THE LAND SURVEYORS ACT

NOTICES
(*under section 3(1) (b)*)

(*Omitted*)

REGULATIONS
(*under section 5*)

The Land Surveyors (Apprentices) Regulations, 1957 — L.N. 215/57

REGULATIONS
(*under section 43*)

The Land Surveyors Regulations, 1971 — L.N. 153/71
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[The inclusion of this page is authorized by L.N. 1/2006]

THE LAND SURVEYORS ACT

REGULATIONS
(under section 5)

THE LAND SURVEYORS (APPRENTICES) REGULATIONS, 1957

(Made by the Governor in Council on the 16th day of September, 1957) L.N. 215/57

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Land Surveyors (Apprentices) Regulations, 1957.

2. In these Regulations "apprentice" has the meaning assigned to it by section 2 of the Act.

3. The number of apprentices which the Director of Surveys may have indentured to him shall be forty.

[The inclusion of this page is authorized by L.N. 4/1976]

THE LAND SURVEYORS ACT

REGULATIONS
(under section 43)

THE LAND SURVEYORS REGULATIONS, 1971

(Made by the Land Surveyors Board, with the approval of the Minister on the 19th day of May, 1971)

[*1st June, 1971.*]

L.N. 153/71
Amd.:
L.N. 336/71
381/73
126/74
8/80
25A/90
50A/91

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Land Surveyors Regulations, 1971.

PART I

Preliminary

2. In these Regulations—

"approved tape" means any metal tape or band approved by the Director of Surveys;

"deposited plan" means any plan of any building estate, or other area laid out or intended to be laid out in lots, deposited with the Registrar of Titles;

"examination in local law" means the examination referred to in paragraph (i) of the proviso to section 3 (1) of the Act;

"field notes" means bearings and distances of traverse lines, offsets and boundary lines obtained from measurements made in the field;

[The inclusion of this page is authorized by L.N. 24/1994]

"key plan" means any plan of any land which is being divided into lots but for which there is not a deposited plan;

Fifth Schedule.

"permanent mark" means any survey mark specified in the Fifth Schedule and erected in accordance with provisions of that Schedule;

"referenced corner mark" means three permanent marks one of which is erected at a corner of the area and the other two as far along the line as they can be visible from the permanent mark first referred to but in any case not more than three hundred feet apart;

"rural area" means any area other than an urban area;

"survey" means the taking of measurements and the setting of survey marks for the purpose of defining any boundary of land, but does not include—

(*a*) the bushing of lines between established survey marks; or

(*b*) a preliminary lay-out preparatory to a survey;

"urban area" means any area within the limits of the Corporate Area of Kingston and Saint Andrew as defined in the Kingston and Saint Andrew Corporation Act or any area within the limits of the towns listed in the First Schedule and delineated on the planometric map sheets of the Survey Department.

First Schedule.

PART II

Qualification of Surveyors

3.—(1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (2), no person shall enter into articles of indenture as a student surveyor unless that person has passed—

(*a*) the General Certificate of Education Examination at ordinary level in—

English Language, Elementary Mathematics, Additional Mathematics

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and one of the following—

Physics, Geography, Applied Mathematics, Physics with Chemistry, Geometrical and Mechanical Drawing and Elementary Surveying; or

(*b*) the School Certificate Examination with credit in the following subjects—

English Language, Elementary Mathematics

and a pass in—

Additional Mathematics

and at least one of the following subjects—

Physics, Geography, Elementary Surveying; or

(*c*) the Higher School Certificate Examination with
Pure Mathematics, and
Physics or Geography.

(2) Where the Chief Education Officer certifies that any examination is at least equivalent in standard to any of the examinations specified in paragraph (1), with the subjects specified as aforesaid and the like credits, any person passing such examination in such manner may be admitted to articles of indenture as a student surveyor.

(3) Articles of indenture for student surveyors shall be in one or other of the forms specified in the Second Schedule. Second Schedule.

4.—(1) The Board shall appoint—

(*a*) a secretary;

(*b*) such persons as they think fit to hold the final examination and any other examination prescribed by the Board:

Provided that no member of the Board shall be an examiner.

(2) The secretary and every examiner appointed under this regulation shall be paid such fee as may be approved by the Minister on the recommendation of the Board.

[The inclusion of this page is authorized by L.N. 70/1992]

Third Schedule.

5.—(1) The final examination shall consist of four parts and shall comprise the subjects specified in the Third Schedule.

(2) The examination in local law shall comprise the subjects specified in Part III of the Third Schedule.

6. The Board shall cause not less than two months' notice to be given, by advertisement in a daily newspaper and by publication in the *Gazette*, of the date, time, and place on and at which any final examination or the examination in local law or any other examination prescribed by the Board is to be held, as well as the final date for the receipt of entries for such examination.

7.—(1) Every person (hereinafter referred to as a "candidate") desirous of taking the final examination or the examination in local law or any other examination prescribed by the Board shall give not less than four weeks' notice in writing of his desire so to do.

(2) Every candidate shall forward with his entry for the final examination, the examination in local law or any other examination prescribed by the Board—

(*a*) an examination fee of two hundred and fifty dollars ($250);

(*b*) an affidavit from the surveyor to whom he is indentured, attached or an assistant, that he has satisfactorily served his term as a student surveyor; and

(*c*) an affidavit that he is of good character.

8.—(1) Any candidate who fails in any part of the final examination or any part of any other examination prescribed by the Board shall be required to take that part again.

(2) A fee of one hundred dollars ($100) shall be paid in respect of each part of an examination required to be taken pursuant to paragraph (1).

(3) The *viva voce* portion of the practical examination shall be held before the field work, and a candidate who fails the *viva voce* shall not be required to take the field work.

[The inclusion of this page is authorized by L.N. 70/1992]

(4) Any candidate who fails in more than one part of the final examination shall take the entire examination again:

Provided that, where a candidate satisfies the examiners in Part IV of the examination, he shall not be required to take that part again.

(5) Any candidate who fails the final examination or any part thereof may enter again for such examination or part thereof within three years of the date of his first entry, but not thereafter except with the permission of the Board.

9. Where a candidate satisfies the examiners in all parts of the examination or in such parts thereof as he may be required to take under these Regulations, the Board shall issue to him a certificate in the form specified in the Fourth Schedule. Fourth Schedule.

PART III

Administrative Provisions

10.—(1) Every surveyor shall submit any tape intended to be used by him in the practice of surveying to the Director of Surveys for inspection before his first use of such tape, and thereafter once in every twelve months, or at such shorter intervals as the Director may require.

(2) On first inspection, the Director of Surveys shall give to each tape an identifying number.

(3) Where any tape is submitted pursuant to paragraph (1), the Director of Surveys shall cause such tape to be checked by some person authorized by him and—

(*a*) where such tape is found to be accurate, approve of and return such tape to the surveyor with a certificate of accuracy; or

(*b*) where such tape is found to be inaccurate, condemn such tape.

(4) A tape shall be considered inaccurate, where there is an error of more than 0.02 feet in any 100-foot section.

11.—(1) The following fees shall be paid to the Survey Department for the checking of cadastral plans—

(*a*) for checking cadastral boundary plans—

(i) where the land does not exceed 2 hectares	...	$500.00;
(ii) where the land exceeds 2 hectares	...	$500.00 for the first two hectares plus $200.00 for each additional hectare or part thereof;

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(*b*) for checking subdivision plans—

(i) where the land surveyed contains no more than 30 lots	$400.00 per lot;
(ii) where the land surveyed contains more than 30 lots	$400.00 per lot for the first thirty lots surveyed plus $300.00 per lot for each lot surveyed in the excess of thirty lots;
(iii) for simultaneous checking of plans with the application for titles to the lots on the plan	$15,000.00 per lot.

(2) For the avoidance of any doubt, it is hereby declared that no discount on fees payable under paragraph (1) shall be allowed in respect of subdivision surveys.

(3) Where, because of the act or omission of a surveyor, a plan is returned to him for him to satisfy a particular requirement relating to the plan, any re-submission in connection with the same requirement shall be accompanied by a fee equivalent to ten *per centum* of the fee that would have been payable under paragraph (1) in respect of such plan or three hundred dollars, whichever is the greater.

(4) A plan returned for amendment shall be accompanied by traverse sheets and a list of all the requirements to be complied with regarding such plan.

(5) Where a certified plan has been amended and submitted for checking, a fee equivalent to fifty *per centum* of the fee that would have been payable under paragraph (1) in respect of such plan shall be payable but such fee shall not exceed five hundred dollars ($500.00).

PART IV
Technical Regulations

12. Linear measurements may be made with an approved tape in feet to at least the nearest decimal (tenth) of a foot, or by any other method approved by the Director of Surveys.

13. All theodolite readings shall be taken to at least the nearest minute of arc.

14. All compass bearings shall be read to at least the nearest fifteen minutes of arc.

15. Where boundaries are to be marked in the course of effecting a survey—

[The inclusion of this page is authorized by L.N. 1/2006]

(*a*) the surveyor shall be ultimately responsible for the setting of all survey marks;

(*b*) every boundary shall be marked in the most permanent manner practicable in the circumstances;

(*c*) permanent marks shall be of a type specified in the Fifth Schedule; Fifth Schedule.

(*d*) a permanent mark shall be placed at each change of bearing;

(*e*) where the distance between any two corners exceeds 600 feet, intermediate marks shall be erected at approximately every 600 feet, and such intermediate marks shall, where possible, be visible from the corner marks and from each other;

(*f*) where practicable, all boundary marks shall be placed on the boundary;

(*g*) where it is impracticable to place permanent marks on the boundary, the surveyor shall define such boundary by reference to any permanent marks included in the survey and placed as near as possible to the boundary;

(*h*) where a road adjoins any land to be surveyed in a rural area, permanent marks shall be placed at intervals of not more than 600 feet along the common boundary;

(*i*) where angles are measured by means of a theodolite—

(i) every station point shall be marked by a centre punch mark, cross, or tack; and

(ii) no permanent mark shall be placed by rectangular offset only, but the angle to the permanent mark shall be measured as accurately as the angle at any instrument station, and the exact points to which measurements are taken shall be shown;

(*j*) in compass surveys, all measurements shall be to the centre of any survey mark;

(*k*) all survey marks shall be placed as near vertical as is practicable and shall be fixed securely;

(*l*) where a corner is defined by a permanent building, no mark need be used;

(*m*) all property boundaries shall be marked with a permanent mark at each principal corner, and the following provisions shall apply, namely—

(i) where the survey is of less than ten acres of land, at least one of the principal corners shall be marked with a referenced corner mark;

(ii) where the survey is of at least ten acres of land but not more than twenty acres of land, two opposite principal corners shall each be marked with a referenced corner mark;

(iii) where the survey is of land exceeding twenty acres, there shall be a referenced corner mark at each principal corner and a permanent mark at approximately every interval of six hundred feet along the boundary;

(*n*) not more than 50% of the permanent marks used on a compass survey and not more than 25% of the permanent marks used on a theodolite survey shall be hardwood posts;

(*o*) no principal corner shall be marked with a hardwood post;

(*p*) hardwood posts shall not be used for referenced corner marks;

(*q*) except where a single lot is being cut out of a large parcel of land, every subdivision shall be tied to the Island Framework Survey or to a platform comprising three permanent marks that are suited to local conditions other than the marks specified in paragraphs (5) and (6) of the Fifth Schedule.

Fifth Schedule.

16.—(1) Subject to any exemption granted by the Director of Surveys, every plan shall be self-checking and shall conform to the following standard of accuracy—

(*a*) theodolite surveys—

(i) linear closure ... ... 1 in 2,000
maximum total error ... ... 10 feet
angular error for urban surveys ... 30 seconds $1/\overline{N}$
angular error for rural surveys ... 1 minute $1/\overline{N}$
($\overline{N}$ represents the number of sides);

(ii) in addition, no distance between any two consecutive points in the traverse or boundary line shall have an error exceeding 1 in 2,000:

Provided that, in the case of lines of 200 feet or less, an error of 0.1 feet may be allowed;

(iii) the error in any single angle shall not exceed 2 minutes;

(iv) maximum total angular error for any one circuit—
urban ... ... 5 minutes
rural ... ... 10 minutes

(v) in any urban lot an error of 0.2 feet may be allowed in any one line where direct taping is impossible:

Provided that the total closure does not exceed 0.25 feet or 1 in 2,000 (whichever is the greater);

(*b*) compass surveys—

(i) linear closure ... ... 1 in 500
maximum total error ... ... 10 feet;

(ii) where the standard of accuracy specified in subparagraph (i) cannot be achieved, tie lines shall be run so that the error shown by each circuit does not exceed that specified as aforesaid;

(iii) the error in any one line shall not exceed 1 in 500 or 0.5 of a foot, whichever is less:

Provided that, in the case of a line 100 feet or less, an error of 0.2 feet may be allowed;

(iv) the error in any one angle deduced from any two bearings at a station shall not exceed 30 minutes;

(v) where a permanent mark is fixed by compass bearing, the distance of the mark from the compass shall not exceed 300 feet;

(*c*) the following errors may be allowed in respect of urban and rural areas—

(i) urban—for lots of ¼ acre or more—
for lots not exceeding ¼ acre, 1 in 1,000
where the closing error is greater than 1 in 2,000 — to the same ratio as the closing error;

(ii) rural—by theodolite — 1 in 1,000
by compass — 1 in 250.

(2) The Director of Surveys shall—

(*a*) lay down a standard line, at a convenient location, for the purpose of comparing compass readings;

(*b*) take monthly readings on such line with a particular compass kept by him for that purpose;

(*c*) keep a record of such readings,

and after the laying down as required by sub-paragraph (*a*) of a standard line—

(i) annual readings of its bearing shall be taken with every compass which is used for carrying out surveys, and the interval between any two such readings with that compass shall not exceed twelve months;

(ii) whenever a compass is used for carrying out a survey and a plan is prepared therefrom the last reading theretofore taken with the compass as required by sub-paragraph (i), together with the date of that reading, shall be noted on the plan.

17. All surveys in urban areas shall be done by means of a theodolite.

18. The bearings and the distances of the actual boundaries, and the bearings and distances of any traverses, together with offsets, shall be given on any survey plan:

Provided that in a rural area in the survey of land abutting on any public road, it shall be sufficient to give field notes of a centre-line traverse with offsets to the boundary.

19.—(1) Where any main or parochial road adjoins any land to be surveyed, the common boundary shall be shown on the plan, together with—

(*a*) such notes; and

(*b*) such traverse lines and offsets,

as may be necessary to enable such boundary to be established on the ground.

(2) Either the centre line of the constructed portion of the road or the boundary on the opposite side of such road shall be shown by offsets.

(3) Where the boundary of the road is fenced on both sides, the centre line of the constructed portion need not be shown.

20. Subject to the provisions of regulation 19, where a plan submitted for checking is accompanied by a scaled drawing showing boundaries, traverses and offsets, it shall not be necessary to show such traverses and offsets on such plan.

21.—(1) No offset longer than 33 feet shall be measured only by means of a tape.

(2) Such offset shall be measured by means of—

(*a*) theodolite and tape; or

(*b*) compass and tape,

in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations.

22. Where any survey is undertaken for the purpose of preparing a plan for use in connection with the transfer of a portion of land the title to which is registered by plan, the plan of the portion to be transferred shall be connected to a known corner or mark on the plan of the land as registered.

23. Where a surveyor opens old boundary lines of land in respect of which—

(*a*) there is an existing plan; and

(*b*) such plan is available for his scrutiny; or

(*c*) there are marks on the ground,

such surveyor shall not depart from the original lines shown in the existing plan or on the ground unless he shows upon the plan prepared by him the position of the original lines and states thereon the reason for departing from such original lines.

24. No surveyor shall move any boundary mark unless he—

(*a*) obtains the consent of all interested parties; and

(*b*) accurately records upon the plan prepared by him the position of the original boundary mark.

25. Where survey marks and lines on the ground differ from survey marks and lines appearing upon any existing plan which is available for his scrutiny, a surveyor shall show upon the plan prepared by him both sets of marks and lines, and shall state specifically which marks and lines have been adhered to, and his reasons for sc doing.

26. Initial bearings may be obtained by means of—

(*a*) east and west observation of sun or star;

(*b*) observation of Polaris;

(*c*) the Island Triangulation;

(*d*) gyro-compass;

(*e*) magnetic needle; or

(*f*) an adjoining survey the initial bearing of which was obtained by any of the methods specified in paragraphs (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) or (*e*).

27.—(1) Field notes of urban lots shall be given in feet and decimals of a foot, and may be written around the figure. Areas shall be given in square feet.

[The inclusion of this page is authorized by L.N. 4/1976]

(2) Field notes of all lands other than urban lots may be tabulated when they cannot be clearly written around the figure, and areas shall be given in acres, roods and perches.

(3) All bearings shall be given in degrees and minutes and between the cardinal directions.

(4) Boundary notes shall be written in black water proof ink; and traverse notes wherever they become necessary shall be written in red waterproof ink.

28.—(1) A plan of land in an urban area shall have shown thereon the width across the street to any existing kerb on either side, and the distance to any permanent mark which may help to locate the boundary; and such plan shall also show the distance to a well defined point on the nearest cross street.

(2) A plan ot a corner lot shall show ties to the opposite corners or intersection points of kerbs.

29. Where a stream or gully forms part of the boundary, field notes shall define the true boundary.

30.—(1) Field notes shall be given for every strip of land, such as a main or parochial or other public or reserved road, or railway, or canal passing through any land surveyed and such field notes shall be tied at both ends to defined points on the boundary.

(2) Where a strip of land as aforesaid does not exceed 75 feet in width, a traverse with offsets to the boundary may be accepted.

(3) Where such strip of land is traversed on both sides, the field notes of such traverses shall show cross ties at intervals of approximately 1,200 feet.

31.—(1) No plan shall be accepted by the Director of Surveys unless he is satisfied—

(*a*) that the survey complies with the standard of accuracy specified in regulation 16;

(*b*) that the plan is prepared in a form which conforms with the best professional standards; and

(*c*) that both survey and plan comply with all other requirements of these Regulations:

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Provided that the Director of Surveys, may, from time to time and in respect of particular circumstances, grant exemption from any or all such requirements.

(2) Every plan shall bear the signature of the surveyor who made the survey, and shall have inscribed thereon the following particulars—

(*a*) the name of the land represented in the plan and the parish in which such land is situated;

(*b*) where there is a certificate of title in respect of such land, the volume and folio of the Register Book in which such certificate of title is entered;

(*c*) the dates between which the survey was made;

(*d*) the make and number of any instrument and tape used in making such survey;

(*e*) subject to the provisions of regulation 18, the bearings and horizontal distances of the boundary lines of the land;

(*f*) the names of the persons served with notice of the survey and the names of those who appeared;

(*g*) the name of any person granting a waiver of notice and the date of such waiver;

(*h*) a statement whether there were any objections to the survey, and, if so, how the matter was determined;

(*i*) every boundary mark and the nature of the boundary; that is to say whether a wall, wire fence, growing stake, slip of dragon's blood, blazed tree, or other mark.

(3) Where a plan is compiled from the plans of former surveys, such plan shall be signed by the surveyor who compiles it, and shall show the specific parts of the survey made by the various sureyors, giving the names of such surveyors and the dates of such surveys:

Provided that where there are registered or certified plans in respect of such former surveys, it shall be sufficient to show the volume and folio of the Register Book in which such plan is registered, or the Survey Department examination number, as the case may be.

32. Every plan which is being submitted to be checked shall be accompanied by—

(*a*) traverse sheets in the form specified in the Sixth Schedule, with field notes in ink, and other calculations, including electronic computer calculations, relating to the survey; and Sixth Schedule.

(*b*) copies of any waivers of notice;

33. Where the Board considers it to be necessary or desirable, the chairman may require any surveyor to submit to him the original of any field book, notice of survey, written waiver or notice, notice of objection to the survey or notice of withdrawal of objection to the survey, and such surveyor shall forthwith comply with such requirement.

34.—(1) Any alteration of any entry in a field book shall be made by the surveyor by striking through the incorrect figures and adding the correct figures.

(2) Any alteration as aforesaid shall be initialled by the surveyor.

(3) No erasure shall be made in any field book.

35.—(1) Every plan shall be drawn in water proof ink, and shall be prepared on good paper of other stable material approved by the Director of Surveys, and shall conform to one or other of the sizes specified in the Seventh Schedule.

Seventh Schedule.

(2) Every plan shall have drawn thereon a suitable scale, not less than four inches or more than eight inches in length, indicating the scale to which the plan is plotted, and shall give the representative fraction.

(3) Every plan shall be drawn to an appropriate scale selected from the following—

(*a*) 10, 25, 50, 100, 200, 300, 400 or 500 feet to an inch; or

(*b*) 1/250, 1/1,250, 1/2,500, 1/5,000, 1/10,000,

or to such other scale as the Director of Surveys may approve in a particular case.

(4) Where a plan is made for the purpose of a transfer of land being part of land already registered by plan—

(*a*) notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (3), where the scale of the registered plan is suitable for the new plan, such new plan shall be made to the same scale as the registered plan;

(*b*) where the scale of the registered plan is not suitable for the new plan, such new plan shall be made to a scale selected from the scales specified in paragraph (3) and representing some simple even multiple of the scale of the registered plan, or to the nearest scale applicable in the case of old plans represented in chains.

(5) Conventional signs shall be used as specified in the Eighth Schedule.

Eighth Schedule.

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(6) Every plan shall show the meridian to which the survey is referred.

(7) The names of all adjoining lands as well as the names and addresses of the owners thereof (where these are obtainable) shall be written against their proper boundaries on the plan, together with the volume and folio of any registered title.

(8) Where the names and addresses of the owners of adjoining lands are not obtainable, the surveyor shall so note on the plan, and shall state the names and addresses of the occupiers, if any, of such lands.

(9) All boundary lines shall be drawn in black ink, and the plan shall be coloured by a faint red wash or shall have a narrow red border.

(10) No colour on any plan shall be so dark as to obscure any traverse lines or marks or to create any doubt as to the exact position of the boundary, whether such boundary be the centre of a stream or river, or a party-wall, or whatever the case may be.

(11) Where traverse lines (not on a boundary) are shown on a plan, such lines shall be in red ink, and shall not conflict with the true boundary.

(12) All encroachments shall be shown in green.

(13) A plan of an urban lot shall show clearly the nature of the boundary (that is to say, whether it is a party-wall or otherwise) and shall leave no doubt as to the position of the true boundary.

(14) Any permanent building on the land surveyed, situated within ten feet of the boundary, and of such a nature as to be of assistance in identifying the boundary, shall be shown on the plan.

(15) All points on the boundary set by bearings and distances at which the direction of the boundary changes, and all traverse stations, where such stations are shown, shall be circled and distinctly shown on the plan in the appropriate colour.

(16) Every plan shall—

(*a*) state the nearest places of importance to and from which any road leads;

(*b*) give such other information as suffices to identify any particular road; and

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(*c*) where possible, give letters or numbers of main or parochial road.

(17) Every plan shall be presented in a good state of preservation with all lines and writing legible.

36.—(1) Every plan for deposit shall be drawn on good quality durable drawing paper, or on other stable material.

(2) Every plan for deposit shall have—

(*a*) field notes in respect of outer boundaries;

(*b*) field notes in respect of the boundaries of each separate block;

(*c*) the area of each lot;

(*d*) the bearing and distance of each subivision line; and

(*e*) such other information as may be necessary to enable a separate plan complete with field notes to be prepared in respect of each lot from the deposited plan.

(3) The lots comprised in any plan for deposit shall be identified by means of a series of numbers or letters, or by both such numbers and letters, and, so far as is practicable, such numbers or letters shall be consecutive.

(4) Where the lots comprised in any plan for deposit are not laid out on the ground, the surveyor shall so state on the plan, and shall border in red on the plan only the block boundaries.

(5) No plan shall be made for the transfer of any lot comprised in any deposited plan unless the lot intended to be transferred has been laid out on the ground.

(6) Every transfer of any lot comprised in any deposited plan which has not previously been laid out on the ground shall be accompanied either—

(*a*) by a diagram of an actual survey of the lot which shows sufficient detail to enable the lot to be marked on the deposited plan; or

(*b*) by a certificate from a surveyor to the effect that he has laid out the lot on the ground to the exact dimensions and in the position shown on the deposited plan.

(7) Every deposited plan, the lots comprised in which have been laid out on the ground, shall show all corner or other marks and such notes as may be necessary to enable a plan of any particular lot to be made therefrom.

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(8) Where any plan of any particular lot is made from any deposited plan in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (7), such plan may be attached to the document of transfer of such lot if the Registrar of Titles is satisfied that at the time of the application for transfer the lot was marked on the ground.

37.—(1) Where land is being subdivided into lots, the Director of Surveys may require from the subdivider a key plan of such land.

(2) A key plan shall not be used for purposes of a transfer of any land or for an application to bring any land under the operation of the Registration of Titles Act.

38. Traverse sheets shall be in the form specified in the Sixth Schedule, and other calculations shall be made on sheets of the same size. Sixth Schedule.

39.—(1) Subsequent to the certifying of any plan by the Director of Surveys, any amendment to any field notes in connection with such plan shall be made only by drawing a line through the incorrect note in such manner that the note remains decipherable, and by writing the correct note above or near to the note so struck out.

(2) Any amendment made pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be initialled and dated by the surveyor.

PART V
Miscellaneous

40.—(1) Where a notice of survey is required to be served, such notice shall be in the form specified in the Ninth Schedule, and such service shall be effected— Ninth Schedule.

(*a*) by personal service by the surveyor or his agent; or

(*b*) by prepaid registered post; or

(*c*) where the owner or occupier of the adjoining land cannot be found, by causing the notice to be—

(i) affixed to some conspicuous object on such land; or

(ii) exhibited at the nearest post office.

(2) Where a notice of survey is served by prepaid registered post, such notice shall be deemed to be properly addressed if it is addressed to the last known place of abode of the person to be served.

41. A waiver of notice of survey shall be in the form specified in the Tenth Schedule. Tenth Schedule.

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Eleventh Schedule.

42. Notice of objection to survey and of withdrawal of objection to survey shall be in the form specified in the Eleventh Schedule.

Twelfth Schedule.

43. A surveyor's warrant shall be in the form specified in the Twelfth Schedule and shall have affixed thereto a photograph of the surveyor.

Thirteenth Schedule.

44. The Board shall issue to a surveyor a certificate of identity in the form specified in the Thirteenth Schedule.

Fourteenth Schedule.

45. The fees specified in the Fourteenth Schedule shall be the minimum fees which a surveyor is entitled to recover.

46. Any case for which provision is not made in these Regulations shall be referred to the Board for decision.

FIRST SCHEDULE (Regulation 2)

URBAN AREAS

The areas included in the Island Mapping Series scales 1:1250 and 1:2500 of the following cities and towns—

Kingston
Montego Bay
Spanish Town
Black River
Falmouth
Lucea
Mandeville
Morant Bay
Port Antonio
Port Maria
Savanna-la-Mar
St. Ann's Bay
May Pen
Brown's Town
Ocho Rios
Porus
Santa Cruz
Buff Bay
Highgate
Annotto Bay
Linstead
Christiana
Spaldings
Chapelton
Negril Development Area

and all other areas where industrial, commercial or residential development comprises more than 50 lots.

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SECOND SCHEDULE (Regulation 3(3))

FORM A THE LAND SURVEYORS ACT

Articles of Indentureship to a Commissioned Land Surveyor.

THIS INDENTURE made the.....day of.....

19..... between .....of

.....in the parish of.....

(hereinafter called "the student") of the FIRST PART and.....

.....of.....in the

parish of.....

(hereinafter referred to as the parent (or guardian)) of the SECOND PART

and ..... of .....

Commissioned Land Surveyor (hereinafter called "the Surveyor") of the THIRD PART

WITNESSETH as follows—

1. The student being duly qualified so to do (as is testified by the certificate of the Director of Surveys endorsed in the folding of these presents) of his own free will binds himself student
or pupil to the Surveyor to be taught and instructed in the profession of a surveyor for the term of four years from the date hereof.

2. The student convenants with the Surveyor under penalty of the cancellation of these articles as follows—

(*a*) that he will during the said term well and truly serve the Surveyor as student in the profession of a surveyor carried on by him

at .....in the

parish of.....or at any other place or places where the Surveyor may at any time during the said term carry on the same;

(*b*) that he will diligently attend to the business and concerns of the Surveyor and obey and execute the lawful and reasonable commands of the Surveyor and not depart or absent himself from the service or employ of the Surveyor at any time during the said term without his consent, but will at all times during the said term serve the Surveyor truly, honestly and diligently;

(*c*) that he will not cancel, obliterate, spoil, destroy, waste, embezzle, spend or make away with any of the notes, papers, writings, money, stamps, instruments or property of the Surveyor;

(*d*) that he will in all respects acquit and demean himself as an honest and faithful student ought to do.

3. The parent (or guardian) convenants with the Surveyor that the student will faithfully perform each and every the covenants set out in clause 2 hereof and that if the student shall fail or neglect to perform each and every the covenants set out in clause 2 the parent (or guardian) will indemnify the Surveyor against all loss, damage or legal liability which he may incur consequent upon the said neglect or failure of the student.

[The inclusion of this page is authorized by L.N. 4/1976]

4. In consideration of the premimum of $500 paid to the Surveyor by the student (the receipt whereof the Surveyor hereby acknowledges) the Surveyor covenants with the student—

(*a*) that he will accept and take the student for the said term of four years as his student;

(*b*) that he will according to the best of his power, skill and knowledge instruct the student or cause him to be instructed in the profession of a surveyor and in all things incidental thereto in such manner as he now practises or at any time hereafter during the said term shall practise the same;

(*c*) that at the expiration of the said term he will use his best endeavour to cause and procure the student to be examined and commissioned as a Land Surveyor provided the student shall have duly and diligently served his said intended indentureship and shall have passed all such examinations as students to Surveyors are required to pass before receiving a commission.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first herein-before written.

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED by
the abovenamed.....
.....in the presence
of.....

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED by
the abovenamed.....
.....in the presence
of.....

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED by
the abovenamed.....
.....in the presence
of.....

WITNESSES PROBATE TO BE ATTACHED

FORM B THE LAND SURVEYORS ACT

Articles of Indentureship to the Director of Surveys.

THIS INDENTURE made the.....day of.....

19 .....between.....

of .....

in the parish of.....

(hereinafter called "the Student") of the FIRST PART and

.....of .....

.....in the parish of.....

(hereinafter referred to as the parent (or guardian)) of the SECOND PART

and.....

Director of Surveys (hereinafter called "the Surveyor") of the THIRD PART WITNESSETH as follows—

1. The Student being duly qualified so to do (as is testified by the certificate of the Director of Surveys endorsed in the folding of these presents) of his own free will binds himself student or pupil to the Surveyor to be taught and instructed in the profession of a surveyor for the term of four years from the date hereof.

2. The Student covenants with the Surveyor under penalty of the cancellation of these articles as follows—

(*a*) that he will during the said term well and truly serve the Surveyor as a student in the profession of a surveyor carried on by him

at .....

in the parish of.....or at any other place or places where the Surveyor may at any time during the said term carry on the same;

(*b*) that he will diligently attend to the business and concerns of the Surveyor and not depart or absent himself from the service or employ of the Surveyor at any time during the said term without his consent but will at all times during the said term serve the Surveyor truly, honestly and diligently;

(*c*) that he will not cancel, obliterate, spoil, destroy, waste, embezzle, spend or make away with any of the notes, papers, writings, money, stamps, instruments or property of the Surveyor;

(*d*) that he will in all respects acquit and demean himself as an honest and faithful student ought to do;

(*e*) and the Student hereby firmly binds himself to serve the Surveyor faithfully for a period of two years after having completed his period of articleship and in default of such service to pay to the Surveyor the sum of Four Thousand Dollars ($4,000.00).

3. The parent (or guardian) covenants with the Surveyor that the Student will faithfully perform each and every the covenants set out in clause 2 hereof and that if the Student shall fail or neglect to perform each and every the covenants set out in clause 2 the parent (or guardian) will indemnify the Surveyor against all loss, damage or legal liability which he may incur consequent upon the said neglect or failure of the Student.

[The inclusion of this page is authorized by L.N. 4/1976]

4. The Surveyor covenants with the Student—

(*a*) that he will accept and take the Student for the said term of four years as his student;

(*b*) that he will according to the best of his power, skill and knowledge instruct the Student or cause him to be instructed in the profession of a surveyor and in all things incidental thereto in such manner as he now practises or at any time hereafter during the said term shall practise the same;

(*c*) that at the expiration of the said term he will use his best endeavours to cause and procure the Student to be examined and commissioned as a Land Surveyor provided the Student shall have duly and diligently served his said intended indentureship and shall have passed all such examinations as students to surveyors are required to pass before receiving a commission.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first herein-before written.

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED by

the abovenamed.....

in the presence of.....

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED by

the abovenamed.....

in the presence of.....

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED by

the abovenamed.....

in the presence of.....

WITNESSES PROBATE TO BE ATTACHED

THIRD SCHEDULE (Regulation 5)

SYLLABUS LAND SURVEYORS' EXAMINATION CADASTRAL AND ENGINEERING SURVEYING

PART 1

PAPER A

The principles and practice of chain surveying for plans of small open areas, private estates and buildings, chains, tapes, rods, optical squares, clinometers (including the Abney Level but excluding the Indian Clinometer): choice of stations and chain lines; circumvention of obstacles; chaining on slopes; making and interpreting entries in field books, plotting from field books; sources of error; permissible errors.

2. The principles and practice of simple spirit levelling; knowledge of the simpler types of levels (dumpy and tilting) and staffs; sections of levels; spot levels; stadia readings; making and interpreting entries in field books, reduction of field observation; plotting of sections and spot levels; interpolation of large scale contours; simple sources of error; permissible errors.

3. Determination of areas in British and metric units by graphical methods, excluding the use of the planimeter.

4. The interpretation of topography on large and small scale maps; conventional signs; methods of depicting relief; routing problems; problems in intervisibility, slopes and gradients road locations.

5. The compass: use of the prismatic compass; the correction to magnetic north for annual variation; the relation of magnetic north to grid north and true north; simple problems involving intersection and resection.

6. Map scales; representative fractions; construction of scales including diagonal scales.

7. Candidates will be expected to have sufficient knowledge of grid reference systems to use a gridded map.

8. Instruments: The construction, use and adjustment of the sextant. Optical and mechanical principles; adjustment and employment of modern vernier and micrometer theodolites and levels; general principles, adjustment and employment of glass-arc theodolites; relative precision of these instruments.

9. The principles and practice of traversing; including surface taping; steel tapes in catenary for minor traverses; precautions against gross errors; sources of errors, of observation; accuracies attainable; computation including simple methods of adjustment.

10. Calculation of areas and volumes; including trapezoidal rule Simpson's rule, the planimeter, and the computing scale; calculation of areas from co-ordinates; the average area, end area, and prismoidal rules for the calculation of volumes; relative merits of the methods.

11. Setting out works, estates and new townships; layout of minor traverse or triangulation control, including simple bases; setting out roads and railways including transition curves; precautions against gross errors and mistakes. Setting out of engineering works and buildings, excluding works underground, by instrumental methods.

12. Plane-table surveys at topographic scales; the alidade (including telescopic alidades), Indian clinometer and trough compass, including all users' adjustments; the plotting of grids, graticules and control points and the mounting of plane-table sheets; plane-table triangulation, traverse; detail surveying and contour plotting; sources of error; accuracies attainable.

PART IIA

13. Principles and practice of surveying for cadastral purposes: minor triangulation and traverse nets for cadastral surveys, including connection to major framework surveys, and astronomical control of azimuth; establishment and re-establishment of beacons and boundaries; subdivision of lots; precautions against errors and mistakes; methods of revision of large scale plans by ground survey. Principles and practice of town planning; Computations connected with subdivision. Writing of technical descriptions.

14. The principles and practice of simple tachometry (including self-reducing tachometers): the anellactice lens; use of the internal focussing telescope; sources of error; accuracy attainable and limitations of the method. Derivation of formula for stadia and subtense.

15. Sub-tense methods for traversing and base-measurement, levelling and contouring from spot levels; layout of networks; calculation of networks including simple methods of adjustment; problems involving cutting and embankment, including estimation of earth work. Advanced curve problems.

16. Hydrographic surveying of rivers and inland lakes, excluding the flow and discharge of rivers.

17. Control of plane-table and air surveys at topographic scales; minor triangulation; intersection and resection by direct and semigraphic methods; computation in plane rectangular co-ordinates and simple methods of adjustment; trigonometrical and aneroid heights; heights from vertical angles and air-photo plot distances; identification of ground control on air-photographs; sources of error; accuracies attainable.

[The inclusion of this page is authorized by L.N. 4/1976]

18. Compilation and fair-drawing of topographic maps; compilation of plane-table and air-photo materials into standard map sheets; knowledge of common conventional signs and methods of depicting relief; fair-drawing of multi-coloured maps for reproduction.

19. Vertical air photography: a general knowledge of the designs and working of an automatic film camera: the main requirements from photographic lenses; choice of lens and flying heights; calculation of time intervals and separation of flight lines; topographical interpretation of air photographs.

20. Elementary geometry of the vertical and near-vertical air photograph; calculation of nominal photo-scale; geometrical basis of the radial-line method together with the errors due to small tilts and small variations of ground height; the relation between ground height and parallax for vertical photographs; knowledge of the qualitative effect of small tilts on heights from parallax measurements.

21. A knowledge of the principles and use of elementary plotting aids; simple stereoscopes with and without magnification; parallax bars; slotted template equipment; simple rectifiers; anaglyphs.

22. Topographical mapping from near-vertical air photographs; the graphical and slotted template radial line methods; interpolation of spotheights between height control with the parallax bar; interpolation of contours between dense height control; revision of topographical maps. Identification of ground control on air photographs.

23. Photography and map reproduction: general knowledge of the elementary photographic processes used in air photography; general knowledge of map reproduction by photo-lithography.

PART IIB

24. Elementary field astronomy; mean apparent and sidereal time; the observation and calculation of latitudes, longitudes and azimuths from the sun or star by simple field methods including position line methods, and the method of equal altitudes, but excluding Talcot latitudes, and meridian transits for time; the effect of small errors in time, altitude and latitude on the computed results; host conditions for observation; the use of the Star Almanac for Land Surveyors (standard for this examination); wireless time signals; general knowledge of the use of full (i.e. half-second) chrometers and chronographs.
The use of Polaris tables for latitude and azimuth.

25. The spheroid: the conception of the gecid and reference spheroid; definitions of geodetic and astronomic latitudes and longitudes, and of the principal radii of curvature; spherical excess; Legendre's Theorem and the solution of triangles with sides up to 40 Km. in length; Convergence of the meridian.

26. Map projections: representation of the sphere on the plane; scale and scale error; distortion of angle and area; including the (t-T) correction; orthomorphic (conformal) projection; a knowledge of transformation formulae for the Cassini Lambert Conical Orthomorphic; and Transverse Mercator (Gauss Conformal) for the sphere; the comparative uses of these projections.

27. Field procedure for geodetic surveys; reconnaissance, beaconing and observation for geodetic triangulation and base lines; the construction of permanent trigonometrical stations; layout and observation of precise levelling nets, the construction of permanent bench marks and the crossing of wide rivers; tide poles and the establishment of survey levelling datums; accuracies attainable with modern equipment and methods. Precise traversing.

28. Errors: The classification and nature of errors of observation the normal (Gaussian) frequency distribution; standard error and probable error of a single observation and of the arithmetic mean of several observations; rules for the combination of independent errors. (Least square methods are excluded).

[The inclusion of this page is authorized by L.N. 4/1976]

PART III

Land Law I

1. The sources and administration of the law through courts and specialist tribunals. Legal personality, the legal profession Arbitration as an alternative to litigation.

2. The nature and classification of interests in land; the fee simple, the terms of years, the licence for occupation and use, adverse possession, easements, mortgages, restrictive covenants, co-ownership and trusts, riparian interests, agricultural, commercial and residential tenancies. Merits and demerits of freehold and leasehold tenures.

3. An outline of customary and statutory land law in Jamaica.

4. Outline knowledge of rural and urban systems, structure of land proprietorship, the nature and import of property rights held by the individual, the community, the local authority and the state.

5. The law and practice of conveyancing; conveyancing by private deed; registration of land charges, of deeds of title, succession and devolution.

6. An introduction to land registration. An outline of the English and Torrens system of registration of title.

Land Law II

1. Land Regisration: Initial compilation of a register of title; the state land grant system; systematic or sporadic adjudication or settlement of existing interests in land; conversion from a deeds register.

2. Benefits of land registration. Factors making the introduction of land registration both advisable and practical; labour, time and cost factors; selection of survey techniques. The debate over fixed or general boundaries. Administrative problems of decentralization. Degree of compulsion; publicity of the register.

3. An understanding of the character and working feature of the English, Torrens and Jamaican system of Land Registration. Functions of the cadastral plan; functions of the register, parcel referencing systems, mutations in boundaries and title, personal or proprietorship indexes, searches, assurance fund, overriding interests, consequences of prescription and limitation, operation under conditions of co-ownership and multiple ownership of undivided shares, strata titles, absolute, qualified, possessory and prescriptive titles, degree of security provided.

4. Objectives and weakness of land registration in developed and developing societies. Problems encountered in the introduction and maintenance of registry systems, the economic, social, fiscal and administrative benefits including the role of adjudication and registration in the assimilation of customary and statutory systems of law, and the use of a land register as a base for a data bank in land use planning.

5. The policy, law and procedure relating to the compulsory acquisition of land including authorization procedure, nature and effect of notice to treat, power of entry. Reconciliation of private and public objectives.

6. A study of the Land Surveyors Act and Regulations and the Laws of Jamaica that affect the land surveyor including:

The Beach Control Act
The Conveyancing Act
The Dividing Fences Act
The Facilities for Title Act
The Forest Act
The Kingston Improvements Act
The Land Acquisition Act

[The inclusion of this page is authorized by L.N. 125/1981]

The Land Authorities Act
The Land Clauses Act
The Local Improvements Act
The Land Valuation Act
The Limitation of Actions Act
The Main Roads Act
The Mining Act
The National Trust Act
The Parochial Roads Act
The Quit Rents Act
The Registration (Strata Titles) Act
The Restrictive Covenants (Discharge of Modification) Act
The Town and Country Planning Act
The Urban Development Corporation Act

and any other Act affecting the practice of surveying that comes into operation in the future.

PART IV

(A) *Viva Voce*: Designed to test the candidate's alertness, powers of expression as well as his practical knowledge of surveying.

Candidates will be given a number of simple questions set out on paper and these will be answered orally in the presence of the panel of examiners.

(B) *Practical Surveying*: Candidates will be required to make a detailed large scale survey and prepare a plan (with contours) of an area not exceeding 10 acres; and to make astronomical observation for azimuth, time and latitude.

Marks will be given for accuracy, neatness, lay-out, lettering and use of conventional signs.

FOURTH SCHEDULE (Regulation 9)

THE LAND SURVEYORS ACT

Certificate

WHEREAS..... of ..... a student surveyor within the meaning of the Land Surveyors Act has passed his final examination:

NOW THEREFORE I,..... .....Chairman of the Land Surveyors Board, do hereby certify that the said..... .....is qualified to receive a commission as a Land Surveyor.

Dated at.....this..... day of.....19.....

Chairman,
Land Surveyors Board

[The inclusion of this page is authorized by L.N. 125/1981]

FIFTH SCHEDULE (Regulation 15)

PERMANENT MARKS

For Theodolite Surveys and Compass Surveys Marks of the following types should be used

(1) A concrete monument conforming to any of the following specifications:

All monuments to be made of good quality concrete and to the following dimensions:—

A truncated pyramid:—

4 inches square at the top 8 inches square at the bottom 1 foot 6 inches high, with ⅜ inch round bar through the centre, protruding approximately ½ inch at the top, with an iron spike not less than 4 inches long.

A truncated pyramid:—

2 inches square at the top 3 inches square at the bottom 2 feet high with ½ inch round bar through the centre and protruding approximately ½ inch from the top, or with an iron spike not less than 4 inches long.

A truncated pyramid:—

6 inches square at the top 8 inches square at the bottom 12 inches high, with an iron spike protruding approximately ½ inch from the top.

A truncated pyramid:—

6 inches square at the top 8 inches square at the bottom 12 inches high, with brass disc let in at the top.

A Rectangular Concrete Post:—

2½ inches square by 2 feet long with ½ inch round bar through the centre, protruding approximately ½ inch at the end.

(2) An iron bar not less than ½ inch in cross section and not less than 24 inches in length.

(3) An iron pipe not less than 24 inches long and not less than ½ inch in diameter filled either with cement or with a hardwood plug flush with the top of the pipe and with a tack to mark the station.

(4) A well-defined mark set in or on solid rock or concrete or spike cemented in solid rock or concrete.

(5) Any post of recognized hardwood not less than 18 inches long or less than 3 inches in diameter where same shall be set in the ground and not less than 2 feet 6 inches long or 3 inches in diameter where same shall be erected on the ground and supported by a cairn or stones.

(6) A spike driven into a tree trunk root, post, spur or stump which has been marked by three chops—the spike being placed in the middle chop.

[The inclusion of this page is authorized by L.N. 70/1992]

SIXTH SCHEDULE (Regulation 38)

TRAVERSE SHEET

Computed by.....

Survey of..... Field Book No.... Area..... Checked by.....

..... Page..... Date of Survey.... Make and No. of Instrument.....

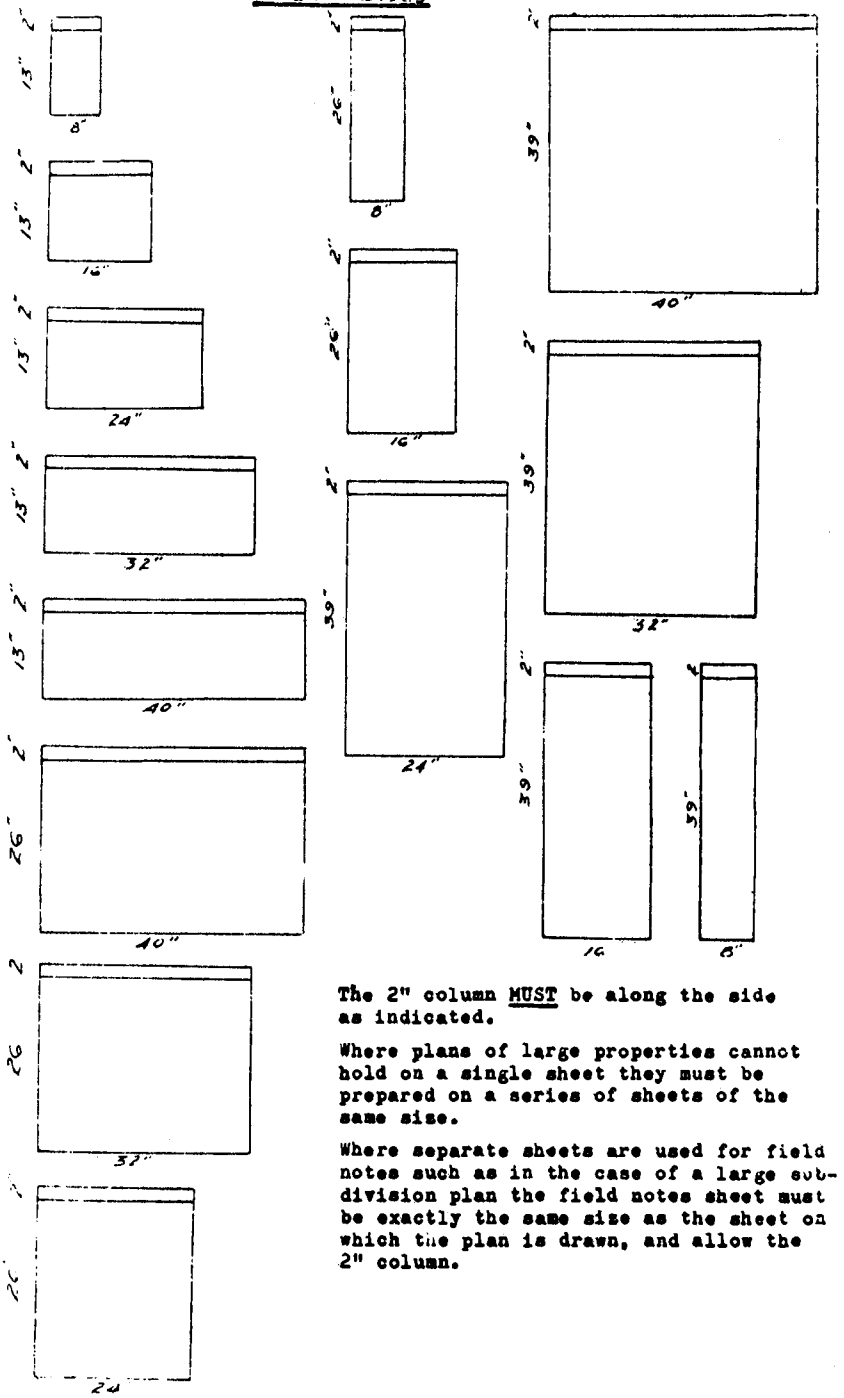
Exam. No..... Parish..... Plan of..... Surveyor..... Make and S. D. No. of Tape.....

Station	Mean Obs'd Hor. Angles (Traverse)	Corr.	Balanced Hor. Angles (Traverse)	Mean Obs'd Hor. Angles (Offsets)	Trav. or offset Fr. To	Azimuth or Bearing	Distances	Latitude		Departure		Co-ordinates		Double Longitude	Double Products
							Feet	North	South	East	West	Latitude	Departure		

[The inclusion of this page is authorized by L.N. 70/1992]

SEVENTH SCHEDULE (Regulation 35(1))

Plan Sizes



The 2" column MUST be along the side as indicated.

Where plans of large properties cannot hold on a single sheet they must be prepared on a series of sheets of the same size.

Where separate sheets are used for field notes such as in the case of a large subdivision plan the field notes sheet must be exactly the same size as the sheet on which the plan is drawn, and allow the 2" column.

[The inclusion of this page is authorized by L.N. 67/1982]

EIGHTH SCHEDULE (Regulation 35(5))

CONVENTIONAL SIGNS FOR CADASTRAL PLANS

Sheet

BOUNDARIES

County

Parish

District

Property

BUILDINGS

Stone, Brick or Concrete

Wood, Mud or Corrugated Iron

Verandah or Open Buildings

Bamboo, Grass, Thatch etc.

FENCES, WALLS Etc

Wire Fences — W.F

Corrugated Iron — C.I.

Iron Railings — I.R

Wooden Fence — W.F

Brick or Stone Wall (Masonry) — Masonry

Stone Wall (Dry Rubble) — D.R.

Bank and Fence — Bank and W.F

Bank and Hedge — Bank H.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

Rivers (Showing direction of flow)

Streams (Also Rivers when width is unplottable)

Streams and Gullies sometimes dry

High Water Mark of Ordinary Tides — H.W.M.

CANALS AND DRAINS

Irrigation Canal

Cement or other masonry Drain (Showing direction of flow) — C.D.

Earth Drain (Ditto) — E.D.

Bridges over Roads, Rivers Etc.

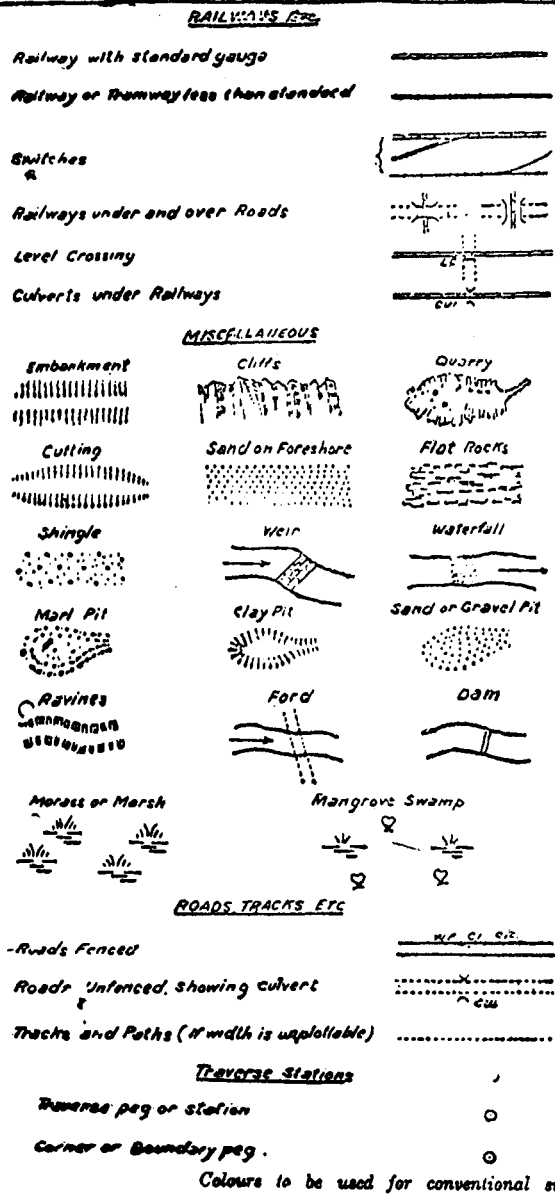
Colours to be used for conventional signs

Rivers, streams and canals, together with the arrow indicating the direction of flow will be in blue
and a light wash inserted when the river or canal is shown by a double line.
The line of high water mark and the abbreviation H.W.M. will also be shown in black.
Roads will be coloured with a light wash of yellow ochre.
All other detail will be drawn in black.

[The inclusion of this page is authorized by L.N. 67/1982]

CONVENTIONAL SIGNS FOR CADASTRAL PLANS

Sheet 2.



Colours to be used for conventional signs.

Rivers streams and canals, together with the arrow indicating the direction of flow. will be in blue

and a light wash inserted when the river or canal is shown by a double line.

Roads will be coloured with a light wash of yellow ochre

The signs for morass and mangrove swamps will be in blue, except the mangrove tree sign shown

thus X which will be in black.

Traverse Pegs and Station, when not forming part of a boundary line, will be in red.

All other detail will be drawn in black.

[The inclusion of this page is authorized by L.N. 67/1982]

NINTH SCHEDULE (Regulation 40(1))

THE LAND SURVEYORS ACT

Surveyor's Notice

I hereby give notice that I am instructed by.....

.....to survey that parcel of land situated in the parish of.....and known by the name of.....

.....which adjoins lands said to belong to you or to be in your possession, and that I shall commence to survey the same on

.....the.....day of.....

19.....between the hours of.....of the clock commencing.....at which time and place you are required to attend by yourself or agent, as you may think fit, and in the meantime I shall make such traverses as I may deem requisite.

You must bring all diagrams and other papers referring to your land in order to protect your interest therein.

Dated this.....day of.....19.....

.....

Surveyor

.....

Address

TENTH SCHEDULE (Regulation 41

THE LAND SURVEYORS ACT

Waiver of Notice of Survey

I,..... of

.....do hereby waive notice of survey in respect of the survey of.....

.....in the parish of.....

by .....Commissioned Land Surveyor at the instance of.....

.....

Signature

.....

Date

.....

Witness

[The inclusion of this page is authorized by L.N. 67/1982]

ELEVENTH SCHEDULE (Regulation 42)

THE LAND SURVEYORS ACT

Objection to Survey

I,.....do hereby object to the survey of land known as..... in the parish of.....by..... .....Commissioned Land Surveyor at the instance of.....for the following reasons:—

.....

.....
Signature of Objector

.....
Date

.....
Witness

Withdrawal of Objection to Survey

I,.....do hereby withdraw the objection to the survey of lands known as..... in the parish of.....which I made on .....

.....
Signature

.....
Date

.....
Witness

TWELFTH SCHEDULE (Regulation 43)

THE LAND SURVEYORS ACT

Surveyor's Warrant

A Surveyor's Warrant must have photograph affixed for identification.

Mr..... of .....

....., Jamaica whose photograph is affixed hereto IS HEREBY AUTHORIZED, under section 26 of the Land Surveyors Act, to enter upon any land situated in the Island of Jamaica for the purpose of making reconnaissance in relation to his duties and functions as a surveyor, and for so doing.

THIS IS HIS WARRANT.

.....

Director of Surveys

.....

Date

THIRTEENTH SCHEDULE (Regulation 44)

THE LAND SURVEYORS ACT

Certificate of Identity

Certificate of Identity must have photograph affixed for identification.

Certificate to be as follows:

This is to certify that Mr..... whose photograph and signature are affixed hereto, is a Commissioned Land Surveyor under the Land Surveyors Act, and is authorized to enter upon any land for the purpose of carrying out surveys in accordance with section 26 of the said Act.

.....

Chairman—Land Surveyor's Board

FOURTEENTH SCHEDULE (Regulation 45)

LAND SURVEYORS' ASSOCIATION OF JAMAICA

Minimum Scale of Fees

Rural Surveys

1. *Single Plots*	
Under ¼ acre	$20.00
¼ acre and under ½ acre	$25.00
½ acre to 1 acre	$30.00
1 acre to 25 acres	$30.00 for the first acre plus $4.00 per acre (or part thereof) thereafter.

Over 25 acres $126.00 for the 1st 25 acres plus $3.00 per acre (or part thereof) thereafter.

[The inclusion of this page is authorized by L.N. 4/1976]

For Theodolite Surveys Increase the above by 100%

2. *Urban and Town Surveys*

Apply fees for rural surveys as minimum charge plus 1% of market valuation up to the first $4,000 plus .25% of the residue.

N.B.—Urban and town surveys will in most cases be by Theodolite Survey to conform with the regulations.

3. *Old Boundary Lines*

For opening old boundary lines by Compass, the charge shall be $25 plus $3 per hundred feet and $1.50 per hundred foot for traversing where this is necessary.

By Theodolite Survey $25 plus $6 per hundred foot and $3 per hundred foot for traversing where this is necessary.

4. *Day Rates*

$90 per day or part thereof.

5. *Supplying Field Parties*

$110 per 8 hour day or $15 per hour with a minimum charge of 4 hours.

6. *Sub-Division Surveys*

(*a*) For sub-division requiring contour plan in accordance with the Local Improvements Act, the fee shall be as applicable under paragraph 8.

(*b*) Design of sub-division, preparation of plans in accordance with Local Improvements Act for submission to the local authorities $20 per lot, up to ten lots; the next 40 lots at $15 per lot.
Over 50 lots by arrangement with client.

(*c*) For preparing typical cross sections and longitudinal sections from a contour plan, including estimates $6 per hundred foot.

(*d*) For setting roadways in accordance with design, and preparations of longitudinal section $8.50 per hundred foot (not including cross sections).

(*e*) Surveying and pegging lots, preparation of sub-division plan for Titles purposes—apply rates as under rural or urban as the case may be.

(*f*) Surveying and preparing sub-division plan for titles purpose where lots are not pegged on earth 60% of (*e*) above.

(*g*) Pegging of lots from a sub-division plan 60% of (*e*) above.

(*h*) Any additional surveys, e.g. setting of manholes or kerb and channels by arrangement with client.

7. *Identification of Lots*

Residential lots up to ¼ acre $12
Residential lots over ¼ acre and not exceeding 1 acre $16
Over 1 acre—by arrangement with client
Commercial lots under ¼ acre $25.

8. *Topographical and Engineering Surveys*

Survey for 5ft. contours or heights at 100ft. Int. $35 per acre.	For contours in open country

Survey for 2ft. contours or heights at 50ft. Int. $60 per acre	and on easy slopes.
Survey for 1ft. contours or heights at 20 ft. " $100 per acre	

For lots less than 1 acre apply 75% of the above rates.

Locating roads, preparing plan, sections, estimates (earthworks)—6% of the estimated cost.

Where other details are required—by arrangement with client.

Taking levels and preparing profile $4 per hundred foot. (Finished work).

For attending on a client by appointment in an advisory capacity, charge day rates. Flying levels by arrangement with client.

N.B. All the above fees are exclusive of labour, travelling, cost of permanent marks, the cost of checking plans and prints for local authority.

Travelling shall be 20c per mile each way.

[The inclusion of this page is authorized by L.N. 4/1976]