43 (1) of the *Licensing and Registration (Uniform Procedures) Act 2002*, the Board may require an applicant for registration as a surveyor to furnish the following documents—

- (a) documentary evidence that the applicant holds a recognised qualification,
- (b) documentary evidence that the applicant has recognised practical experience,
- (c) documentary evidence that the applicant has passed the relevant Board examination or fulfilled the requirements of a recognised professional training agreement,
- (d) one or more character references given in relation to the applicant within the previous 2 years,
- (e) a recent photograph of the applicant's face that meets the specification required for an Australian passport photograph by the Australian Passport Office under the *Migration Act 1958* of the Commonwealth.

82 Continuing professional development

- (1) A registered surveyor must comply with the continuing professional development requirements as set out in a formal Board determination.
- (2) Compliance with the requirements of this clause is a condition of registration as a surveyor.

83 Conditions of registration as mining surveyor

Registration as a mining surveyor may be granted subject to a condition restricting the mining surveyor to the conduct of mining surveys in relation to open cut mines and underground metalliferous mines.

84 Register of surveyors

- (1) The following particulars are to be recorded in the register of surveyors, in relation to each registered surveyor, in addition to those required by section 49 (1) of the *Licensing and Registration (Uniform Procedures) Act 2002*—
 - (a) the qualifications pursuant to which the surveyor was registered,
 - (b) in the case of a surveyor who was originally registered or licensed interstate or

overseas, the State, Territory or country in which the surveyor was originally registered or licensed,

- (c) the surveyor's address for service of notices,
- (d) particulars of any action that the Board has taken in relation to the surveyor under section 12 or 13 of the Act, together with the date on which the action was taken,
- (e) in the case of a registered mining surveyor whose registration is subject to a condition restricting the mining surveyor to the conduct of mining surveys in relation to open cut mines, a statement to that effect.

(2) The register of surveyors may be maintained in written or electronic form.

85 Certificates of meritorious service

The Board may issue a certificate of meritorious service to any person who surrenders his or her certificate of registration, as referred to in section 50 (7) of the [Licensing and Registration \(Uniform Procedures\) Act 2002](#), if satisfied that it is appropriate to do so in recognition of the person's contribution to surveying in New South Wales.

Division 4 Complaints concerning surveyors' conduct

86 Complaints against registered surveyors

- (1) Any person may lodge a complaint with the Board in relation to the conduct of a surveyor.
- (2) Any such complaint is to be dealt with in accordance with the document entitled *Policy for the Consideration of Complaints Against Surveyors* issued by the Board and as in force from time to time.

Part 4 Miscellaneous

87 Fees and deposits

The fees and deposits set out in Schedule 7 are payable in relation to the various matters referred to in that Schedule.

88 Notice of proposed entry to land under section 19 of the Act

- (1) The notice referred to in section 19 (1) of the Act, whether for the conduct of a land survey or a mining survey, must be given in writing in the form set out in Form 3 in Schedule 6.
- (2) The notice may be given—
 - (a) by delivering it to any person who is apparently over the age of 16 years and is apparently residing on, or in occupation of, the land to be entered, or

- (b) if there is no person available to give the notice as referred to in paragraph (a), by affixing it in a conspicuous position—
- (i) at the main point of entry to the land, or
 - (ii) at the main point of entry to a building situated on the land, or
 - (iii) to some other conspicuous object situated on the land.

89 Certificate of authority under section 26 of the Act

A certificate of authority referred to in section 26 of the Act, whether for a land surveyor or a mining surveyor, must be issued by the Surveyor-General in the form of Form 4 in Schedule 6.

90 Applications to remove survey marks under section 24 of the Act

- (1) An application for an authorisation referred to in section 24 (1) of the Act must be made to the Surveyor-General at least 14 days before the date on which the applicant intends to remove, damage, destroy, obliterate or deface the survey mark in respect of which the authorisation is sought.
- (2) This clause applies only to permanent survey marks, reference marks and bench marks.

91 (Repealed)

92 Savings provision

- (1) Any act, matter or thing that, immediately before the repeal of the *Surveying and Spatial Information Regulation 2012*, had effect under that Regulation continues to have effect under this Regulation.
- (2) Any requirement of this Regulation relating to the preparation of plans applies only to plans prepared after the commencement of this Regulation.
- (3) The requirements of the *Surveying and Spatial Information Regulation 2012* (as in force before its repeal) continue to apply to the preparation of plans that were commenced but not finished before that commencement.

Schedule 1 Bench marks

(Clauses 5 (1) and 27)

Mark	Form or style of mark	Requirements for placement and use of mark
Permanent Survey Mark	As for the Permanent Survey Marks described in Schedule 4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• As specified in Schedule 4.

Chiselled triangle	Chiselled equilateral triangle with sides at least 80mm long, 10mm wide and 10mm deep.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut in a horizontal concrete, stone or substantial structure. • The top surface of the concrete or stone within the triangle being the reference point.
Non-corrodible bolt or spike in concrete	A non-corrodible bolt or spike at least 65mm long.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bolt or spike inserted or fixed vertically into the sound concrete. • The top of the bolt or spike being the reference point.
Non-corrodible nail or spike in tree	Non-corrodible nail or spike at least 65mm long.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horizontal notch in fixed timber or the sound wood at the base of a suitable tree. • Nail or spike driven vertically into the sound wood of a suitable tree. • The top of the nail or spike being the reference point.
Specific point	A specific point on a permanent and substantial structure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The specific point must be adequately described. • If practicable, a chiselled wing must be cut and directed to the mark.
Approved mark	A mark of a durable character approved for specific terrain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As approved by the Surveyor-General. • Secured using a non-corrodible nail, spike, rivet or screw.

“Bench Mark” token A non-corrodible token at least 32mm in diameter and 1.5mm thick with “Bench Mark” permanently stamped, engraved or etched on the upper surface.

$$206265 \left(\frac{0.01 + \left(\frac{d}{20000} \right)}{d} \right) \text{ seconds of arc}$$

Non-corrodible nail	Non-corrodible nail at least 50mm long and 6mm in diameter.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placed in a hole that has been drilled into rock, concrete or substantial structure. • The drilled hole must be a minimum of 5mm in diameter or be of such a diameter as to securely fasten the non-corrodible nail. • Either a chiselled triangle must be cut around the non-corrodible nail or a bench mark token must be secured using the non-corrodible nail.
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Schedule 2 Boundary marks

(Clauses 5 (1) and 27)

Mark	Form or style of mark	Requirements for placement and use of mark
Peg	<p>Peg of sound durable, hardwood or white cypress pine pointed for about two-thirds of its length or polycarbonate pegs as approved.</p> <p>Rural surveys—At least 450mm long and at least 75mm by 75mm nominal section at the top end.</p> <p>Urban surveys—At least 350mm long and at least 75mm by 35mm nominal section at the top end.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The centre of the top of a peg must represent the survey point except that, if conditions prevent the correct centring of a peg, the survey point may be represented by a non-corrodible tack or nail driven into the peg. • Peg must be placed upright in the ground, point downwards, so that its top is not more than 80mm above the ground level. The earth surrounding it must be securely compacted. • If a peg projecting above the surface of the ground could be hazardous or inconvenient to the public the peg may, at the discretion of the surveyor, be placed flush with the surface of the ground. If that is done, the fact must be noted on the survey plan. • When the depth of soil is insufficient to permit the conventional placement of a peg, then— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) if there is sound rock, a drill hole and wing or chiselled wings must be placed in the rock, or (b) if there is no sound rock, a cairn of rocks must be built around the peg above the surface of the soil.

Drill hole	Drill hole of at least 5mm in diameter and at least 10mm deep.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilled into rock, concrete or substantial structure. • If practicable, a chiselled wing must be cut and directed to the mark.
Non-corrodible nail (fixed timber)	Non-corrodible nail at least 65mm long.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Driven completely into fixed timber. • If practicable, a chiselled wing must be cut and directed to the mark.
Metal spike or galvanised iron pipe	Metal spike at least 300mm long. If a solid metal spike, an external diameter of at least 20mm. If a pipe, an internal diameter of at least 20mm and a rim wall thickness of at least 3mm.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placed vertically and driven flush to the surface. • Only to be used if the placement of a peg is not practicable.
Star picket	Star picket at least 450mm long.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placed vertically and at least flush with the surface of the ground. • Secured using a non-corrodible nail, spike, rivet or screw.
“Boundary Mark” token	A non-corrodible token at least 32mm in diameter and 1.5mm thick with “Boundary Mark” permanently stamped, engraved or etched on the upper surface.	$206265 \left(\frac{0.01 + \left(\frac{d}{20000} \right)}{d} \right) \text{ seconds of arc}$
Non-corrodible nail	Non-corrodible nail at least 50mm long and 6mm in diameter.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placed in a hole that has been drilled into rock, concrete or substantial structure. • The drilled hole must be a minimum of 5mm in diameter or be of such a diameter as to securely fasten the non-corrodible nail. • Either a chiselled wing must be cut and directed to the mark or a boundary mark token must be secured using the non-corrodible nail.
Broad arrow	Broad arrow comprising three chiselled wings at least 80mm long, 20mm wide and 10mm deep at the base, pointed at one end.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut in rock, concrete, substantial structure or fixed timber.

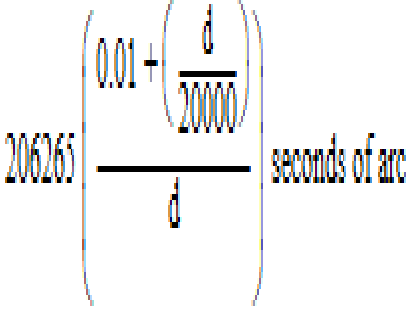
Lockspit	A trench, or line of packed stones, not less than 1 metre long, 200mm wide, 150mm deep and commencing 300mm from each boundary mark.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dug or placed in the direction of the boundary lines. • If the type of soil renders trenches ineffective, direction stakes at least 50mm wide by 30mm thick by 450mm long may be placed in the direction of the boundary lines 4 metres distant from the corner.
Chiselled wing	Chiselled wing at least 80mm long, 20mm wide and 10mm deep at the base, pointed at one end.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut in rock, concrete, substantial structure or fixed timber. • Not to be used by itself as a boundary mark.
Steel fence post	A steel fence post (excluding a star picket).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The steel fence post must be durable and installed in a permanent and stable base. • The type of steel fence post and its relationship to the corner must be adequately described.
Approved mark	A mark of a durable character approved for specific terrain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As approved by the Surveyor-General.

Schedule 3 Reference marks

(Clauses 5 (1) and 27)

Mark	Form or style of mark	Requirements for placement and use of mark
Permanent Survey Mark	As for the Permanent Survey Marks described in Schedule 4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As specified in Schedule 4.
Drill hole and wing	Drill hole at least 5mm in diameter and at least 10mm deep.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilled into rock, concrete or substantial structure. • A chiselled wing must be cut and directed to the mark.
Chiselled wing	Chiselled wing at least 80mm long, 20mm wide and 10mm deep at the base, pointed at one end.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut in a substantial structure, fixed timber or the sound wood of a suitable tree. • The point of the chiselled wing being the reference point, the chiselled wing to face towards the relevant corner. • Placed at a convenient height above ground level.

Broad arrow	Broad arrow comprising 3 chiselled wings at least 80mm long, 20mm wide and 10mm deep at the base, pointed at one end.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut in rock, concrete, substantial structure, fixed timber or the sound wood of a suitable tree. • The point of the chiselled wing being the reference point. • Faced towards the relevant corner. • Placed at a convenient height above ground level.
Metal spike or galvanised iron pipe	Metal spike at least 300mm long, with an external diameter of at least 20mm. If a pipe, an internal diameter of at least 20mm and a rim wall thickness of at least 2.6mm.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placed vertically and at least 80mm below the surface of the ground, or deeper if placed below where fencing is likely to be erected. • The specific point must be adequately described.
Specific point	A specific point on a permanent and substantial structure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If practicable, a chiselled wing must be cut and directed to the mark. • If the corner of the land surveyed abuts a road, an additional reference mark must be placed within the road corridor.
Galvanised star picket	Galvanised star picket at least 450mm long.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placed vertically and at least 80mm below the surface of the ground, or deeper if placed below where fencing is likely to be erected. • Driven completely into fixed timber.
Non-corrodible nail	Non-corrodible nail at least 65mm long.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If practicable, a chiselled wing must be cut and directed to the mark. • Driven into the sound wood of a suitable tree. • The centre of the head of the nail being the reference point.
Non-corrodible nail and wing in tree	Non-corrodible nail at least 65mm long.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faced towards the relevant corner. • Placed at a convenient height above ground level. • A chiselled wing must be cut and directed to the nail.

PVC star picket	PVC star picket at least 600mm in length made of material with a thickness of at least 3mm.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For use in soil, swampy or marsh areas. • Placed vertically and at least 80mm below the surface of the ground, or deeper if placed below where fencing is likely to be erected.
Reinforced concrete block	Reinforced concrete block in the form of a truncated pyramid 400mm long, 150mm square (at the lower end) and 100mm square (at the upper end) into the top of which a non-corrodible nail or plug at least 80mm long has been inserted at least 75mm deep.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placed vertically and at least 80mm below the surface of the ground, or deeper if placed below where fencing is likely to be erected. • Secured using a non corrodible nail, spike, rivet or screw.
"Reference Mark" token	A non-corrodible token at least 32mm in diameter and 1.5mm thick with "Reference Mark" permanently stamped, engraved or etched on the upper surface.	<div style="text-align: center;">  $206265 \left(\frac{0.01 + \left(\frac{d}{20000} \right)}{d} \right) \text{ seconds of arc}$ </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placed in a hole that has been drilled into rock, concrete or substantial structure. • The drilled hole must be a minimum of 5mm in diameter or be of such a diameter as to securely fasten the non-corrodible nail. • Either a chiselled wing must be cut and directed to the mark or a reference mark token must be secured using the non-corrodible nail.
Non-corrodible nail	Non-corrodible nail at least 50mm long and 6mm in diameter.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placed in a hole that has been drilled into rock, concrete or substantial structure. • The drilled hole must be a minimum of 5mm in diameter or be of such a diameter as to securely fasten the non-corrodible nail. • Either a chiselled wing must be cut and directed to the mark or a reference mark token must be secured using the non-corrodible nail.
Approved mark	A mark of a durable character approved for specific terrain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As approved by the Surveyor-General.

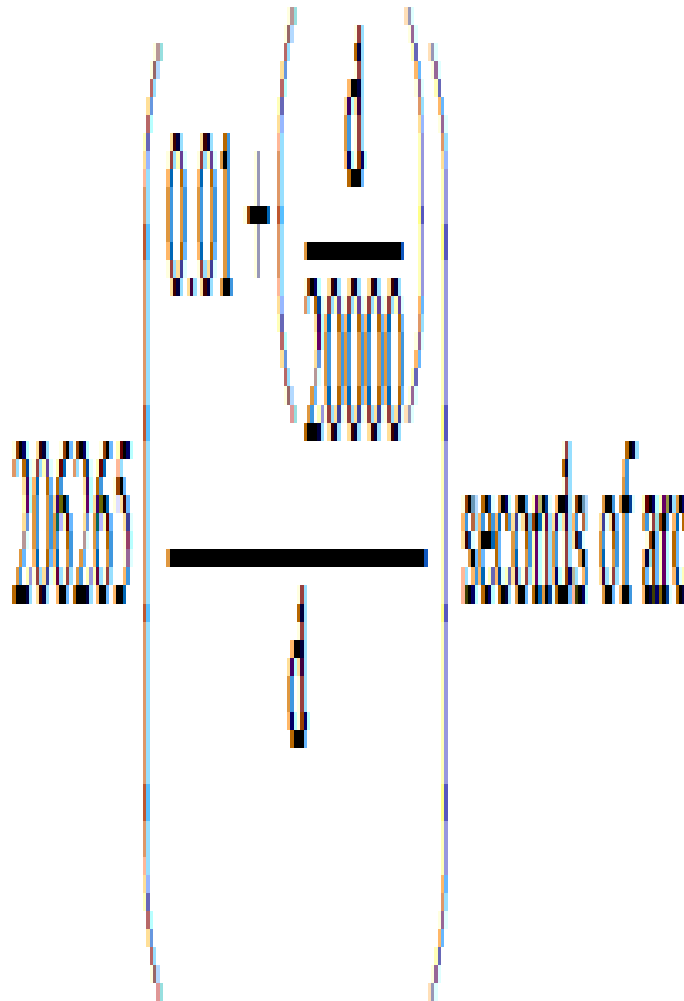
Schedule 4 Permanent survey marks

(Clauses 5 (1) and 27)

Type 1 (State Survey Mark)

$$\left(\frac{206265}{0.001 + \frac{0}{20000}} \right) \text{ seconds of arc}$$

Type 2 (State Survey Mark)

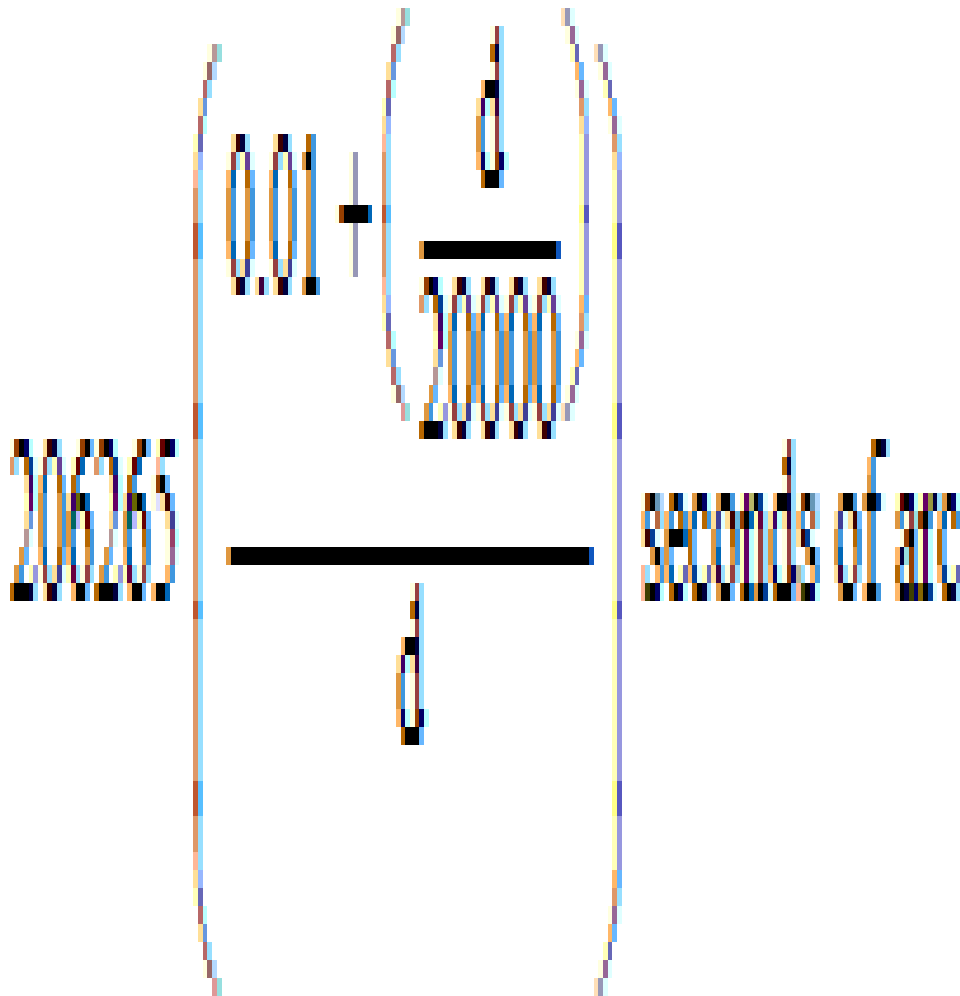


Fixation is by drilling and bonding with a suitable epoxy-resin compound

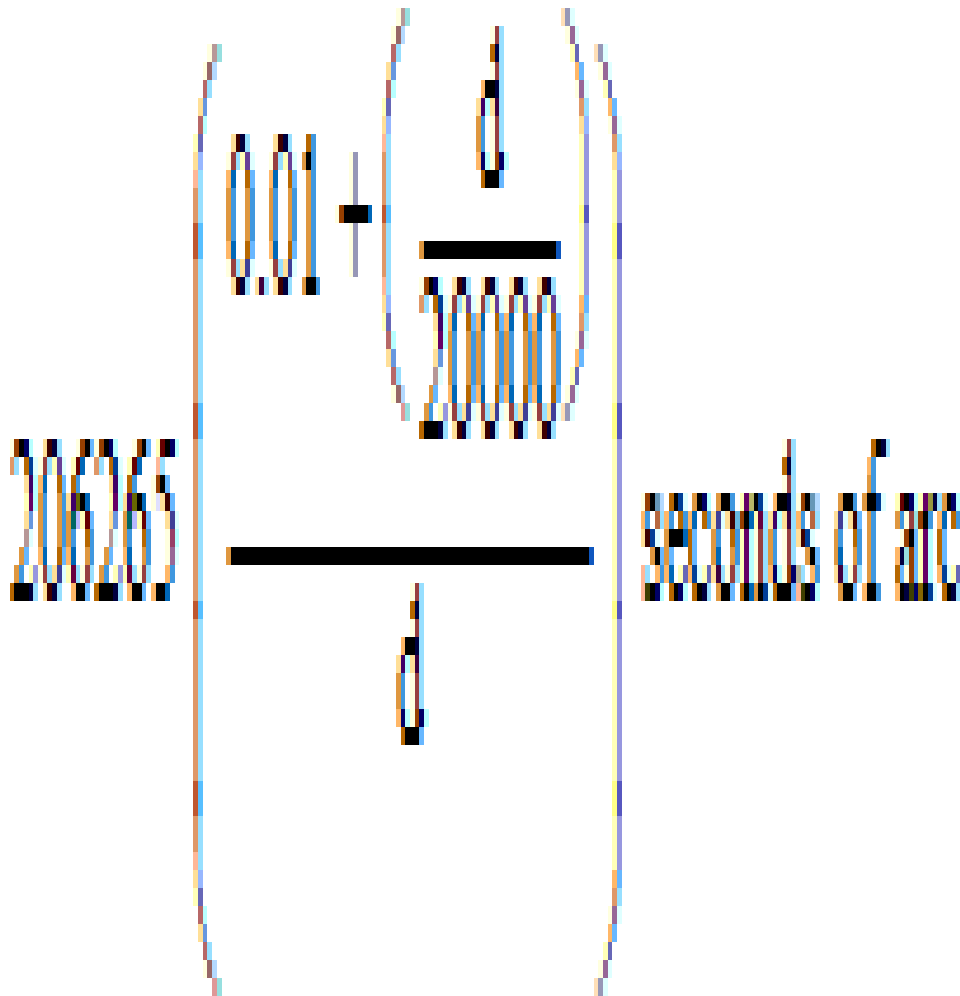
Type 4 (Urban Type)

$$206265 \left(\frac{0.01 + \left(\frac{d}{200000} \right)}{d} \right) \text{ seconds of arc}$$

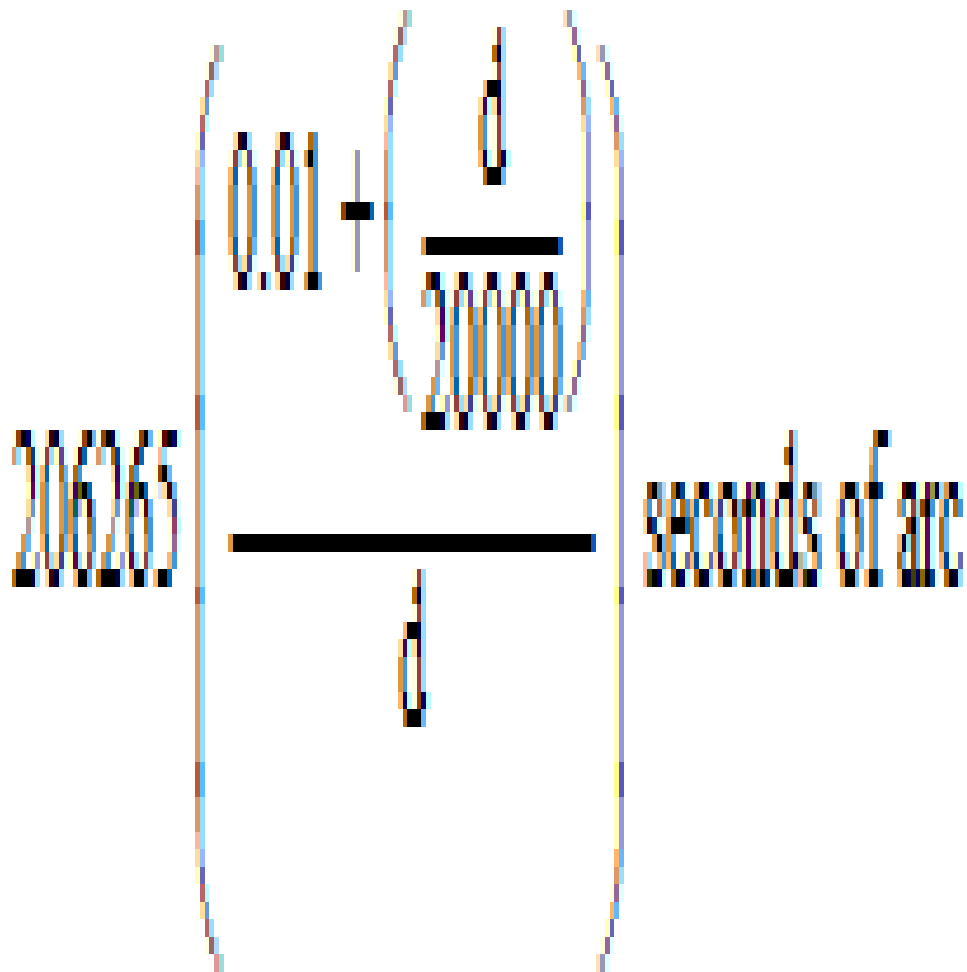
Type 6 (Non Urban Type)



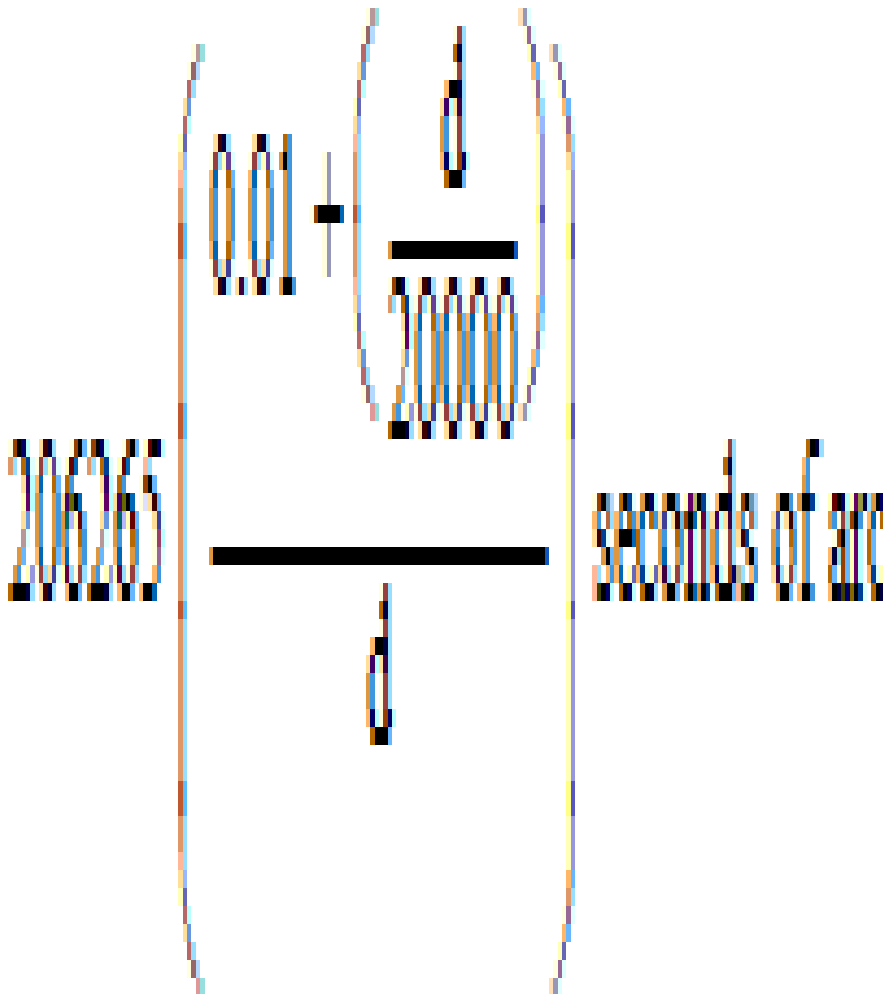
Type 7 (Feno Spike with Cover Box)



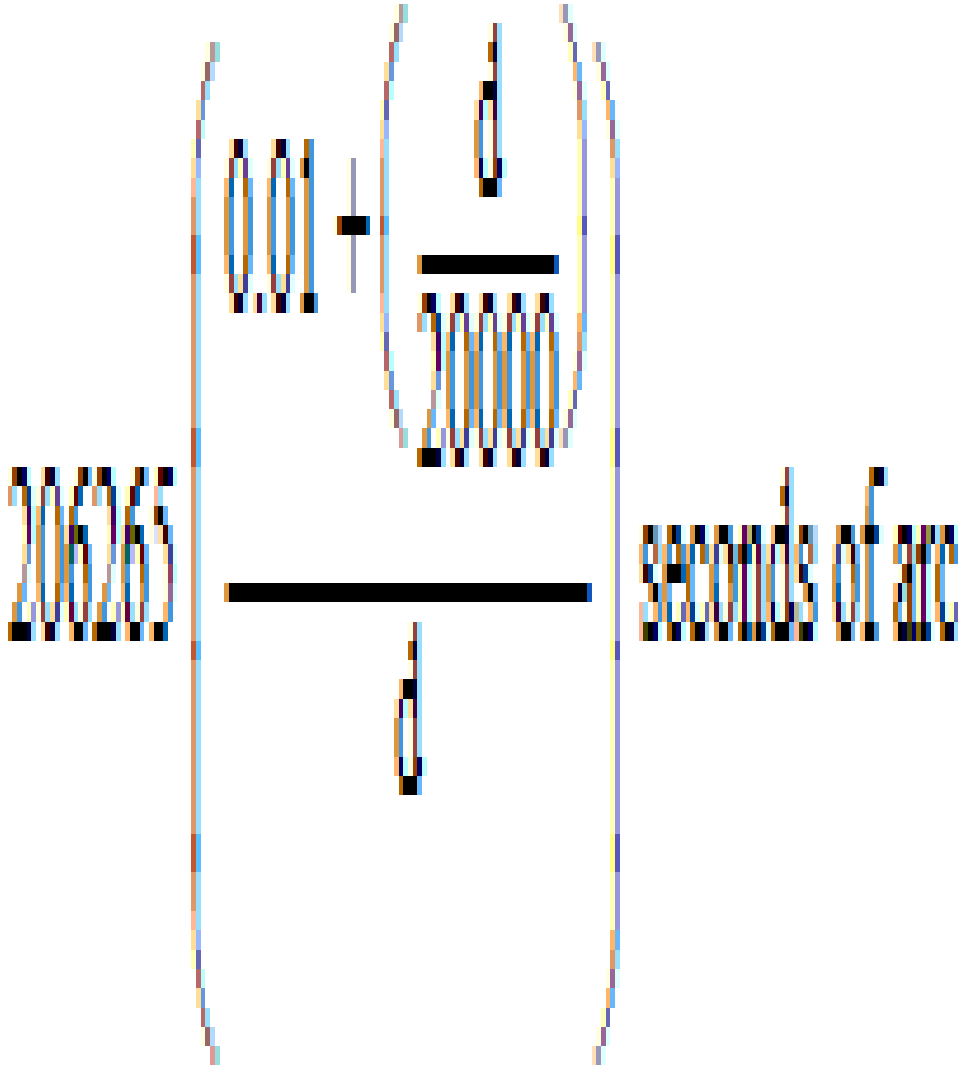
Type 8 (D.W.R. “C-Type” Mark)



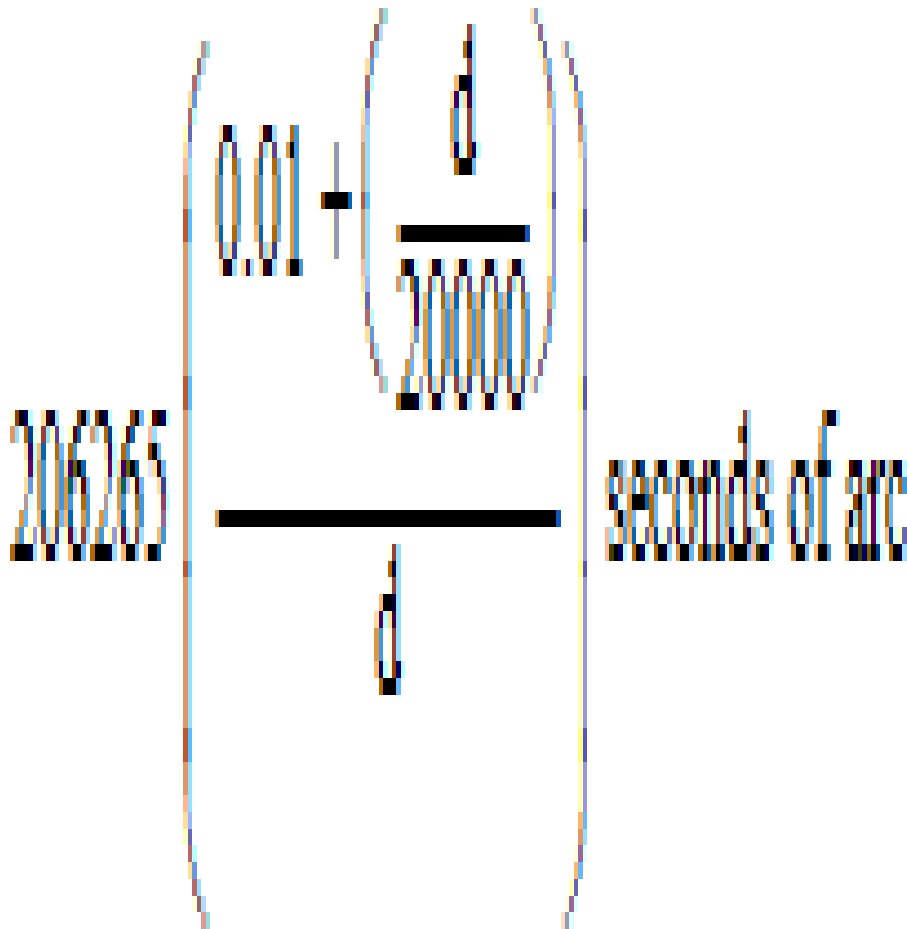
Type 9 (Trigonometrical Station)



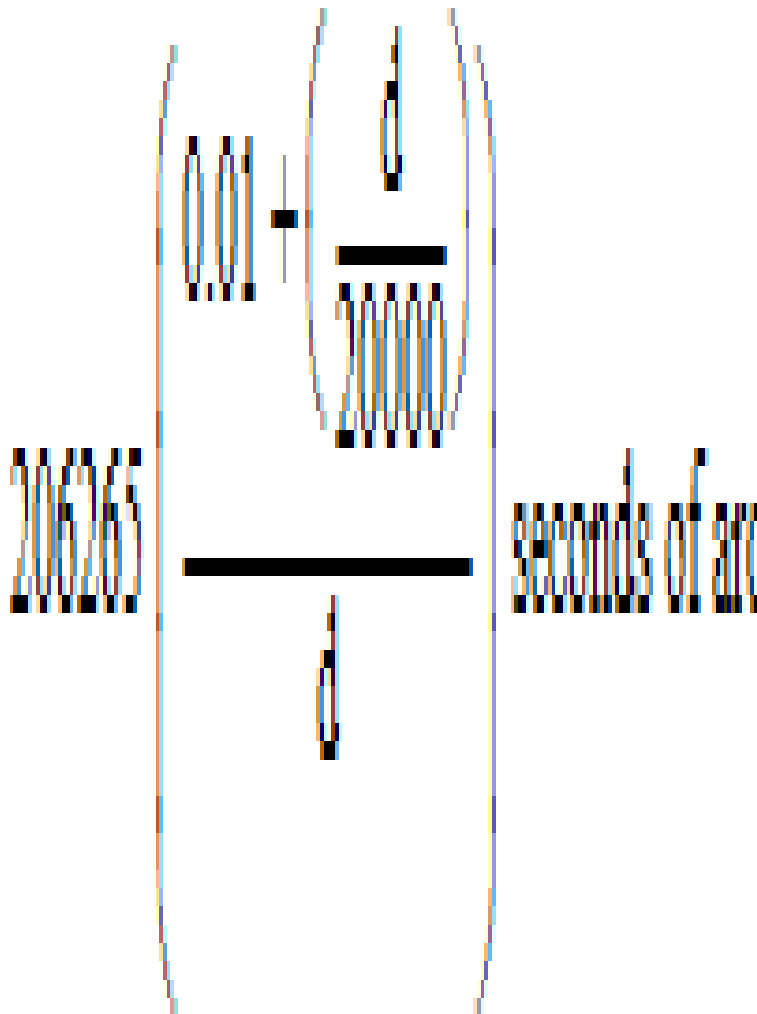
Type 10 (Rooftop Pillar)



Type 11 (Tier 2 CORS Pillar)



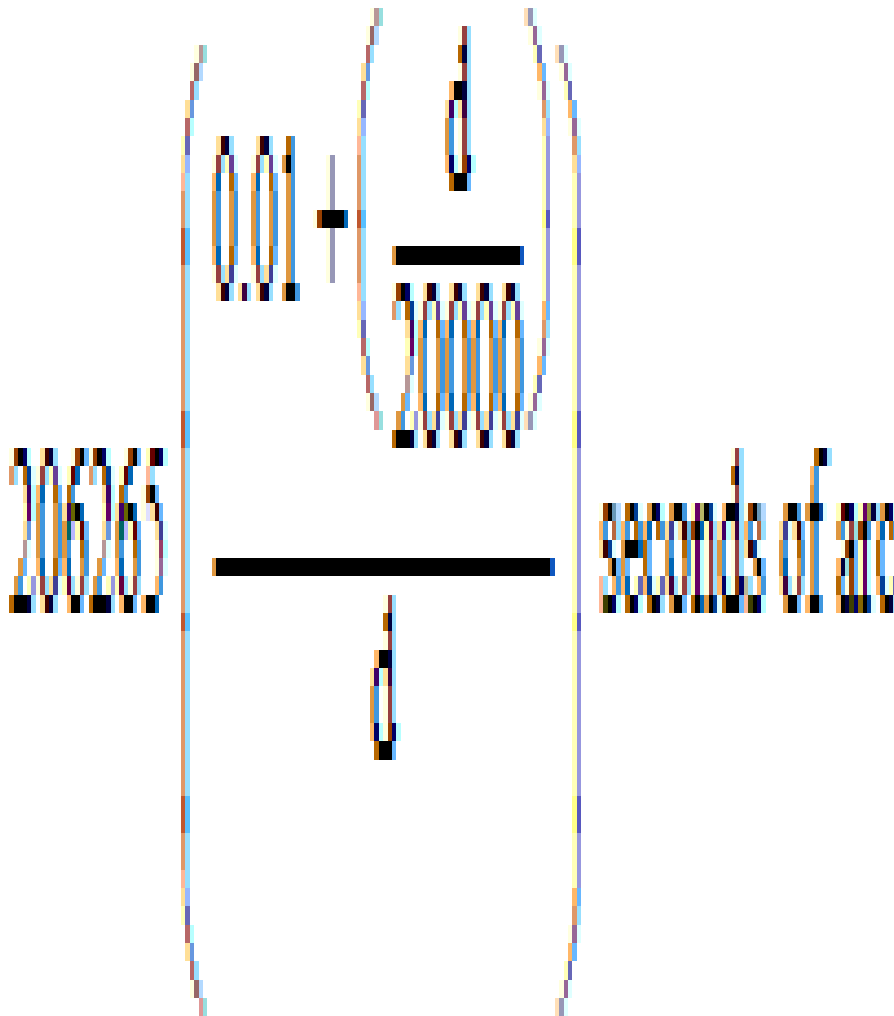
Type 12 (Tier 3 CORS Pillar—Freestanding)



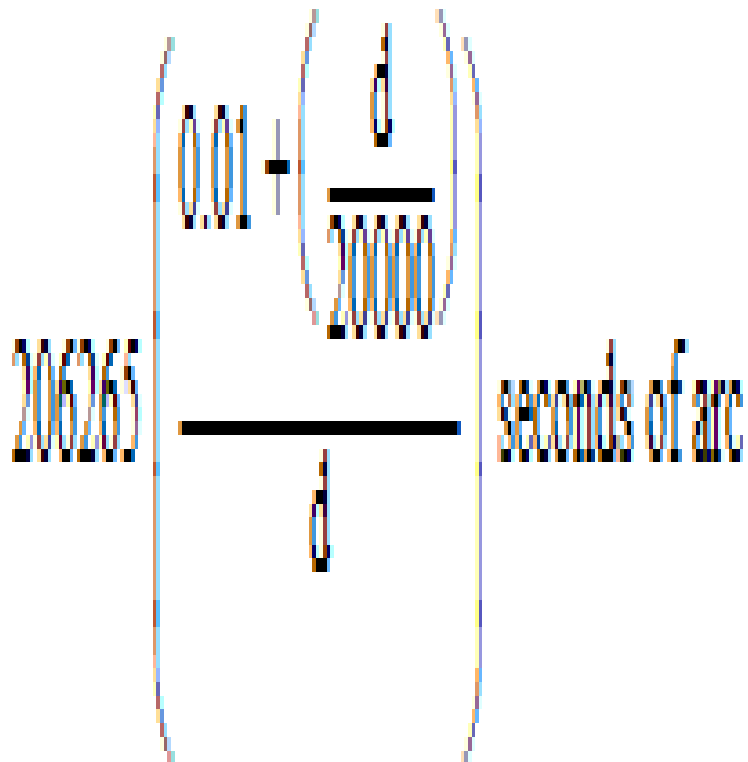
Type 13 (Tier 3 CORS Pillar—Wall mounted, no eaves)

$$206265 \left(0.01 + \frac{0}{200000} \right) \frac{0}{0} \text{ seconds of arc}$$

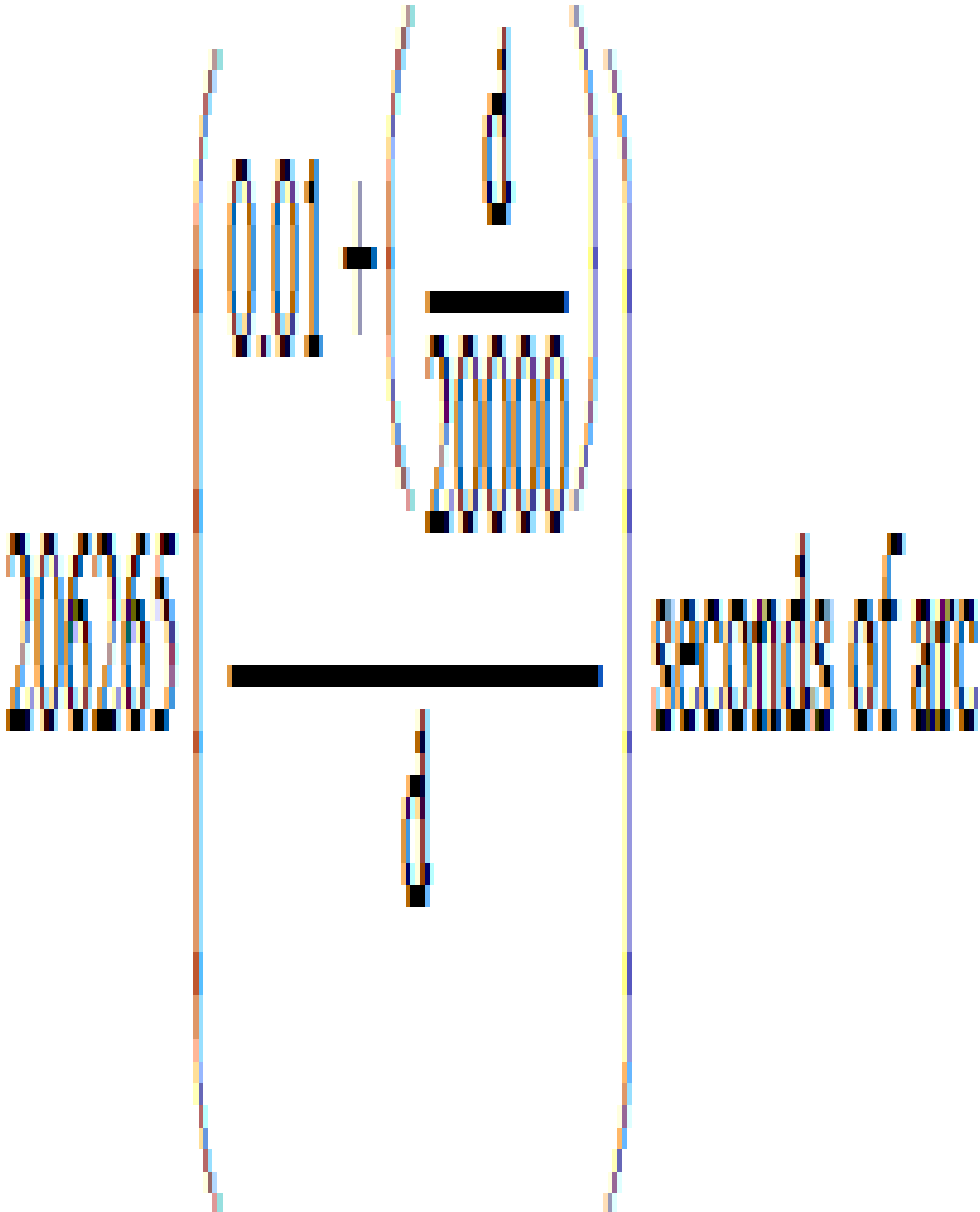
Type 14 (Tier 3 CORS Pillar—Wall mounted)



Type 15 (SSM Urban)

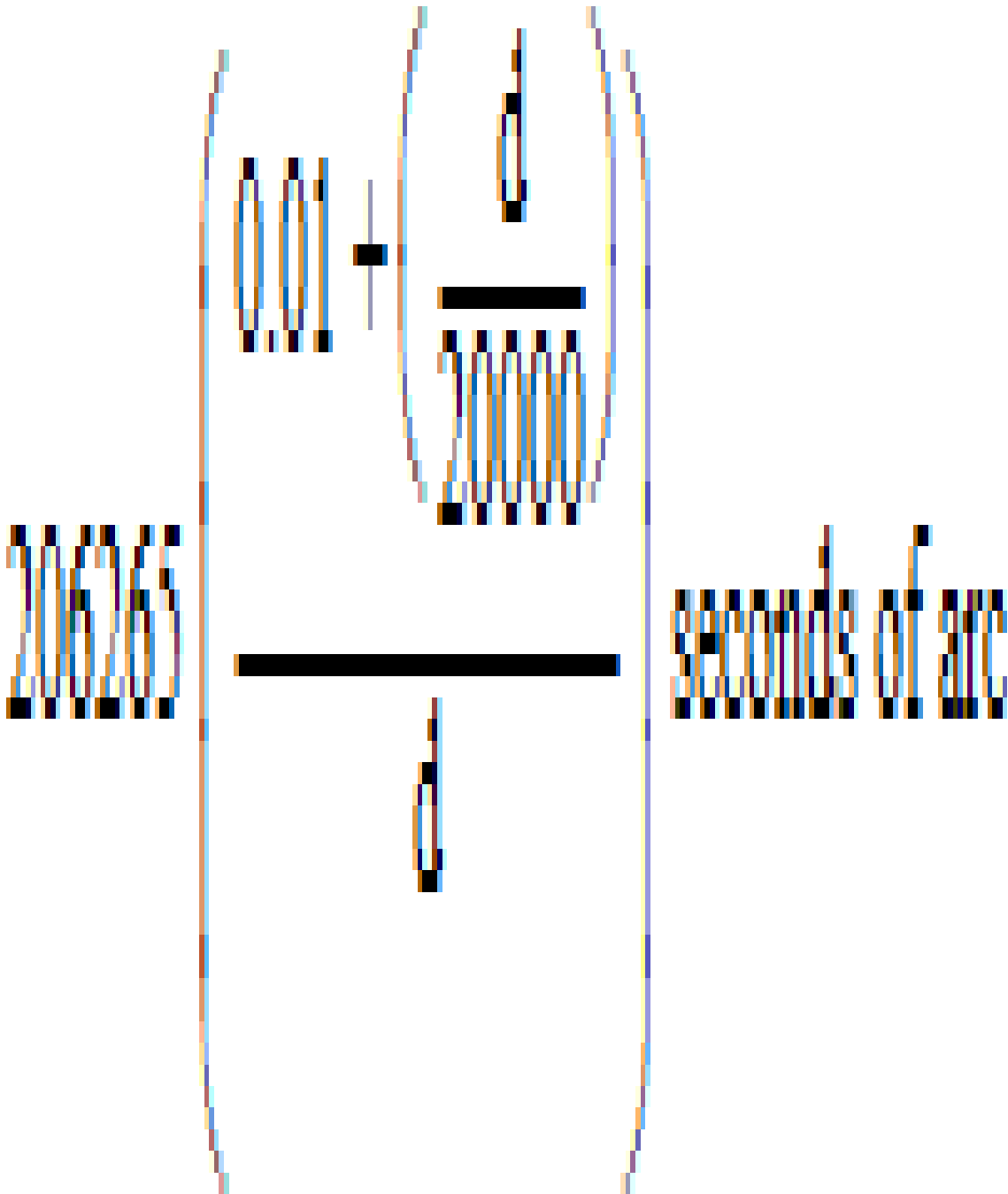


Type 16 (State Survey Mark)



Schedule 5 Conventional signs and symbols

(Clause 67)



Schedule 6 Forms

(Clauses 72 (2), 88 (1) and 89)

Form 1 Survey certificate

(*Surveying and Spatial Information Regulation 2017*—Clause 72)

I, [insert name] of [insert address or firm name], a surveyor registered under the *Surveying and Spatial Information Act 2002*, certify that—

- *(a) the land shown in this plan was surveyed in accordance with the *Surveying and Spatial Information Regulation 2017*, is accurate and the survey was completed on [insert date of completion of survey], or
- *(b) the part of the land shown in this plan (*being/*excluding **...) was surveyed in accordance with the *Surveying and Spatial Information Regulation 2017*, the part surveyed is accurate and the survey was completed on [insert date of completion of survey] and the part not surveyed was compiled in accordance with that Regulation, or
- *(c) the land shown in this plan was compiled in accordance with the *Surveying and Spatial Information Regulation 2017*.

Datum line—

Type: *Urban/*Rural

The terrain is *Level-Undulating/*Steep-Mountainous

Signature—

Dated—

Surveyor Identification No—

Surveyor registered under
the *Surveying and Spatial Information Act 2002*

* Strike out inappropriate words.

** Specify the land actually surveyed or specify any land shown in the plan that is not the subject of the survey.

Form 2 Certificate as to survey not requiring strict accuracy

(*Surveying and Spatial Information Regulation 2017*—Clause 72)

I, [insert name] of [insert address], a surveyor registered under the *Surveying and Spatial Information Act 2002*, certify that the survey represented in this plan (or sketch) was made in accordance with clause 9 of the *Surveying and Spatial Information Regulation 2017* and the survey was completed on [insert date of completion of survey] and [is/is not]* a survey to be lodged with a public authority as referred to in that clause.

Signature—

Dated—

Surveyor Identification No—

Surveyor registered under
the *Surveying and Spatial Information Act 2002*

* Strike out inappropriate words.

Form 3 Notice of entry

(*Surveying and Spatial Information Regulation 2017*—Clause 88)

To the occupier of: [insert reference to land proposed to be entered]

I, [insert name] of [insert address], in my capacity as [insert capacity of person concerned, such as “a surveyor” or “an authorised person”], give notice under section 19 of the *Surveying and Spatial Information Act 2002* that I

intend to enter the land referred to above on: *[insert dates of proposed entry]* together with my assistants for purposes relating to the making of a survey.

Signature—

Dated—

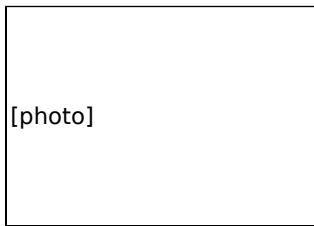
Surveyor Identification No—

Surveyor registered under
the *Surveying and Spatial Information Act 2002*

Form 4 Certificate of authority

(Surveying and Spatial Information Regulation 2017—Clause 89)

Board of Surveying and Spatial Information



[photo]

I certify that—
[name of person]
Identification number—
is *[insert capacity of cardholder, such as “a surveyor” or “an authorised person”]* and is authorised to exercise the powers of entry conferred by Part 4 of the *Surveying and Spatial Information Act 2002*

Date of issue
[DD/MM/YY]

Surveyor-General

Schedule 7 Fees and deposits

(Clauses 38 (2) (b) and 87)

Part 1 Fees and deposits

Item	Type of fee or deposit	Fee or deposit (in fee units)
1	Application to sit for Board examination	3.3
2	Application to register in a recognised professional training agreement	0.77
3	Relodgment of application to register in a recognised professional training agreement	0.36
4	Variation of application to register in a recognised professional training agreement	0.36
5	Furnishing of recognised professional training agreement report	2.55
6	Refurnishing of recognised professional training agreement report	1.27
7	Final interview (recognised professional training agreement report)	2.55
8	Application for granting of registration	0.77

9	Application for restoration of registration	4.2
10	Application for replacement of certificate of registration	0.77
11	Registration administration fee—registration in NSW only	4.79 or, in the case of registration as both a land surveyor and mining surveyor, 6.28
12	Registration administration fee—joint registration in NSW and the ACT	6.28 or, in the case of registration as both a land surveyor and mining surveyor, 7.77
13	Registration administration fee—mutual recognition	4.2
14	Extract from register of surveyors (per entry)	0.04
15	Application for certificate of authority	1.01
16	Deposit payable for deferred placement of survey marks	9.64, or 3.2 per survey mark, whichever is the greater
17	Application for Board’s determination that a person’s abilities and experience qualify the person to be a surveyor’s assistant	1.01
18	Application to be a student of surveying or surveyor’s assistant	1.01

Part 2 Adjustment of fees and deposits for inflation

1 Definitions

In this Part—

CPI number means the Consumer Price Index (All Groups Index) for Sydney published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in the latest published series of that index.

financial year means a period of 12 months commencing on 1 July.

2 Calculation of fee unit for purposes of Regulation

(1) For the purposes of this Schedule, a **fee unit** is—

- (a) in the financial year 2019-20—\$100, and
- (b) in each subsequent financial year—the amount calculated as follows—

$$206265 \left(\frac{0.01 + \left(\frac{d}{20000} \right)}{d} \right) \text{ seconds of arc}$$

where—

A is the CPI number for the March quarter in the financial year immediately preceding the financial year for which the amount is calculated.

B is the CPI number for the March quarter of 2019.

Note—

115.1 is the CPI number for the March quarter of 2019.

- (2) The amount of a fee unit is to be rounded to the nearest cent (and an amount of 0.5 cent is to be rounded down).
- (3) However, if the amount of a fee unit calculated for any financial year is less than the amount that applied for the previous financial year, then the amount for that previous financial year applies instead.

Editorial note—

Fee unit amount calculated under this clause—

Financial year	Fee unit amount
2020-21	\$102.00
2021-22	\$103.00
2022-23	\$107.47
2023-24	\$115.29
2024-25	\$119.63

3 Rounding of fee and deposit amounts

The amount of a fee or deposit calculated by reference to a fee unit is to be rounded to the nearest dollar (and an amount of 50 cents is to be rounded down).

4 Notice of indexed fees and deposits

- (1) As soon as practicable after the CPI number for the March quarter is first published by the Australian Statistician, the Surveyor-General is required to—
 - (a) notify the Parliamentary Counsel of the amount of the fee unit for the next financial year so that notice of that amount can be published on the NSW legislation website, and
 - (b) give public notice on an appropriate government website of the actual amounts of the fees and deposits applying in each financial year resulting from the application of the amount of a fee unit calculated under this Part.
- (2) This Part operates to change an amount of a fee or deposit that is calculated by reference to a fee unit and that change is not dependent on the notification or other

notice required by this clause.