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Title

PART I PRELIMINARY

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Land Survey Regulations.

2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires-

Interpretation

"angle", when used in relation to a figure on a diagram or general plan, means the value of the interior angle within a closed figure made by the intersection of two contiguous straight boundary lines of such figure, or by the intersection of a straight boundary line with a theoretical line joining consecutive beacons of the figure between which the boundary is curvilinear or by the intersection of two such contiguous theoretical lines;

"arc of observation" means two successive rounds of horizontal observations taken in opposite directions to each other with the telescope reversed for the second round;

"figure of regular shape" means a rectangle, a right-angled triangle, or a right-angled trapezium, whether or not one or more of its corners is cut off by a right-angled triangle;

"left bank of a river" means that bank of the river which is on the left side of the watercourse when facing downstream;

"middle of river" means the line midway between the right and left banks;

"the Act" means the Land Survey Act;

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"parent diagram" means the diagram of a parent parcel of land;

"parent parcel" means a parcel of land which is subdivided or a portion of which is subject to easement rights;

"original diagram" means the registered diagram of a parcel of land which is to be superseded by a new diagram for the purposes of rectification or consolidation of title;

"registered diagram" means the diagram to which the current registered title of a parcel of land relates;

"Registry" means the Registry of Deeds established under the Lands and Cap. 185 Deeds Registry Act;

"right bank of a river" means the bank of the river which is on the right side of the watercourse when facing downstream;

"side" when used in relation to a figure on a diagram, general plan or deed plan, means the length of a straight boundary line represented thereon, or the length of a theoretical line joining consecutive beacons between which the boundary is curvilinear;

"subdivision" means a portion of a parcel of land, which parcel of land is represented on a general plan or diagram deposited with the Surveyor-General;

"trigonometrical station" means any station established in the systematic geodetic survey of Zambia;

3. Every licence to practise as a land surveyor issued by the Board in accordance with the provisions of section *nine* of the Act shall be in the form set forth in the First Schedule.

Licence

4. Every land surveyor shall furnish the Surveyor-General with a permanent address in Zambia to which all correspondence despatched to him by mail is to be sent and shall promptly notify the Surveyor-General of any change of such postal address.

Notification of postal address

5. (1) The units of measure in all calculations and on all plans and diagrams shall be-

Units of measure and conversion factors

- (a) the metre for linear distances;
- (b) the hectare or square metre for areas;
- (c) sexagesimal measure for angles and angles of direction:

Provided that the Surveyor-General may authorise the use of English measure for any surveys commenced before the date of commencement of these Regulations and for a period of six months thereafter:

Provided further that diagrams approved before the date of commencement of these Regulations shall remain effective.

- (2) To convert from English feet to metres the conversion factor to be used will be-
- 1 English foot = 0.304799472 metre.
- **6.** Unless a land Surveyor and his client have agreed to other charges, the fees to be paid for surveys undertaken by a land surveyor shall be in accordance with the Second Schedule.

(As amended by S.I. No. 156 of 1976, No. 179 of 1982 and 182 of 1990)

7. Subject to the provisions of regulation 6, the Surveyor-General shall exercise all the functions of a taxing officer in relation to fees charged by a land surveyor under the tariff of fees prescribed in the Second Schedule.

Surveyor-General to be taxing officer

8. The fees of office to be paid to the Surveyor-General shall be in accordance with the Third Schedule.

Fees of office

PART II

CHECKING OF SURVEY WORK

- 9. The Surveyor-General may at any time depute a land surveyor to-
- (a) check in the field any survey made by another land surveyor under the Act or any information recorded in connection with such survey; or
- (b) test any surveying instrument or measuring bands used by another land surveyor; or
- (c) inspect and report upon the erection and maintenance of beacons in accordance with the provisions of the Act and these Regulations.

Surveyor-General may have field work checked. Cap. 188 Cap. 188 **10.** (1) (*a*) Whenever the Surveyor-General has reason to suspect that the accuracy of any survey is not within the limits prescribed in regulation 25, he may, in writing, call on the land surveyor responsible to admit or deny the suspected inaccuracy within a period of thirty days from the date of such writing.

Testing of doubtful surveys

(b) If the land surveyor admits the inaccuracy he shall, without delay, take the appropriate steps to rectify his error as required by paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section ten of the Act.

Cap. 188

- (c) If the land surveyor denies the inaccuracy he and the Surveyor-General may agree upon another land surveyor, who may be an officer of the Government, to be appointed to test the accuracy of the survey in question; should the Surveyor-General and the land surveyor fail so to agree, the Board shall appoint another land surveyor to test the survey.
- (d) The land surveyor whose survey is to be tested may be present at his own expense during the testing of the survey.
- (2) Should a land surveyor, when called upon by the Surveyor-General in pursuance of paragraph (*a*) of sub-regulation (1), fail either to admit or deny the inaccuracy of his work, the Surveyor-General may, without further reference to such land surveyor, appoint another land surveyor to test the survey.
- (3) (a) In the event of the test survey proving to the satisfaction of the Surveyor-General that the accuracy of the survey so tested is not within the prescribed limits, the Surveyor-General may reject the whole or any portion of the survey and charge the cost of the test to the land surveyor responsible for the inaccurate survey.
- (b) Should the test survey prove to the satisfaction of the Surveyor-General that the accuracy of the survey he had doubted is within the prescribed limits and that the survey has been carried out in accordance with these Regulations, the land surveyor responsible for the survey shall not be liable for any portion of the costs of the test survey.

PART III

FIELD WORK

11. (1) Before carrying out any survey a land surveyor shall provide himself with all available information in respect of any previous surveys of the parcel of land to be surveyed, and of all adjoining parcels of land.

Information to be obtained prior to survey

- (2) The Surveyor-General will furnish this information to land surveyors free of charge if it is available at his office.
- **12.** (1) Every land surveyor shall ensure that all measuring bands used Testing of by him are properly standardised at least once a year under the direction instruments of the Surveyor-General, and also that his theodolite and other instruments are in a proper state of adjustment.

- (2) The Surveyor-General may call upon a land surveyor at any time to submit to him any of his measuring bands or other distance measuring instruments for testing, and a land surveyor may, if he so wishes, submit any of his measuring bands for testing at lesser intervals than one year; such testing will be done free of charge.
- (3) The Surveyor-General shall assign a distinctive number to each of the measuring bands tested under his direction and, in the field notes of every survey, the land surveyor shall quote the respective number or numbers so assigned to the measuring band or bands used.
- (4) The Surveyor-General may condemn any instrument or measuring band which he considers unfit for survey work, or he may prescribe on what class of work any particular instrument may be used.
- **13.** (1) When carrying out a survey, every land surveyor shall keep and maintain a field book, in such form and in such manner as the Surveyor-General may require, in which he shall record the following information in connection with such survey-

Land surveyors to have a field book

- (a) the type and other particulars of the theodolites and other instruments used, the official numbers of the measuring bands used, the tension applied to the measuring bands in taking measurements and, where sag corrections are to be applied, the weight of that particular measuring band;
- (b) all angular observations, linear measurements, and the slope, temperature and length involved in corrections for sag; when a measurement of length exceeds the length of the tape used, each tape length shall be recorded in the filed book;
- (c) the date on which the observations are made at each observing point, entered above the column of readings;
- (d) any special circumstances which may affect the quality of any observation, noted in an appropriate position and, if possible, on the same page; and
- (e) a full description of all beacons, whether placed or found, and other marks used in the course of the survey; it shall be clearly stated whether each beacon was found or placed, and in the former case a description of its condition, as found and as left, shall be given.
- (2) (a) All observations and measurements made in the field shall be recorded in the field book clearly and legibly in pencil at the time of making such observations; the contents of each page in the field book shall be shown in an index thereto.
- (b) Any entries in the field book, other than those of actual observations or measurements made in the field, shall be written in ink unless under exceptional circumstances this is impracticable; entries of data for placing new beacons shall be written in ink and cross-referenced to the pages containing the computations by which such data were determined.
- (c) On no account shall erasures be made in the field book; any alterations must be made in the field, as the result of actual direct re-observations or re-measurements, at the time of such re-observations or re-measurements, and by drawing a line through the erroneous entry in such a way that the original remains legible, the correct value of the entry being written

outside the erroneous entry and never across it.

- (3) A field plan, not necessarily drawn to scale, with calculated data written in ink, or a print of the general plan, may be used to record the placing of the internal beacons of a block of stands in township, the actual measurements and observations made in the field being recorded thereon in pencil.
- **14.** (1) Observations of horizontal angles shall be made with the telescope in both the direct and reversed positions for all rays longer than 300 metres, and on at least two arcs where any ray is longer than five kilometres and these observations shall be separately entered in the field book.

Observations of horizontal angles

- (2) Rounds of observations from any point shall be observed and fully recorded alternately in clockwise and anti-clockwise order.
- (3) Wherever practicable in the first round of observations at any point, the readings recorded in the field book shall be approximately in the system of direction angles adopted for the whole survey.

(As amended by S.I. No. 156 of 1976)

15. All surveys are to be based on trigonometrical stations or reference marks whenever practicable, and shall be on such system or projection as the Surveyor-General may direct.

Surveys to be based on trigonometrical stations or reference marks

16. The position of a trigonometrical station or reference mark which is not used on a survey shall be determined precisely in relation to the beacons of the parcel of land being surveyed when it is on that parcel, or outside the parcel but within 300 metres of the nearest beacon or station used in the survey.

Determination of position of trigonometrical stations

17. (1) The direction angles of rays used for orienting and adjusting the direction angles of traverses shall be determined by independent closed traverses, or by triangulation, or by direct astronomical observation.

Surveys by traverse

- (2) In any traverse-
- (a) the direction angles shall be controlled and adjusted at intervals not exceeding fifteen kilometres measured along the traverse lines;
- (b) when the traverse is an extension from an existing survey system and is closed on to its starting point without any other control rays, at least two rays shall be used for orienting and closing the traverse direction angles and the length of one of those rays shall not be less than either 200 metres or the direct distance between the starting point and the point furthest from it in the traverse, whichever is the less;
- (c) when the traverse extends more than three kilometres between the stations controlling the direction angles, the angles or angles of direction shall be the mean of at least two arcs taken at each station.
- (3) When two traverse lines in the same survey are in very close proximity to one another each line shall be measured entirely independently of the other including the vertical angles for slope corrections.
- **18.** (1) If in any survey it is necessary to measure a base line for the initiation of a local triangulation system, the length of the measured base used for such triangulation shall not be less than 10 *per centum* of the perimeter of the land containing the beacons determined from such base:

Surveys by triangulation from measured base

Provided that-

- (i) the length of the base need not exceed 1,000 metres; and
- (ii) the Surveyor-General may, in exceptional circumstances, approve the use of a shorter base.
- (2) (a) A base line used for any triangulation survey shall be measured at least twice, in opposite directions, or once in two sections, not necessarily in the same straight line, the lengths of which sections shall

be compared with each other through subsidiary triangles. The angles of slope shall be independently observed for each such linear measurement.

- (b) Should a difference greater than 1:10,000 between any two base line measurements result after all corrections have been made, the base line shall again be measured until the resultant difference between any two measurements does not exceed that limit.
- (c) A check base not less than one-third of the length of the base line shall be measured when the distance between the extreme triangulation stations exceeds twenty kilometres:

Provided that a traverse may be used as a check base, in which case the direct distance between the traverse terminals shall not be less than one-third of the length of the base line.

19. In a survey of one or more parcels of land exceeding 10 hectares in Devious extent the sum of the lengths of the traverse lines of the shortest surveyed connection between any two beacons or stations marked in a permanent manner shall not exceed 5d where d is the direct distance between the two points.

connections

20. All favourably situated triangulation and traverse stations used in a survey which are not likely to be disturbed shall be marked in a permanent manner preferably by iron pipes or pegs or wire nails not less than 150 millimetres long.

Survey stations and traverse points

21. Except when otherwise required by the Surveyor-General, all linear measurements shall be adjusted for standardisation, temperature, tension, slope and sag, and only those measurements made in the course of a survey, which is based on trigonometrical stations, shall be reduced to sea level and corrected for projection enlargement.

Reductions of measurements

22. When the survey of a piece of land is not based on trigonometrical stations, the direction of true north shall be determined as accurately as possible by astronomical observation or, if not derived from other sources and at the discretion of the Surveyor-General, by magnetic needle. The manner in which the true north has been determined shall be

Orientation and position

recorded in the field book and stated in the report on survey. (As amended by 156 of 1976)

23. (1) Any azimuth determination by astronomical observation with a Determination theodolite for purposes of orienting or closing the direction angles of a traverse or orienting the direction angles of a triangulation scheme of a survey shall be the mean of the computed results of an equal number of separate sets of observations taken on opposite sides of the meridian.

of azimuth by astronomical observations

- (2) The sun instead of stars may be observed only if weather conditions preclude observing at night.
- (3) The final result shall be the mean of the separate determinations of at least two sets of observations taken on each side of the meridian; unless otherwise authorised by the Surveyor-General, no such determination shall be used if they vary by more than ten seconds of arc from any other determinations used from the same side of the meridian.
- (4) Pairing of East and West stars in regard to altitude is to be obtained to a reasonable degree to the satisfaction of the Surveyor-General.
- **24.** (1) Every land surveyor shall perform sufficient field work to enable him to apply a thorough check to every part of his survey.

Field checks

- (2) Unless checks considered adequate by the Surveyor-General are applied the position of no point shall be determined by-
- (a) a single triangle when the angle at the point being determined is less than 30 degrees or greater than 150 degrees;
- resection from less than four favourably situated points; (b)
- (c) a single direction and measured distance from a survey station or beacon;
- (*d*) intersection by less than three suitable rays.

- (3) When the position of a point is determined by a single triangle the angles or direction angles used in the calculations shall be the mean of at least two arcs taken at each point and the angles deduced from the final co-ordinates after the point has been calculated, shall be compared with the angles derived from the second arc as recorded in the field book in order to guard against gross error.
- **25.** (1) Surveys shall be classified as follows:

Classification of surveys and standards of accuracy

Class A refers to surveys to determine the position of township control or reference marks:

Class B refers to surveys in townships;

Class C refers to surveys not included in Class A and Class B

- (2) (a) The misclosure in a traverse shall not exceed
- (i) for Class A, 1:12,000
- (ii) for Class B, 1:8,000
- (iii) for Class C, 1:4,000:

Provided that a reasonable misclosure shall be allowed in the case of short traverses.

- (b) The misclosure for a traverse made solely to survey a curvilinear boundary or a photo-control point shall be commensurate with the plottable accuracy that can be achieved at the scale of the final plan.
- (3) The field operations shall conform with current survey practice using instruments and methods commensurate with the class of survey and standard of accuracy required.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-regulation (2) the Surveyor General may stipulate in writing other standards of accuracy in special cases.

(As amended by S.I. No. 156 of 1976)

26. (1) The positions of all existing beacons or stations established in previous approved surveys which are to be adopted in a new survey shall be verified.

Verification of existing beacons and adoption of existing data

- (2) The verification of the position of an existing beacon or station shall be effected by determining its position in relation to at least two other beacons or stations established in previous surveys and comparing the data so determined with the respective data of the previous surveys. The minimum requirement for this purpose shall be the distance from the beacon being verified to another beacon or station and the angle which that line makes with a ray to a third beacon or station.
- (3) The position of an existing beacon or station shall be deemed to be verified if its position as redetermined in the new survey in relation to the positions of all other beacons or stations of previous surveys which are also redetermined in the new survey does not differ from the respective data of the previous surveys by more than the following limits:

0.03 metre or $\frac{d}{3,000}$ whichever is the greater where d is the

distance in metres between the two beacons or stations as derived from the later survey. Should the differences be greater than these limits and the land surveyor is satisfied that the beacons or stations have not been disturbed, then he shall refer the matter to the Surveyor-General.

(4) The co-ordinate value of any survey station or beacon, whose position on the trigonometrical system or other system approved by the Surveyor-General has been determined in a manner and with a degree of accuracy acceptable to the Surveyor-General, may be used by any land surveyor in any subsequent survey after verification of its ground position to ensure that it has not been disturbed.

27. (1) The greatest care shall be taken to ensure that existing line beacons are in fact on line and that new line beacons are accurately placed on line between the terminals.

Line beacons

- (2) When a beacon is to be placed on line between two beacons placed in an approved previous survey and its distance from the nearer of those beacons does not exceed one-fiftieth of the distance between them it shall not, in any of the following cases, be necessary to determine the line to the further terminal beacon-
- (a) when it is possible at the nearer terminal beacon to lay out the direction angle of the line from another beacon or station of the previous survey or from a point, the position of which is accurately related to the nearer terminal beacon and that other beacon or station of the previous survey;
- (b) where the positions of the nearer terminal beacon and that other beacon or station of the previous survey are verified in the manner prescribed in regulation 26;
- (c) where the distance between the nearer terminal beacon and the other beacon, survey station or point from which the direction angle of the line is laid out is not less than the distance between the terminal beacon and the new beacon being placed on line.
- (3) When an existing beacon placed in a previous survey is moved on to a line between two other existing beacons it shall where practicable be placed at the intersection with that line of the other boundary line of which that beacon is a terminal provided that if it is a terminal beacon of more than one other boundary line the beacon shall be placed in the mean position of intersection of those other boundary lines with the said line.
- (4) For the purpose of this regulation a beacon shall be deemed to be on a boundary line between two beacons when, in the checking of its alignment in a subsequent survey, its displacement from the line is proved to be not greater than-

0.05+0.0005d metres with a maximum of one metre

where d is the distance in metres between such beacons and the nearer terminal beacon thereto of the said boundary line.

28. (1) Except with the prior consent of the Surveyor-General, a regular curve shall not be adopted as a boundary of a new parcel of land.

Accepted curvilinear boundaries

(2) The only irregular curvilinear boundaries which are normally permitted are the right bank or left bank of clearly defined and permanent watercourses. The provisions of this section shall not apply to existing irregular curvilinear boundaries represented on diagrams approved prior to the date of commencement of these Regulations:

Provided that any natural or artificial feature or contour line may, with the approval in writing of the Surveyor-General, be used in special cases.

- (3) At the discretion of the Surveyor-General an irregular curvilinear boundary determined in a former survey may be adopted in a subsequent survey, and, where possible, it shall be abstracted from the curvilinear boundary plan which is supplementary to the working plan.
- **29.** River boundaries may be determined from near vertical air photographs provided that the methods, control and equipment to be used have the prior approval of the Surveyor-General in each and every instance.

River boundaries from aerial photographs

30. Where it is not possible to obtain sufficient and accurate topographical detail from existing maps the Surveyor-General may require the land surveyor to make sufficient observations and measurements and comprehensive sketches in the field to enable him to fill in with reasonable accuracy on the general plan and diagram the topographical features of the land surveyed, particularly prominent hilltops, watercourses, buildings, bridges, dams, springs, roads and railways. Such topography in the neighbourhood of beacons is to be determined with special care. The provisions of this regulation need not apply to parcels of land less than five hectares in extent.

Topography

31. For the purposes of section *sixteen* of the Act the limit of disagreement between the later and previous surveys is 0.05 square root dwhere d represents the distance in metres between any two beacons.

Allowable difference between original and subsequent surveys

PART IV

BEACONS

32. Subject to the provisions of regulation 34, every corner point of a parcel of land shall be marked with a beacon.

Beacons required

33. (1) The standard beacon shall consist essentially of an iron peg at least 12 millimetres in diameter, or an iron pipe at least 12 millimetres in internal diameter, and at least 400 millimetres in length set vertically in concrete not less than 200 millimetres cube. The top of the peg shall not extend more than 10 millimetres above the top surface of the concrete which shall be flush with the surface of the ground:

Beacon specifications

Provided that-

- (a) where the ground is soft or sandy the iron peg or pipe shall be at least 600 millimetres in length; and
- (b) where the ground is rocky and it is not possible to drive in an iron peg at least 400 millimetres in length, a shorter peg may be grouted into the rock or a hole at least 12 millimetres in diameter and 20 millimetres in depth may be drilled in solid rock.
- (2) The standard beacon shall be used for parcels less than one hectare in extent.
- (3) For parcels between one and one hundred hectares in extent, a cairn of stones, bricks or concrete not less than 300 millimetres in diameter

and height shall be erected over the standard beacon.

- (4) For parcels more than one hundred hectares in extent, a cairn of stones, bricks or concrete not less than 750 millimetres in diameter and height shall be erected over the standard beacon. In addition, the beacon letters and numbers allocated to the land surveyor in accordance with the provisions of regulation 37 shall be clearly and permanently marked on the beacon.
- (5) In localities where stones are not available the cairns referred to in sub-regulations (3) and (4) may be replaced by excavating a circular trench, at a radius of one metre from the beacons to a depth and width of 300 millimetres, and the excavated earth shall be piled in a symmetrical mound over the beacon. In addition, for parcels more than one hundred hectares in extent-
- (a) trenches, 2 metres in length and to a depth and width of 300 millimetres, shall be excavated along the boundary lines meeting at the beacon; and
- (b) a hardwood pole at least one and a half metres in length and 150 millimetres in diameter shall be planted in the middle of the mound.
- (6) The Surveyor-General may authorise types of beacons other than as prescribed in this regulation.
- **34.** (1) When the corner point of a parcel of land coincides with the corner of a building, the corner of the building shall be adopted as a substitute for the beacon and such circumstance shall be recorded on the diagram, the general plan where such is required, and the working plan.

When beacon not required

(2) When the corner point of a parcel of land does not coincide with, but is in such close proximity to the corner of a building or some other permanent obstruction that the placing of a beacon would be impracticable, the position of such corner in relation to the point which the centre of the beacon should occupy shall be determined and clearly indicated on the diagram and on the general plan, if such is compiled, by a diagrammatic representation with numerical data in an inset.

- (3) When a strip of uniform width, not exceeding 100 metres, is surveyed for the registration of easement rights, it shall only be necessary to beacon one side of the strip or a line parallel thereto within the strip.
- (4) The Surveyor-General may waive the requirement to erect or restore any beacon, when it is evident that such beacon would serve no useful purpose.
- 35. (1) Where the position of a previously surveyed beacon has been rendered inaccessible or unsuitable since it was originally placed or when a new corner point of a parcel of land falls on inaccessible ground or in a place where it is likely to be damaged or destroyed, such as in a river, stream, dam, swamp, railway track, road or street, its position shall be indicated on the ground by a beacon erected on the straight boundary line passing through that beacon or by beacons erected on the straight boundary lines meeting at the said point and as near thereto as is deemed desirable in the interests of their preservation, and the distance between such indicatory beacons and the point they indicate shall be furnished on the general plan.

Indicatory beacons

- (2) (a) A beacon placed to define the point of intersection of a rectilinear boundary with a curvilinear boundary shall be erected as near to the curvilinear boundary as the nature of the land will permit without endangering the preservation of the beacon. Whenever practicable, the beacon shall be on the same side of the curvilinear boundary as is the parcel of land of which it is a beacon.
- (b) The distance from the indicatory beacon to the corner point it indicates shall be furnished on the general plan to the nearest metre.
- (3) When a beacon has been removed under the authority of the Surveyor-General, and it is not possible or advisable to replace it in its original position, an indicatory beacon shall be placed on each of the straight boundary lines meeting thereat. The placing of such indicatory beacons shall be effected by, or under the supervision of, a land surveyor, who shall furnish the Surveyor-General with such information as he may require, and the position of the indicatory beacons shall be recorded on the relative general plans as prescribed in sub-regulation (1).

36. (1) When a parcel of land which has been previously surveyed is being resurveyed or subdivided, the land surveyor shall rebuild in its original position to the appropriate standard prescribed in regulation 33, any beacon defining the limits of that parcel of land being surveyed which is missing, dilapidated or found to be in a state not complying with the said prescribed standard even though it might be apparent to the land surveyor that the condition of the beacon has not deteriorated since it was originally constructed and that it still conforms to the standard which was required at the time of the original survey.

Restoration of missing or dilapidated beacons

- (2) If it should come to the knowledge of a land surveyor in the course of his work that any bench mark, reference mark, trigonometrical station or beacon of a parcel of land which he is not surveying has been damaged, destroyed, removed, altered in position or fallen into disrepair, he shall immediately report the circumstances to the Surveyor-General.
- (3) If a land surveyor repairs or rebuilds a damaged or dilapidated beacon he shall supply the Surveyor-General with a description of the repaired beacon.
- (4) When a land surveyor has replaced a missing beacon he should report forthwith the circumstances to the Surveyor-General, and shall submit to that officer, for examination and filing, the survey records relative to such replacement.
- 37. Every beacon placed shall be alloted a distinctive letter and number Beacons to be to distinguish it from other beacons in its vicinity.

numbered

(As amended by S.I. No. 156 of 1976)

38. (1) No surveyed parcel of land shall have less than three corner or indicatory boundary beacons.

Beacons and boundaries of parcels of land

(2) The distance between consecutive beacons on any boundary of a parcel of land shall not exceed 3 kilometres in length except with the written consent of the Surveyor-General.

PART V

SURVEY RECORDS

- **39.** In addition to the field book, the survey records shall consist of-
- Survey records required

- (a) the computations;
- (b) a report;
- (c) a working plan; and
- (d) such photographs, documents and plans as the Surveyor-General may require.
- **40.** (1) Every land surveyor shall by his computations apply an efficient Computations check to every part of his survey. These checks shall be clearly indicated by means of cross-references or concise statements.
- (2) Computations shall be clearly and legibly written and shall be in such form and in such manner as the Surveyor-General may direct. Each sheet shall be numbered and reference shall be made to the page or pages in the field book or the place elsewhere in the computations from which the data have been obtained.
- (3) The computations of a survey shall include-
- (a) a complete list of the final co-ordinates of every point fixed or adopted in the survey and reference shall be made in the list to that page of the calculations on which the co-ordinates have been computed; in the case of co-ordinates adopted from another survey the respective survey records number shall be quoted; and
- (b) a consistency calculation in respect of each irregular shaped parcel of land represented on a general plan or diagram.
- (4) The rectilinear, curvilinear and total areas shall be given with the consistency calculation.

41. In determining the co-ordinates of a point on a straight line they shall be calculated from the nearer of the two terminals to the point.

Co-ordinates of a point on a straight line

42. In all surveys which include previously surveyed rectilinear boundaries, a comparison shall be made between the data thereof as determined in the new survey and the respective data furnished on the original diagrams or general plans of the former surveys. Such comparison may be in the form of a drawing on which original data shall be shown in black and the data determined in the new survey shall be in red.

Comparison of data

43. The report shall include reference to-

Report

- (a) assistants employed;
- (b) the purpose and instruction for the survey;
- (c) methods adopted and standards of accuracy obtained;
- (d) source of adopted co-ordinates or other data;
- (e) comparison with previous surveys;
- (f) alignment, replacement and rebuilding of beacons;
- (g) encroachments, if any;
- (h) any other matters which may be considered material or useful.
- **44.** (1) The working plan, the minimum size of which shall be 300 millimetres by 200 millimetres, shall be neatly drawn to scale in ink on approved material and in such form as the Surveyor-General may direct, with a title which shall include the designations of all the parcels of land surveyed and on it shall be recorded in the appropriate positions in or adjoining the geometrical figures the following:

Working plan

- (a) the designations of each parcel of land represented on the plan;
- (b) the designations of all contiguous parcels of land as at the time of the survey;
- (c) every beacon, reference mark, traverse point or other station, whether permanently marked or not either found or connected to, used or placed in the survey and the designation of each such beacon, reference mark, traverse point or other survey station;

all boundary lines; (*d*) the curvilinear boundaries; (*e*) *(f)* all lines used in the determination of curvilinear boundaries; (g) the scale on which the working plan is plotted; (*h*) the axes of co-ordinates; the relevant topographical features of the ground; (*i*) (*j*) the straight lines between beacons indicatory to curvilinear boundaries which shall be broken black lines, used in the determination of the curvilinear area. (2) There shall also be shown in suitable places on a working planexplanatory insets when it is necessary to show details which (a) cannot be clearly shown on the main figure. Such insets need not be to scale: (b) a description of every beacon and survey station or point either found and connected to or placed in the course of the survey; (c) the direction of the true North. (3) Information shall be depicted on working plans as follows: (a) all boundaries shall be shown in black, continuous for the parcels surveyed and broken for others; all measured lines shall be shown in red; when the measured line (b) is a boundary line, it shall be drawn in red as close as possible to the black line; beacons placed in the course of the survey shall be indicated by (c) small black circles; beacons found, verified and adopted shall be indicated by two concentric circles in black, and beacons found

- and connected to but not adopted by two concentric circles in black with a line drawn through them;
- (d) all observed rays not coinciding with measured lines in fine blue lines in ink and all rays observed in one direction only by blue lines broken towards the end not observed;
- (e) all traverse points and other survey stations except triangulation stations, shall be indicated by small red circles, and where such points and stations were established in previous surveys and have been verified and adopted, they shall be indicated by two concentric circles in red;
- (f) triangulation stations shall be indicated by small circles inscribed in triangles in red and where such stations were established in previous surveys and have been verified and adopted they shall be indicated by circles enclosing the triangles with small interior circles all in red:
- (g) any base line measured for the purpose of the survey shall be indicated by two parallel lines ruled close together in red;
- (h) trigonometrical stations shall be indicated by small circles inscribed within triangles all in black;
- (i) reference marks shall be indicated by crosses inscribed in circles, both in red;
- (j) theoretical points by small green circles.
- (4) (a) Beacons which are used as survey stations shall be shown only in the manner prescribed for beacons.
- (b) Beacons which are also trigonometrical stations shall be shown only in the manner prescribed for the latter.
- (c) Triangulation stations which are also used as traverse stations shall be shown in the manner prescribed for triangulation stations.
- (5) Irregular curvilinear boundaries shall be accurately plotted on approved material to a scale not smaller than 1:10,000 and in addition to

adjoining beacons, it shall show all traverse points and lines, offset lines and other sight rays employed for the determination of the curvilinear boundary.

(6) The working plan shall be signed by the responsible following certificate:	le land surveyor(s) under the
"Surveyed by me/us in accordance with the Land Surveyed	ey Act and Regulations.
	Land Surveyor(s)
Date of Survey "	

PART VI

GENERAL PLANS

45. (1) A general plan shall be submitted in such form as the Surveyor-General may direct.

When required

- (2) For single parcels and in special cases the Surveyor-General may accept diagrams of each parcel in lieu of a general plan where the diagrams show full data.
- **46.** (1) A general plan shall be neatly drawn with approved black ink on Materials, size, approved material measuring not less than 297 millimetres by 385 millimetres or larger than 800 millimetres by 1 metre:

margins and accuracy

Provided that the Surveyor-General may allow other sizes in special cases.

(2) When more than one sheet is required for a general plan, each sheet shall be complete in itself but they need not necessarily be of the same size.

- (3) No writing or drawing, except endorsements added by the Surveyor-General, shall encroach upon the margins of a general plan, which margins shall be 100 millimetres wide along the right-hand edge and 30 millimetres wide along the other edges.
- (4) The misplotting of any beacon or boundary shall not exceed 1 millimetre.
- **47.** (1) A general plan shall be plotted to one of the following Scales: Scales
- 1:1,000; 1:1,250; 1:2,500; 1:5,000, or any one of the above in which the denominator is multiplied or divided by an integral power of 10.
- (2) In special cases the Surveyor-General may authorise the use of other scales.
- (3) The size of each figure shall be sufficiently large for all essential information to be adequately represented thereon and generally shall be not less than 650 square millimetres. If necessary insets may be drawn of one or more figures or part of a figure.

(*As amended by S.I. No.* 156 *of* 1976)

48. The following symbols shall be used on a general plan:

Symbols for beacons

Boundary and Indicatory Beacons-small circle

Trigonometrical Beacons-small circle inscribed in a triangle

Reference Mark-cross inscribed in a small circle.

49. On a general plan the co-ordinate grid shall be indicated by short lines at the extremities and, where convenient, at the intersections and the value of each line shall be stated.

Co-ordinate grid

50. Every general plan shall have a title which shall include the scale, Title

the designations of the parcel shown, the Province, District and, if applicable, the name of the city, municipality, township, registry block or other numbering area.

51. (1) There shall be recorded on a general plan the rectangular co-ordinates to two decimal places of a metre of-

Co-ordinates required

- (a) every corner point defining the outside rectilinear figure;
- (b) the centre of any circular curve defining a boundary;
- (c) any reference mark or trigonometrical station which can be plotted on the plan;
- (d) the corner points of each block of lots or stands:

Provided that in the case of a splayed corner, the co-ordinates of the apex instead of the two corner points at the base of the splay may be recorded, in which case distances connecting the apex to such corner points shall be recorded;

- (e) every corner point defining the rectilinear figure of any parcel which is more than 10 hectares in extent;
- (f) any indicatory beacon defining a corner point referred to in sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (e);
- (g) every corner point required for connecting data;
- (h) any other points required by the Surveyor-General.
- (2) In special cases, the co-ordinates may be expressed to a lower degree of accuracy on the written authority of the Surveyor-General.
- **52.** (1) The algebraic sign "+" or "-" shall be written before each ordinate and in the tabulated list of co-ordinates the Ys shall always appear in the left and the Xs in the righthand column, and it shall be distinctly stated above the co-ordinate column which are the Ys and which are the Xs:

Statement of co-ordinates

Provided that the terms "all plus" or "all minus" may be used at the top of each column where applicable:

Provided further that in the case of surveys based on the Universal Transverse Mercator projection, the terms "Eastings" and "Northings" shall be used instead of Y and X and the algebraic signs shall not be used.

- (2) On a general plan the survey of which has been based on trigonometrical stations or other system, such fact shall be recorded.
- (3) When a constant is applied to co-ordinates on a general plan, such constant, with its sign, shall be inserted above the column containing the ordinates accordingly reduced.

(As amended by S.I. No. 156 of 1976)

53. At the discretion of the Surveyor-General co-ordinates otherwise required, may be omitted.

Co-ordinates not required

54. (1) There shall be recorded on a general plan the lengths in metres D to two decimals of a metre and directions of the sides of every parcel:

Data required

Provided that when no co-ordinates are used, angles may be given instead of directions.

- (2) When it is feasible to do so legibly and unambiguously the data of any parcel shall be recorded within the figure, otherwise it shall be tabulated.
- (3) It shall not be necessary to record such data on both sides of a common boundary.
- (4) It shall only be necessary to record a direction once when sections of a straight line are boundaries of two or more parcels.

- (5) When the sides of two or more adjoining stands in a block are parallel, it shall only be necessary to record the directions of the first and last of such parallel sides.
- (6) The value of the direction of a side shall be recorded within the figure so as to represent the clockwise direction of such side.
- (7) When a change of direction is not visually obvious on the general plan, the point at which the change occurs shall be distinguished by a double circle.
- (8) The directions or angles shall be given to the nearest ten seconds when the length of the side is less than 200 metres, and to the nearest second for longer sides.
- (9) The area of each parcel shall be tabulated on a general plan. These shall be expressed in hectares to four decimal places for areas of one or more than one hectare and in square metres to the nearest square metre for areas of less than one hectare.
- (10) The rectilinear and curvilinear areas shall be tabulated in addition to the total area of each parcel.
- (11) In special cases, data may be expressed to a lower degree of accuracy or may be omitted on the written authority of the Surveyor-General.
- **55.** Adjacent boundaries of contiguous parcels, roadways and contiguous wayleaves shall be indicated on a general plan by broken lines and their designations shall be written in their respective positions:

Provided that abbreviations may be used and the words "Stand", "Farm", "Lot", "Subdivision" and other designation may be omitted when these are obvious from the main designation.

56. The direction of true North shall be indicated on a general plan True North pointing, as a general rule, towards the top of the sheet.

- **57.** The radius of any curve adopted as a boundary shall be shown on a Radius general plan.
- **58.** In the event of the position of a parcel or parcels not being obvious Locality plan from the main figure, a locality plan shall be shown on a general plan indicating the position in relation to other surveyed parcels, roads or other main topographic features.
- **59.** (1) When a river, stream or watercourse is adopted as a boundary, the name, if any, shall be given on a general plan and the direction of flow shall be indicated.

Rivers, boundaries and topography

- (2) When required by the Surveyor-General the main topo-graphical features shall be shown on a general plan.
- **60.** (1) Sufficient connecting data as required by the Surveyor-General Connecting data shall be shown on a general plan in order to locate the position of each parcel precisely in relation to-
- (a) the parent parcel in the case of a subdivision;
- (b) to other previously surveyed parcels, or to trigonometric stations, or other points whose geographical co-ordinates have been determined to the satisfaction of the Surveyor-General, in the case of new parcels.
- (2) Unless otherwise required by the Surveyor-General, the sides and directions of the connections need not be shown when co-ordinates are recorded on the general plan.
- (3) The co-ordinates of a beacon to which connection may be made may be adopted from a previous approved survey when-
- (a) in the opinion of the Surveyor-General both the previous and present surveys are based satisfactorily on the same system;
- (b) the connecting distance is not less than 300 metres.

(4) In special cases, the Surveyor-General may dispense with connecting data in respect of new parcels where these may be clearly located on a suitable map.	
61. All beacons and stations shown or co-ordinated on a general plan shall be concisely described.	Description of beacons and stations
62. The Surveyor-General may refuse to approve a general plan if he considers that-	Dilapidated and untidy general plans
(a) it is dilapidated or carelessly framed; or	Γ
(b) its appearance has been spoilt by amendments or additions.	
63. A general plan shall be dated and signed as follows:	Signature and
(a) if framed from survey-	date
"Surveyed in (month, year) by me/us	
Land Surveyor(s)"	
or	
(b) if compiled-	
"Compiled in (month, year)	vey Records,
Diagram(s))	
Government Surveyor"	
64. (1) No amendment or addition shall be made on an approved general plan except by a Government Surveyor.	Amendments

65. Normally colours shall not be shown on a general plan:

Colours

Provided that the Surveyor-General may authorise the use of colours in special cases.

66. (1) The sides, angles or angles of direction and areas given on a general plan shall agree with their values as computed from the co-ordinates, provided that the area of a figure of regular shape shall be deduced directly from the sides and angles.

Limits of inconsistency

- (2) Where co-ordinates are not used, the numerical data recorded shall be deemed to be inconsistent when-
- (a) the misclosure of a data traverse computed round the rectilinear figure exceeds 0.0001 p/n metres;
- (b) the area differs from the area of the rectilinear figure computed from its sides and directions or angles or more than $0.0000125 \text{ p}^2 \sqrt{n}$ square metres;

where "p" represents the length of the perimeter in metres and "n" the number of corner points of such rectilinear figure.

- (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-regulations (1) and (2) the areas, sides, angles or directions of parcels may be adjusted by small amounts in the interests of maintaining regular shapes and existing data, where this is considered to be desirable by the Surveyor-General.
- **67.** (1) A general plan may be compiled by a Government Surveyor without further survey from approved general plans, diagrams and survey records.

Compiled general plan

- (2) The provisions of regulation 66 need not apply to a compiled general plan.
- (3) The summation of the angles of a parcel on a compiled general plan

need not be geometrically correct.

(4) Co-ordinates shall not normally be shown on a compiled general plan unless these are all on the same system, except that co-ordinates of beacons on the trigonometrical system may be shown.

PART VII

DIAGRAMS

68. (1) A diagram shall be framed in such numbers and in such form and manner as the Surveyor-General may direct on one side of good durable paper or other material of a quality approved by the Surveyor-General.

Form, quality, size of paper and margins

- (2) A diagram shall measure-
- 297 millimetres by 210 millimetres; or (a)
- (b) 297 millimetres by 385 millimetres; or
- (c) such other size as the Surveyor-General may direct.
- (3) No writing or drawing shall encroach on the margins of a diagram, which shall be at least 25 millimetres wide along the left-hand or binding edge and 10 millimetres wide along the other edges:

Provided that the right-hand margin may be used for initialling alterations.

(As amended by S.I. No. 156 of 1976)

69. The ink used in the preparation of a diagram shall be black, best Ink waterproof or other type of a quality approved by the Surveyor-General. Numbering and lettering may be done on a typewriter giving a sharp black permanent impression. The signature shall be in black ink of good quality.

70. (1) Land shall be represented on a diagram by a single figure drawn Figure, scale, accurately to scale so that the misplotting of any beacon or boundary shall not exceed 1 millimetre.

information and general style

(2) The provisions of regulations 47, 48, 50, 55, 56, 58, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64 and 65 shall apply to diagrams where relevant:

Provided that information deemed to be unnecessary by the Surveyor-General may be omitted.

71. (1) Each beacon or corner of a parcel of land depicted on a diagram Beacon letters shall be designated by an alphabetic letter, wherever possible, written outside the figure and as near as possible to the respective point on the diagram. In addition, the beacon names referred to in regulation 37 shall be recorded on the diagram, or they may be used in place of the alphabetic letters.

and verbal definition

- (2) Every diagram shall contain a clear verbal definition of the limits of the figure representing the parcel of land. In such definition shall be recited, in the order in which they occur, the letter or name by which each of the boundary beacons and corner points is designated, and a description of the curvilinear boundaries, if any. The starting point shall be repeated at the conclusion of the definition.
- **72.** (1) When a general plan showing full data has been approved then a Numerical data diagram need only show the total area and such other data as the Surveyor-General may direct.

- (2) When a general plan has not been approved then the provisions of regulations 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 60, 66 and 67 shall apply to a diagram, except that the data shall be tabulated, unless otherwise agreed, by the Surveyor-General.
- 73. The official designation of a parcel of land allotted by the Surveyor-General shall be quoted in the description and not written within the figure of the diagram.

Official designations only to be

shown

74. The Province and District in which the parcel of land is situated shall be stated on a diagram and the map reference shall also be furnished, and in township surveys the name of the city, municipality or township as the case may be, shall also be stated.

Geographical positions

75. Notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 69 the Surveyor-General may authorise the use of copies made by approved photographic or other methods when more than one copy of a diagram is required.

Photographic and other copies

PART VIII

MISCELLANEOUS

76. (1) In addition to the survey records required under regulation 39, the following further documents, plans and data shall be sub-mitted to the Surveyor-General in respect of all surveys based partly or entirely on photogrammetric methods in terms of section *thirty-seven* of the Act:

Surveys from aerial photographs Cap. 188

- (a) calibration certificate in respect of the aerial camera;
- (b) report signed by the responsible photogrammetrist;
- (c) annotated aerial photographs showing all control points, both ground and those used in the aerial triangulation;
- (d) all computations, both manual and computer printouts;
- (e) diapositives, if required;
- (f) cover diagram;
- (g) any other documents or data as may be required by the Surveyor-General.

(2) The certificates on the working plan, general plan and diagrams shall be suitably amended to show the names of the contractors responsible for the aerial photography and photogrammetry and shall be signed by the responsible land surveyor. 77. (1) A land surveyor may employ unqualified assistants for taking Unqualified observations and measurements which are recorded in the field book assistants provided that-(a) no land surveyor shall employ more than two such assistants at one time without the approval in writing of the Surveyor-General; (b) all work carried out by such assistants shall be carefully supervised by the land surveyor and checked by him; detailed references shall be made to all such work in the field (c) book and report. (2) The Surveyor-General may require a land surveyor to furnish him with the names, academic qualifications and survey experience of unqualified assistants. Revocation of **78.** The Land Survey Regulations, 1963, and the Land Survey Land Survey (Amendments) Regulations, 1965, are hereby revoked. Regulations FIRST SCHEDULE (*Regulation* 3) THE SURVEY CONTROL BOARD OF ZAMBIA CERTIFICATE This is to certify that

is licensed to practise as a Land Surveyor in the Republic of Zambia in accordance with the

.....

provisions of section 9	of the Land Survey Act.	
		Chairperson
Date	19	Surveyor-General

SECOND SCHEDULE

(Regulation 6)

TARIFF OF FEES

PART I

BASIC CHARGE

1. Charges Included in Basic Charge

Except where otherwise stated, the basic charge shall include the charges for the following:

- (a) provision of information in respect of previous surveys, data and co-ordinates of trigonometrical stations and reference marks;
- (b) location and verification of existing beacons, stations and reference marks where these have not been destroyed, obliterated or covered over;
- (c) field survey including connections to trigonometrical stations and reference marks, providing such connections do not exceed 1 kilometre, and preparation of survey records, but not including general plans and diagrams;
- (d) the cost of labour and materials, but not including the cost of new beacons, rebuilding of existing beacons and replacing of missing beacons;
- (e) the submission of survey records, general plans and diagrams to the Surveyor-General for examination and approval, and corrections of field work, survey records, general plans and diagrams when so directed by the Surveyor-General.

2. Initial Fee

An initial fee chargeable once only in each survey and which shall be that applying to the largest group in a survey shall be charged as follows:

(Regulation 25)

For Parcels	A	В	C
	Fee Units	Fee Units	Fee Units
Under 1,000 m ²	604	604	373
Over 1,000 m ²	604	604	604

3. Area Fee

CLASS

(*Regulation* 25)

For Parcels	A	В	С
	Fee Units	Fee Units	Fee Units
Under 1,000 m ²	249	196	107
Over 1,000 m ²	382	311	222
Over 1 ha to 5 ha	498	436	329
Over 5 ha to 25 ha	604	569	471
Over 25 ha to 50 ha	822	764	604
Over 50 ha to 100 ha	1031	960	809
Over 100 ha to 200 ha	1209	1156	1013
Over 500 ha to 1,000 ha			1751
Over 1,000 ha to 2,000 ha		<u> </u>	2427
Over 2,000 ha to 5,000 ha		j	3556

For areas not tabulated in this paragraph, the fees shall be as agreed with the client, or in default, as fixed by the Surveyor-General.

4. Additional Boundaries

The area fee shall apply to parcels having not more than five boundaries and for each additional boundary above five the area fee shall be increased by 10 per centum:

Provided that the boundaries common to more than one parcel of land shal be included in each case in determining the number of boundaries of individual parcels but short lines from indicatory beacons to corner points shall not be regarded as separate boundries.

5. Survey of Blocks of Parcels

There shall be a 25 per centum decrease of the area fee for 50 to 75 parcels in a block and a 50 per centum decrease of the area fee for 76 parcels or more in a block.

6. Parcels of Irregular Shape

For parcels of irregular shape there shall be an increase of 10 per centum per each side in excess of four.

7. Curvilinear Boundaries

- (a) For the survey by ground methods of irregular curvilinear boundaries, the charge shall be 56 fee units with an individual charge of 17 fee units per 100 metres or part thereof of curvilinear boundary. This additional charge shall be made once only, notwithstanding the number of parcels abutting on such boundary.
- (b) For the survey by aerial photographic methods, the charge shall be by agreement and shall depend on the amount of ground control required and whether existing or new photographs are used.
- (c) Where the information is obtained from a previous survey, the charge shall be 56 fee units per parcel.
- (d) For the survey of a circular curve, the chrge shall be 180 fee units.

PART II

BEACONS, GENERAL PLANS AND DIAGRAMS

1. Beacons

For providing materials and erecting beacons, the charges shall be-

- (a) Standard Beacon-iron peg or pipe in concrete as prescribed in sub-regulations (1) and (2) of regulation3317 fee units
- (b) Standard Beacon-iron peg or pipe in concrete plus 200 mm cairn (or trench and mound) as prescribed in sub-regulations (1), (3) and (5) of regulation 3333 fee units
- (c) Standard Beacon-iron peg or pipe in concrete plus 750 mm cairn (for trench mound and hardwood post) as prescribed in sub-regulations (1), (4) and (5) of regulation 33 50 fee units
- (d) Other beacons and repairs to existing beacons, as directed by the Surveyor-General.

2. General Plans

For each sheet of a general plan the charge shall be 278 fee units with an additional 6 fee units for each parcel.

3. Diagrams

(a) For each diagram framed having not more than five boundaries-

(i)	with co-ordinates for each additional boundary	28 fee units 3 fee units
(ii)	without co-ordinates for each additional boundary	17 fee units 3 fee units
(iii)	when a river forms a boundary with co-ordinates for each additional boundary	42 fee units 3 fee units
(iv)	when a river forms a boundary without co-ordinates for each additional boundary	28 fee units 3 fee units

(b) For copies of diagrams prepared by approved photographic or other methods the charge shall be as directed by the Surveyor-General.

PART III

MISCELLANEOUS WORK AND SPECIAL CHARGES

1. Miscellaneous Work

The charge for services not specified in this Schedule such as discussions with the client, relocation of beacons, connection and alignment investigations, location of fixed area and fixed distance beacons, surveys for wayleaves, easements, railway strips, astronomical observations, mapping control, shall be at the rate of 67 fee units per hour and materials shall be charged at cost plus 50 per centum.

2. Line Clearing

A reasonable amount of clearing of grass and light bush shall be included in the Basic Charge under Part I of the Schedule. For the clearing of heavy bush an extra charge for labour may be made.

3. Special Charges

Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in this Schedule, the Surveyor-General may allow a departure from the prescribed standard charges in cases where peculiar or special circumstances appear to warrant such a departure.

4. Connection Charges

The charge for connections to trigonometrical stations and reference marks shall be 33 fee units per each 100 metres in excess of 1 kilometre.

(As amended by S.I. No. 66 of 1996)

THIRD SCHEDULE

(Regulation 8)

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S CHARGES

1. Land Surveyor's Licence

The fee for the issue of a land surveyor's licence in accordance with the provisions of section 9 of the Act shall be 278 fee units. The Surveyor-General may remit this fee for a licence issued to a land surveyor in the service of the Government but the fee shall become due should the land surveyor leave the Government service and continue to practice in Zambia.

2. Taxing Accounts

For taxing a land surveyor's account, the fee shall be two and a half per centum of the account as taxed.

3. Examination Fee

For the examination of survey records, genreal and working plans and diagrams the fee shall be 28 fee units for each stand, 28 fee units for each lot or farm in urban areas and 56 fee units for each lot or farm outside urban areas.

4. Cadastral Drawing Charges

- (a) For certifying True Copies of plans and diagrams, the fee shall be 56 fee units for each certificate.
- (b) For calculations required for the compilation of general plans and diagrams where no field work is required, the charge shall be determined by the Surveyor-General.
- (c) For the drawing of general plans, where field work is not required the charge shall be 167 fee units.
- (d) For the preparation of sketch plans, the fee shall be 56 fee units.
- (e) For marking off the fees shall be 83 fee units per parcel of land marked off.

(As amended by S.I. No. 66 of 1996)