

## Rules and Directions for the Guidance of Surveyors.

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In order to meet requirements that have developed since the publication of the "Rules and Directions" in 1916, the following amendments in the Clauses detailed hereunder, have become necessary and are now issued for the guidance of surveyors:—

*Clause 54.*—Experience has shown that the provisions of this Clause are not entirely applicable to Grazing Farms and Homesteads. Add—

(c) In the survey of Grazing Farms and Homesteads fences specified under (a) should be traversed only and suitable fence posts adopted as corners. The straight lines joining these fence posts should be computed and adopted as the boundaries of the portions, care being taken that the distance of the fence from the computed boundary nowhere exceeds 50 links.

The fence posts so adopted are to be marked with a broad arrow, and, if no tree is available, with the portion number also. Pointer pegs must be aligned and driven at some convenient distance—such as 20 links—from the post and noted in the field book (*see Clause 65*).

It is impressed upon surveyors that these pointer pegs enable a corner to be reinstated easily and quickly, even if the strain of the wire has pulled the post out of the perpendicular. Where it is found upon examination that they have been omitted, the deficiency will be made good at the surveyor's expense.

*Clause 103.*—Partly amended by the following addition:—

Town section corners are to be truncated and marked as follows:—

At the intersection of the lines forming the corner, an iron rod is to be driven as directed in *Clause 106*. Twenty-five links along the lines from this rod, three by two hardwood pegs, eighteen inches long, are to be carefully aligned, driven fourteen inches into the ground, and lock-spitted. These corner pegs are to be marked with the section and allotment numbers, cut into the wood—the former in Roman numerals and facing the street; the latter in Arabic numerals and facing the allotment.

*Clause 125.*—Cancelled. Substitute the following:—

At the crossings of watercourses where bridges or causeways are not already provided, it is desirable to increase the width of all roads less than three chains wide by diverging lines, and thus provide more scope for choice of cuttings, &c. When a road ends at or crosses a watercourse boundary, the part of the watercourse within the road should be traversed.

*Clause 140.*—Substitute the word "posts" for "pegs" in the third line.