

FENCED BOUNDARIES OF GRAZING FARMS

To be read in conjunction with Clause 54 of the
Rules and Directions

- (1) Much uncertainty seems to exist among surveyors as to the method of traversing and pegging fences to be adopted as boundaries of grazing farms.
- (2) As the fence is the actual boundary the computed lines between corners should be kept as close to the fence as possible so that areas will not be greatly affected.
- (3) The traverse lines should be kept reasonably close to the fence to facilitate the placing of pegs under (or beside) the fence.
- (4) Pegs 2" x 2" x 18" are to be placed under the fence square off pickets not more than 20 chains apart.
- (5) A Corner Peg 3" x 3" x 18" is to be placed under the fence where there is a definite bend, but otherwise corners are to be established not more than about 80 chains apart.
- (6) In order that the traverse line may be easily re-established a careful offset is to be taken from the traverse line to each peg and recorded in the Field Notes. (No attempt is made to place intermediate pegs on the computed through line).
- (7) The computed line, fence and pegs are shown in the centre column of the Field book—the traverse lines on the relative side.
- (8) When intersecting or commencing on a previously traversed fence, the traverse line should be established and the corner placed on the original computed line.
- (9) When fence traverses and intersections as above are required by instructions of even date—place the post or peg under the fence and use this corner when computing the boundaries along the fence line.

ERIC D. MELLOR,
Acting Surveyor-General.

18th December, 1959.