



**Cadastral Surveyors Licensing Board  
of New Zealand**

These Standards are administered by the Cadastral Surveyors Licensing Board of New Zealand.

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## **Standards for Licensing Cadastral Surveyors 2021**

These Standards are made under section 11(1)(d) of the Cadastral Survey Act 2002 by the Cadastral Surveyors Licensing Board of New Zealand, after being satisfied that the Standards relate to:

- (a) competencies required by cadastral surveyors to meet the standards set by the Surveyor-General under section 7(1)(c); and
- (b) the legislative requirements for the subdivision of land to the extent that they are relevant to cadastral surveying.

These Standards supersede the Standards for Licensing Cadastral Surveyors 2013.

### **Contents**

	Page
1 Title	2
2 Commencement	2
3 Purpose	2
4 Interpretation	2

**Part 1****Introduction**

5	About these Standards	3
6	What these Standards require	3

**Part 2****Standards for Licensing of Cadastral Surveyors**

7	Overview	4
8	The application process	4
	Subpart 1— Initial Applications for a Licence	
9	Classes of application	5
10	Application by a graduate surveyor	5
11	Licensing of an Australian licensed or registered cadastral surveyor	6
12	Application by an overseas qualified cadastral surveyor	7
	Subpart 2— Renewal of a Licence	
13	General requirements	8
14	Evidential requirements	9
	Subpart 3— Applications by Previously Licensed Surveyors	
15	Requirements	10

**Schedule 1****Competencies**

1	Introduction	11
2	Survey measurement	11
3	Land tenure systems	12
4	Boundary definition	13
5	Land information systems	14
6	The statutory planning process	15
7	Land development engineering principles	16
8	Professional conduct	16
9	Communication skills	17

**Standards****1 Title**

These are the Standards for Licensing Cadastral Surveyors 2021.

**2 Commencement**

These Standards come into force on 1 August 2021.

**3 Purpose**

The purpose of these Standards is to specify the requirements that cadastral surveyors must meet to obtain or renew a licence to conduct cadastral surveys in New Zealand.

**4 Interpretation**

- (1) In these Standards, unless the context otherwise requires —

**Act** means the Cadastral Survey Act 2002

**Assessment panel** or **panel** means a panel established by the Board, or by another entity under an arrangement with the Board, to undertake examinations and issue Certificates of Competency in relation to cadastral surveying

**Board** means the Cadastral Surveyors Licensing Board of New Zealand

**BAOQ** means Bureau for the Assessment of Overseas Qualifications, a body established by the Committee of Reciprocating Boards of Surveyors for Australia and New Zealand

**Competencies** means the competencies established by the Board under section 11(3) of the Act

**Land** includes—

- (a) estates and interests in land:
- (b) buildings and other permanent structures on land:
- (c) land covered with water:
- (d) the airspace above land

**Licence** means a licence under Part 3 of the Act to conduct cadastral surveys

**Surveyor-General's Rules** means the Rules for the time being made and in force under section 49 of the Act.

- (2) Any term or expression that is defined in the Act and used, but not defined, in these standards has the same meaning as in the Act.

## **Part 1 Introduction**

### **5 About these Standards**

- (1) These Standards:
  - (a) specify the requirements and processes for applications to obtain or renew licences; and
  - (b) define the areas of competence that cadastral surveyors must have to obtain or renew a licence.
- (2) Persons applying for or renewing a licence must:
  - (a) comply with the specified requirements and processes for applications; and
  - (b) satisfy the Board that they have the necessary competencies.
- (3) The competencies specify the understanding, knowledge and abilities required to undertake cadastral surveys, and are described in Schedule 1.

### **6 What these Standards require**

- (1) Only licensed cadastral surveyors are authorised under the Act to undertake cadastral surveys to enable the creation and transfer of interests in land.

- (2) These Standards require cadastral surveyors to have the necessary competencies to undertake cadastral surveys in a professional manner and in accordance with:
  - (a) the standards set by the Surveyor-General's Rules; and
  - (b) the relevant legislative requirements for the subdivision of land.

## **Part 2**

### **Standards for Licensing of Cadastral Surveyors**

#### **7 Overview**

- (1) This Part sets out the requirements and processes which the Board applies when considering applications for—
  - (a) the issue of a licence (in this Part, "an initial licence") to a person who has not previously held a licence; or
  - (b) the renewal of an existing licence; or
  - (c) the issue of a licence to a person who does not hold a current licence and did not renew their previous licence within 3 months after the expiry of that licence (in this Part, "a previously licensed person").
- (2) Subpart 1 sets out the requirements for an application for an initial licence.
- (3) Subpart 2 sets out the requirements for licence renewals.
- (4) Subpart 3 sets out the requirements for an application for a licence by a previously licensed person (unless the Board agrees to consider the application under Subpart 2).

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Note: Information and guidance about the licensing process can be obtained from the Secretary of the Board or the Board's website (<https://cslb.org.nz/licensing>).

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#### **8 The application process**

- (1) All applications for a licence are considered under sections 25 and 26 of the Act. In summary, those sections require the Board to—
  - (a) consider an application as soon as practicable after receiving it; and
  - (b) in considering the application, observe the rules of natural justice (including giving the applicant notice of any matter that might result in the application being declined and a reasonable opportunity to make submissions to the Board on the matter); and
  - (c) notify the applicant of the Board's decision to issue a licence or to decline the application; and
  - (d) in the case of an application being declined, give reasons for the decision, and notify the applicant of their right to appeal to the District Court.
- (2) Applications must be made in writing and may be received through the Board's website.

- (3) A licence will be issued by the Board when the applicant has—
  - (a) completed the applicable application form; and
  - (b) paid the prescribed fee; and
  - (c) provided all the necessary evidence to the Board's satisfaction that the standards specified in relation to the application have been met.
- (4) Evidence supporting an application must be submitted in writing and may be received through the Board's website, except where the Board conducts or arranges for the conduct of an oral examination under section 11(3)(d) of the Act.

### Subpart 1— Initial Application for a Licence

#### **9 Classes of application**

- (1) This Subpart applies to applications by—
  - (a) a person who holds a tertiary educational qualification in surveying and has never been licensed or registered as a cadastral surveyor in New Zealand or any other country (in this Subpart, "a graduate surveyor"); or
  - (b) a surveyor who is currently licensed or registered as a cadastral surveyor in a state of Australia and is seeking a licence in New Zealand for the first time (in this Subpart, "an Australian licensed or registered cadastral surveyor"); or
  - (c) a cadastral surveyor who has a current or previous professional qualification as a licensed, registered or equivalent surveyor in a country other than New Zealand or Australia and is applying for a licence in New Zealand for the first time (in this Subpart, "an overseas qualified cadastral surveyor").

#### **10 Application by a graduate surveyor**

- (1) A graduate surveyor must hold—
  - (a) a 4 year tertiary educational qualification from New Zealand or Australia in surveying, recognised by the Board; or
  - (b) a tertiary qualification in surveying from outside New Zealand or Australia that the BAOQ has assessed as being at least the equivalent of an approved 4 year surveying degree from New Zealand or Australia.

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Note: Many overseas tertiary qualifications have surveying as a component but do not meet the Board's requirements.

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- (2) Despite subclause (1), an applicant may qualify to have their application considered under this clause if—
  - (a) the BAOQ has assessed the applicant's tertiary qualification as not being the equivalent of an approved 4 year surveying degree from New Zealand or Australia; and

- (b) the applicant has satisfactorily completed additional studies required by the Board to achieve the required equivalence.

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Note: This may include a further tertiary qualification in cadastral surveying in New Zealand.

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- (3) The applicant must also—
  - (a) have completed a minimum of 2 years of post-graduate practical training under the guidance of a licensed cadastral surveyor in New Zealand, including at least 1 year (or such lesser period as the Board may determine) of practical training in cadastral surveys involving the subdivision of land and boundary definition; and
  - (b) hold a Certificate of Competency that has been issued by the assessment panel within 2 years preceding the application unless, in exceptional circumstances, the Board is otherwise satisfied of the applicant's competency based on their surveying experience; and
  - (c) provide any other information, or undertake any additional assessment, that the Board may require to consider the application.
- (4) The assessment panel will issue a Certificate of Competency when it is satisfied that an intending applicant has reached the required level of proficiency in the competencies. The required level of proficiency is met when the intending applicant has to the satisfaction of the panel—
  - (a) within 5 years preceding the date of the application, passed an examination in New Zealand cadastral surveying law conducted by the panel; and
  - (b) undertaken a period of post-graduate practical training and experience under the guidance of a licensed cadastral surveyor, that period being (unless the Board in exceptional circumstances decides otherwise) a minimum of 2 years of which at least 1 year has comprised practical training and experience in cadastral surveys involving the subdivision of land and boundary definition; and
  - (c) completed any relevant projects that meet the panel's criteria; and
  - (d) completed an oral examination, in the form of a professional interview with the panel.

## **11 Licensing of an Australian licensed or registered cadastral surveyor**

- (1) An Australian licensed or registered surveyor who meets the standard of equivalence with the occupation of licensed cadastral surveyor in New Zealand may give notice seeking a licence under this Subpart, in accordance with the Trans Tasman Mutual Recognition Act 1987 and the reciprocal agreement between the Board and its counterpart Australian boards.
- (2) The notification seeking a licence must include —
  - (a) a letter of accreditation from the licensing or registration board of the State of Australia in which they are registered or licensed as a cadastral surveyor, including confirmation of whether they have ever been the subject of disciplinary

action for professional misconduct or are the subject of any current disciplinary complaint or investigation; and

- (b) any other information the Board may require to establish that the person seeking a licence meets the standard of equivalence of occupation.

## **12 Application by an overseas qualified cadastral surveyor**

- (1) An overseas qualified cadastral surveyor may apply for a licence under this clause.
- (2) The applicant must hold a relevant tertiary educational qualification in surveying that the BAOQ has assessed as being at least the equivalent of a 4 year surveying degree from New Zealand or Australia that is acceptable to the Board.
- (3) Despite subclause (2), an applicant may qualify to have their application considered under this clause if—
  - (a) the BAOQ has assessed the applicant's tertiary qualification as not being the equivalent of an approved 4 year surveying degree from New Zealand or Australia; and
  - (b) the applicant has satisfactorily completed additional studies required by the Board to achieve the required equivalence.

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Note: This may include a further tertiary qualification in cadastral surveying in New Zealand.

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Note: Many overseas tertiary qualifications have surveying as a component but do not meet the Board's requirements. If the qualification has not previously been assessed, the Board or the BAOQ will usually require the applicant to provide detailed information (where applicable, translated into English) on the course content. English is the Board's standard language of communication.

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- (4) The applicant must also provide —
  - (a) detailed information to the Board about their professional qualifications, including certified copies (where applicable, translated into English) of any current or previous registration, licensing, or equivalent certificates; and
  - (b) confirmation that they have not been the subject of disciplinary action for professional misconduct nor are the subject of any current disciplinary complaint or investigation; and
  - (c) a full curriculum vitae of their cadastral surveying career; and
  - (d) any other information the Board may require to consider the application.
- (5) If the Board accepts the information specified or provided under subclauses (2) to (4), the Board will inform the applicant what further work (if any) the applicant needs to undertake before a licence can be issued. This may, without limitation, include requiring the applicant to—

- (a) undertake practical experience in cadastral surveying in New Zealand under the guidance of a licensed cadastral surveyor for up to 2 years, including a minimum period of time specified by the Board on surveys involving the subdivision of land and boundary definition; or
- (b) complete a relevant tertiary educational course on a topic of New Zealand cadastral surveying required by the Board; or
- (c) pass an examination in New Zealand cadastral surveying law conducted by the assessment panel and certified to the Board; or
- (d) complete a specified cadastral project and an interview about the project conducted by the assessment panel, to the panel's satisfaction as reported to the Board; or
- (e) complete a specified cadastral project and an oral examination, in the form of an interview conducted or arranged by the Board under section 11(3)(d) of the Act, to the satisfaction of the Board.

## Subpart 2— Renewal of a Licence

### **13 General requirements**

- (1) This Subpart applies to applicants who are applying to renew their existing licence.
- (2) Each applicant must provide to the satisfaction of the Board—
  - (a) evidence that they have maintained their skills in cadastral surveying as required by the competencies described in Schedule 1; and
  - (b) any other information the Board may require to issue a licence.

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Note: The Board recognises that some surveyors specialise in different aspects of cadastral surveying. Despite that, the Board requires all licensed cadastral surveyors to maintain their knowledge, understanding, and abilities to meet all the competencies described in Schedule 1.

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- (3) To be considered under this Subpart, an application must be made and received by the Board before the end of the calendar day on which the applicant's existing licence expires.
- (4) Despite subclause (3), if an application is made after the expiry of the applicant's previous licence the Board may in exceptional circumstances consider the application under this Subpart rather than under Subpart 3, provided the application is received no later than 3 months after the expiry date.

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Note: Under section 28(3) of the Act, a licence will remain in force after the date of its expiry pending the renewal of the licence only if the renewal application was made before the licence's date of expiry.

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## **14 Evidential requirements**

- (1) An applicant who has completed a minimum of 3 cadastral survey datasets approved by Land Information New Zealand in the preceding 2 year period is considered, unless the Board decides otherwise, to have the required level of competence for the renewal of a licence.
- (2) All the datasets referred to in subclause (1) must have involved boundary definition, and at least one must have involved the subdivision of land.

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Note: Survey information only datasets cannot be used.

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- (3) An applicant who does not meet the requirements of subclauses (1) and (2) must certify in their application that they have, in the preceding 2 year period—
  - (a) practised cadastral surveying in New Zealand or in another jurisdiction in which similar competencies in cadastral surveying to those required under these Standards are necessary; or
  - (b) maintained their knowledge, understanding and ability by means of private study, research, employment, attendance at seminars, workshops, or other appropriate means in relation to the competencies.
- (4) An applicant who certifies under subclause (3)(b) must support their certification with a description of the means by which they have maintained their knowledge, understanding and ability.
- (5) An applicant who has not practised in New Zealand while holding their existing licence must provide to the Board a description of the means by which they have maintained their knowledge and understanding of cadastral surveying in New Zealand.
- (6) Except as required by subclause (3), the Board does not require evidence to be submitted at the time of an application. However, the Board may at any other time require an applicant to produce evidence to support the application.
- (7) The Board may conduct or arrange the conduct of an oral examination of an applicant, in the form of an interview, under section 11(3)(d) of the Act if the Board considers it necessary or desirable to do so.

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Note: Where the Board has received a notice from the Surveyor-General under section 7(1)(d) of the Act of a significant failure by the applicant to comply with the Surveyor-General's Rules, the Board may consider the applicant's applications in greater detail in one or more successive renewal years and may require the applicant to provide further evidence to support any application.

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### Subpart 3— Application by Previously Licensed Surveyor

#### **15 Requirements**

- (1) Unless the Board decides otherwise under clause 13(4), a previously licensed surveyor wishing to obtain a licence must apply under this Subpart.
- (2) To support an application, the applicant must be able to demonstrate that they have maintained or re-established their knowledge, understanding and ability to undertake cadastral surveys in New Zealand to the required level of competence for the issue of a licence.
- (3) To meet the required level of competence, the applicant must provide to the Board—
  - (a) a comprehensive summary of their cadastral surveying experience, whether as the holder of a licence or otherwise; and
  - (b) details of any ongoing education or training the applicant has undertaken in the competencies during the 3 years preceding the application; and
  - (c) the names of two currently licensed cadastral surveyors as referees familiar with the applicant's cadastral surveying experience, at least one of whom can attest to the applicant's most recent cadastral surveying competence and at least one of whom is not a current employer or work colleague of the applicant, unless in either case the Board agrees otherwise; and
  - (d) any other evidence of the applicant's current or most recent cadastral surveying experience and competence that the Board may require.
- (4) Before deciding whether to issue a licence, the Board may, without limitation, require the applicant to—
  - (a) undertake a period of cadastral surveying work under the supervision of a licensed cadastral surveyor;
  - (b) complete and pass any written or oral examination in any aspect of cadastral surveying specified by the Board.
- (5) The Board may conduct or arrange the conduct of any other oral examination of an applicant, in the form of an interview, under section 11(3)(d) of the Act if the Board considers it necessary or desirable to do so, which the applicant must satisfactorily complete.

## **Schedule 1 Competencies**

### **1 Introduction**

- (1) The competencies form the basis for the standards for the licensing of cadastral surveyors in New Zealand.
- (2) To be able to apply the Surveyor-General's Rules, the Board requires a licensed cadastral surveyor to have a sound understanding of surveying in New Zealand. This entails being competent in—
  - (a) survey measurement; and
  - (b) land tenure systems; and
  - (c) boundary definition; and
  - (d) land information systems.
- (3) To implement properly the legislative requirements for the subdivision of land to the extent they are relevant to cadastral surveying, a licensed cadastral surveyor must have knowledge of and abilities in—
  - (a) the statutory planning process; and
  - (b) land development engineering principles.
- (4) To act in a professional manner, a licensed cadastral surveyor must have and be able to demonstrate high standards of—
  - (a) professional conduct; and
  - (b) communication skills.

### **2 Survey measurement**

- (1) The foundation for competency in survey measurement is a sound knowledge of, and the ability to apply, all the principles of surveying appropriate to cadastral surveying.
- (2) This requires:
  - (a) an ability in mathematics, computing and analysis to identify and solve practical survey problems, apply sufficient independent checks, adjust cadastral survey networks, eliminate material observational errors, and achieve the required measurement accuracies that will support the application of these survey principles and disciplines; and
  - (b) an understanding of the various survey disciplines for measuring and collecting spatial data, applying the appropriate methods and technology, and understanding the proper, use, care and calibration of survey instruments and the application of appropriate equipment and techniques to different cadastral survey situations.

- (3) Accordingly, the competencies required in survey measurement are—
- (a) an understanding of—
    - (i) the principles of cadastral surveying, geodetic surveying, and topographical surveying; and
    - (ii) the functions and limitations of different equipment used for cadastral surveying and the necessity for regular calibration; and
  - (b) an ability to—
    - (i) apply suitable measuring methods and techniques; and
    - (ii) interpret historical survey data; and
    - (iii) eliminate material measurement errors; and
    - (iv) reduce and adjust measurements, and
    - (v) present spatial data correctly and unambiguously; and
  - (c) an ability to apply statistical and mathematical analysis and adjustments to—
    - (i) horizontal and vertical survey measurements; and
    - (ii) cadastral and geodetic control networks; and
    - (iii) map projections; and
    - (iv) vertical datums; and
  - (d) an ability to—
    - (i) undertake coordinate transformations and relate measurements to the appropriate geodetic reference systems and datums; and
    - (ii) interpret and determine topographic and hydrographic features relevant to the definition or location of boundaries; and
    - (iii) record and document measurements and other survey observations accurately and unambiguously; and
    - (iv) apply an appropriate quality assurance process when gathering and processing survey measurements; and
  - (e) an ability to use survey equipment correctly to achieve the level of accuracy required for the purpose of the survey.

### **3 Land tenure systems**

- (1) Land tenure describes the rights or title by which land is held. Land tenure systems provide for the creation or transfer of interests in land.
- (2) Competency in land tenure requires understanding the law and administrative systems relating to land held under New Zealand legislation and the related record systems, and the survey and tenure information that is processed in those systems.
- (3) This requires knowledge of specific legislation and subordinate regulations that have implications for land subdivision and cadastral surveying.

- (4) Accordingly, the competencies required in land tenure systems are—
- (a) an understanding of—
    - (i) the origins of the control of land subdivision; and
    - (ii) the principles and administrative practices of land registration; and
    - (iii) land tenure and the operation of the different land tenure systems in New Zealand; and
    - (iv) central and local government regulatory processes that affect land tenure; and
    - (v) the implications of legislation to land use, subdivision, and cadastral surveying; and
    - (vi) the Crown’s responsibility for the operation of tenure systems; and
    - (vii) historical and current processes for the disposition of land from the Crown; and
    - (viii) the Registrar-General of Land’s role and responsibilities so far as they interact with cadastral surveying; and
    - (ix) the role of the Māori Land Court in the administration of Māori land; and
  - (b) an ability to—
    - (i) apply the different types of surveys and their purposes in relation to land tenure and the subdivision of land; and
    - (ii) apply the concepts of indefeasibility of title and real property rights, and legislation affecting interests and rights in land; and
    - (iii) understand the status of land and associated interests and rights.

#### **4 Boundary definition**

- (1) Accurate boundary location and correct definition in all three dimensions at any point in time is fundamental to cadastral surveying. This requires a sound knowledge of, and ability to apply correctly, the hierarchy of evidence applicable to the definition of cadastral boundaries and the ability to resolve discrepancies and gaps in that evidence.
- (2) Knowledge of topographic and hydrographic surveying is required to relate water, marine and other natural features to boundaries and interests in land.
- (3) Accordingly, the competencies required in boundary definition are—
  - (a) an understanding of—
    - (i) the Crown’s responsibility to provide a reliable and accurate cadastre; and
    - (ii) the information required, and the processes involved, in claiming rights to land; and
    - (iii) the basic principles of engineering and building design and construction as far as they relate to the definition of cadastral boundaries and rights associated with buildings, services, and structures; and

- (b) an ability to—
  - (i) apply the principles of boundary definition; and
  - (ii) correctly resolve anomalies and conflicts in the cadastre; and
  - (iii) interpret and add information to cadastral records correctly; and
- (c) an ability to—
  - (i) interpret and apply all Acts, legislative instruments, rules, and case law relating to cadastral boundaries; and
  - (ii) interpret and apply Māori Land Court orders relating to the definition of cadastral boundaries, interests, and rights; and
  - (iii) comply with the Surveyor-General's Rules; and
- (d) an ability to—
  - (i) locate old boundaries, interests, property rights, covenants and limitations on public, private and Māori land, including by the application of sound judgment and application of survey and legal principles to the assessment of all relevant physical, historical, and legal evidence; and
  - (ii) determine the position of new boundaries, including natural (water or irregular) and permanent structure boundaries, with respect to existing boundaries, lines of occupation, interests, and property rights; and
  - (iii) determine the position of height limited boundaries, interests, and rights with reference to a vertical datum; and
  - (iv) describe and determine boundaries of interests and property rights within the marine and coastal area; and
  - (v) describe and determine boundaries and interests of mineral rights; and
  - (vi) balance the interests of current, future, and neighbouring affected parties in relation to boundary definition when defining and describing interests in land; and
- (e) an ability to—
  - (i) interrogate and interpret survey, title and land information records and databases; and
  - (ii) interpret cadastral survey datasets, field notes, reports and other supporting documentation from the cadastral record; and
  - (iii) unambiguously present cadastral survey datasets and reports that are appropriate for their intended purpose.

## **5 Land information systems**

- (1) Competency in land information systems requires understanding the application of land and spatial information technology to cadastral surveying and the subdivision of land. It also requires the ability to use relevant information and to enhance information systems with new and accurate datasets.

- (2) Accordingly, the competencies required in land information systems are—
  - (a) an understanding of—
    - (i) survey information, survey data sources and systems, and their analysis and interrogation, relevant to cadastral surveying and subdivision of land; and
    - (ii) the basic principles, concepts, and methods, for using and presenting digital spatial and attribute data; and
    - (iii) the basic principles of spatial information systems management and operations, their development process, and the application of cadastral information to these systems; and
  - (b) an ability to—
    - (i) access, retrieve, and interpret information from data sources; and
    - (ii) merge and transfer digital spatial and attribute data into and between other formats or systems; and
    - (iii) determine the inherent limitations of different sources of data and interpret them correctly.

## **6 The statutory planning process**

- (1) Competency in the planning process as a licensed cadastral surveyor requires an ability to understand subdivision consents and their implementation.
- (2) Understanding the processes for implementing subdivision consents also requires knowledge of the relevant planning legislation or regulatory documents, especially those that relate to the overall consenting process and any related legislative requirements.
- (3) Accordingly, the competencies required in the planning process are—
  - (a) an understanding of—
    - (i) current legislation that controls the subdivision of land; and
    - (ii) the relevant national policy statements and standards, district and regional plans and other statutory and regulatory documents that affect the subdivision of land; and
    - (iii) the influence of other legal interests in land that may affect the completion of the subdivision process and the issue of records of title; and
  - (b) an ability to—
    - (i) interpret rules in regulatory planning documents as they relate to the subdivision of land; and
    - (ii) interpret all types of planning consents that require the definition of spatial rights to give effect to them; and
    - (iii) interpret the conditions of a subdivision consent and understand the processes required to satisfy them.

## **7 Land development engineering principles**

- (1) The legislative requirements relating to engineering principles are generally implemented by complying with codes of practice promulgated by local authorities and rules in district and regional plans as they relate to the subdivision of land.
- (2) Competency in engineering principles requires an ability to understand the subdivision engineering principles and requirements necessary to comply with regulatory consents for safe, stable and sustainable subdivision and avoid inappropriate development because of natural hazards. This includes an appreciation of the necessary measures to mitigate potential land instability, flooding, and other detrimental effects of earthworks and land development.
- (3) Competency in engineering principles also requires understanding of all aspects of access, roading, wastewater and stormwater, water reticulation, and other services as they relate to land subdivision.
- (4) Accordingly, the competencies required in engineering principles are—
  - (a) an understanding of—
    - (i) the basic principles of soil properties, land stability, inundation and other natural hazards, as they relate to the subdivision of land; and
    - (ii) the basic principles of earthworks, access, roads, wastewater and stormwater drainage, water supply systems, and the provision of utility services as they relate to the subdivision of land; and
    - (iii) the types of regulatory documents that control the provision of access and services to a subdivision, such as national policy statements and standards, district and regional plans, local authority codes of practice, and other relevant legislation; and
  - (b) an ability to—
    - (i) interpret an engineering design and constructed works to the extent necessary to identify where a design or constructed work may be incompatible with the topography, subdivision consent, existing rights and interests, or existing cadastral boundaries; and
    - (ii) correctly define the boundaries of all titles, easements and other rights or restrictions to ensure the proper extent of ownership and protection of rights associated with the constructed works.

## **8 Professional conduct**

- (1) Public confidence in the cadastral survey and land tenure systems requires licensed cadastral surveyors to maintain and act in accordance with high standards of professionalism within their area of expertise or specialisation.
- (2) Accordingly, the competencies required in professional conduct are the ability to—
  - (a) act professionally and honestly at all times to maintain public confidence in the cadastral survey and land tenure systems; and
  - (b) develop, maintain, and apply systems of professional practice management and effective quality assurance to all aspects of a cadastral survey to ensure compliance with the Surveyor-General's Rules; and



- (c) actively supervise, and be responsible for, work undertaken on a cadastral survey by any other person under their direction; and
- (d) develop and apply systems to ensure ongoing professional development in relation to cadastral surveying.

## **9 Communication skills**

- (1) Licensed cadastral surveyors should have good communication skills, both oral and written, so that they can clearly describe cadastral and any other interests in land, and where necessary, describe complex technical concepts to non-technical people, in a professional manner.
- (2) Accordingly, the competencies required in communication skills are the ability to—
  - (a) communicate clearly and concisely in English, being the standard language of professional and business communication in New Zealand, the minimum being the equivalent standard for university entry in New Zealand; and
  - (b) write clear, logical, and unambiguous documents and reports to a professional standard that can be easily understood by the recipient.

Made at Wellington on 14 June 2021.

Issued under the authority of the [Legislation Act 2012](#).

These standards are administered by the Cadastral Surveyors Licensing Board of New Zealand.