



**Cadastral Surveyors Licensing Board
of New Zealand**

CADASTRAL SURVEYORS LICENSING BOARD OF NEW ZEALAND

Standards for Licensing Cadastral Surveyors April 2013

These standards supersede all previous standards

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1 Licence to Practice

Standards set by the Cadastral Surveyors Licensing Board of New Zealand, acting under authority granted by Section 11(1)(d) of the Cadastral Survey Act 2002, define the level of competence required by cadastral surveyors to obtain or renew a licence to conduct cadastral surveys.

Before determining those standards, the Board established the competencies required to hold a licence to carry out cadastral surveys. All standards relate to the competencies required. The Board requires cadastral surveyors be competent in

- survey measurement;
- land tenure systems
- boundary definition; and
- land information systems

in order to be able to apply rules set by the Surveyor General.

To implement properly the legislative requirements for the subdivision of land to the extent they are relevant to cadastral surveying requires competence in the

- land planning process; and
- land development engineering principles.

Standards which flow from the competencies will be reviewed from time to time and, when required, updated.

Licensed cadastral surveyors are authorised under the Cadastral Survey Act 2002 to undertake cadastral surveys and prepare survey datasets to enable the creation and transfer of interests in land. The standards are set to uphold sound boundary definition and the determination and description of the spatial extent of interests in land under all tenure systems. They aim to ensure that cadastral surveys conform to all legislative requirements relevant to land subdivision and cadastral surveying, and the creation and transfer of interests.

The competencies established and consequentially the standards set, aim to ensure that the cadastral datasets produced by licensed cadastral surveyors support and contribute to the maintenance and accuracy of the cadastre, and thus maintaining public confidence in the cadastre.

The licensed cadastral surveyor shall act in the interests of Crown with respect to its responsibilities for the operation of tenure systems, and to balance the interests of the current and future owners of the land and adjacent landowners and any other affected parties in relation to boundary definition when defining and describing interests in land.

2 Competencies

To gain a licence to practice cadastral surveying candidates must show competence in the following aspects of surveying, to the extent they are relevant to carrying out cadastral surveys.

2.1 Survey Measurement

Objective statement

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. Competency requires understanding the various survey disciplines for measuring and collecting spatial data and applying the primary methods of spatial data capture by terrestrial survey methods, Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS), remote sensing, photogrammetry and image interpretation. An ability in mathematics, computing and analysis to identify and solve practical survey problems, 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 is required. Competency in survey measurement also requires understanding the proper use, care and calibration of surveying instruments and the application of appropriate instruments and techniques to different cadastral surveying situations.

Competencies

The competencies required in survey measurement are:

- 2.1.1. An understanding of the principles of cadastral surveying, geodetic surveying, remote sensing, and photogrammetry.
- 2.1.2. An ability to:
 - apply suitable measuring methods and techniques,
 - eliminate material measurement errors, and
 - reduce and adjust measurements.
- 2.1.3. An ability to apply statistical and mathematical analysis and adjustments to:
 - cadastral and geodetic control networks,
 - map projections, and
 - GNSS observations.
- 2.1.4. An ability to undertake coordinate transformations and relate measurements to the geodetic reference systems and datums.
- 2.1.5. An ability to interpret and determine topographic and hydrographic features relevant to the definition or location of boundaries.
- 2.1.6. An ability to use and calibrate survey equipment correctly.
- 2.1.7. An ability to record and document measurements and other survey observations accurately.

2.2 Land Tenure Systems

Objective statement

Land tenure describes the kind of right or title by which land is held and land tenure systems provide for the creation or transfer of interests in land.

Competency in land tenure requires understanding the law and administrative systems relating to lands held under Land Transfer, Crown, Maori, Unit Titles, Marine, Mining, and Deeds legislation and the related record systems and survey and tenure information that is processed in those systems. It also requires knowledge of other legislation including the Conservation Act 1987, Crown Minerals Act 1991, Land Act 1948, Local Government Act 2002, Public Works Act 1981, Resource Management Act 1991, Reserves Act 1977, Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993), and subordinate legislation that has implications for land subdivision and cadastral surveying.

Competencies

The competencies required in land tenure are:

- 2.2.1. An understanding of the origins of the control of land subdivision, principles and administrative practices of land registration, land tenure and the operation of the different land tenure systems in New Zealand.
- 2.2.2. An understanding of the different types of surveys and their purpose in relation to land tenure and the subdivision of land.
- 2.2.3. An understanding of the concepts of indefeasibility of title, real property rights, and legislation affecting interests and rights in land.
- 2.2.4. An understanding of central and local government legislation processes that affect land tenure.
- 2.2.5. An understanding of the implications of the Local Government Act 2002, Parts II, VII, VIII, IX and XI of the Public Works Act 1981 to land use and subdivision, and cadastral surveying.
- 2.2.6. An understanding of the Crown's responsibility for the operation of tenure systems.
- 2.2.7. An ability to determine the status of land and associated interests and rights.

2.3 Land Boundary Definition

Objective statement

Accurate land boundary location and correct definition is fundamental to cadastral surveying and requires a sound knowledge of, and ability to apply correctly, the hierarchy of evidence applicable to the definition of cadastral boundaries. It requires the ability to resolve discrepancies and gaps in this evidence. Knowledge of topographic, marine and hydrographic surveying is required to relate water, marine and other natural features to boundaries and interests in land.

Competencies

The competencies required in boundary definition are:

- 2.3.1. An understanding of the principles of boundary definition.
- 2.3.2. An ability to interpret and add information to cadastral records correctly.

- 2.3.3. An ability to apply the Surveyor General's Rules for Cadastral Surveying.
- 2.3.4. An ability to correctly resolve anomalies and conflicts in the cadastre.
- 2.3.5. An ability to interpret and apply all Acts, Regulations, Rules, and case law relating to cadastral boundaries.
- 2.3.6. An ability to locate old boundaries, interests, property rights, covenants and limitations on public, private and Maori land, including by the application of sound judgement and application of survey and legal principles to the assessment of relevant physical, historical and legal evidence.
- 2.3.7. An ability to determine the position of new boundaries, including natural and obstructed boundaries, with respect to existing boundaries, interests and property rights.
- 2.3.8. An ability to determine the position of boundaries, interests and rights with reference to the vertical datum.
- 2.3.9. An ability to describe and determine boundaries of interests and property rights for marine licenses and other interests in the seabed.
- 2.3.10. An ability to describe and determine boundaries and interests of mineral rights.
- 2.3.11. An ability to interrogate and interpret survey, title and land information records and databases.
- 2.3.12. An ability to interpret cadastral survey datasets and reports from the digital cadastre.
- 2.3.13. An ability to balance the interests of current and future affected parties in relation to boundary definition when defining and describing interests in land.

2.4 Land Information Systems

Objective statement

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

Competencies

The competencies required in information systems are:

- 2.4.1. An understanding of survey information, survey data sources and systems, and their analysis and interrogation, relevant to cadastral surveying and subdivision of land.

- 2.4.2. An understanding of the basic principles, concepts and methods, for using digital spatial and attribute data for visual presentation.
- 2.4.3. An understanding of the basic principles of geographic information systems management and operations, their development process, and the application of these concepts to spatial information systems.
- 2.4.4. An ability to access, retrieve, and interpret information from data sources.
- 2.4.5. An ability to merge and transfer digital spatial and attribute data into and between other formats or systems.
- 2.4.6. An ability to present cadastral survey datasets and reports that are fit for purpose.

2.5 Legislative Requirements for the Subdivision of Land

Planning Process

Objective Statement

An integral component of land subdivision is the requirement to comply with consents under the Resource Management Act 1991. Part X of the Act in particular deals with subdivision. The processes for implementing subdivisional consents also require knowledge of other parts of the Act that relate to the overall consent process. Competency in the planning process as a licensed cadastral surveyor requires ability to understand subdivisional consents and their implementation.

Competencies

The competencies required in the planning process are:

- 2.5.1. An understanding of the application of Parts I, II, III, VI and X of the Resource Management Act 1991 to the subdivision of land.
- 2.5.2. An understanding of the relevance of district and regional plans and other relevant statutory and regulatory documents to the subdivision of land.
- 2.5.3. An ability to interpret rules in district and regional plans as they relate to the subdivision of land.

Engineering Principles

Objective Statement

The legislative requirements relating to engineering principles are included in Section 106 of the Resource Management Act 1991. These 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. Competency requires an ability to understand the subdivision engineering principles and requirements necessary to comply with regulatory consents for safe, stable and sustainable subdivision. This includes an appreciation of the necessary measures to mitigate potential land instability, flooding and other detrimental effects of earthworks and land development. Competency also includes understanding all aspects of roading, wastewater and stormwater, water reticulation, and other services as they relate to land subdivision.

Competencies

The competencies required in engineering principles are:

- 2.5.4. An understanding of the basic principles of soil properties, land stability, and inundation, as they relate to the subdivision of land.
- 2.5.5. An understanding of the basic principles of earthworks, roads, wastewater and stormwater drainage, water supply systems, and the provision of utility services as they relate to the subdivision of land.
- 2.5.6. An ability to interpret an engineering design to the extent necessary to identify where it may be incompatible with the topography, subdivision consent, existing rights and interests, or existing cadastral boundaries.
- 2.5.7. An ability to interpret an engineering design and to correctly define all easements and other rights or restrictions to ensure the proper servicing of the subdivision.

3 Standards for Licensing of Cadastral Surveyors

3.1 Initial Licence

Each person applying for a cadastral surveying licence under the Cadastral Survey Act 2002 for the first time must hold a relevant educational qualification, have undertaken the appropriate practical training, and uphold professional practice standards in order to satisfy the Board that he or she will meet the following standards to practice as a licensed cadastral surveyor.

3.1.1 Relevant Educational Qualification

An applicant for a licence must hold relevant educational qualifications in surveying that meet all the theoretical and practical survey skills components of the competencies described in Section 2 of this document. The Board keeps a register of educational qualifications it recognises as meeting its licensing standards.

3.1.2 Appropriate Work-Context Practical Training

An applicant for a licence must demonstrate his or her ability to undertake cadastral surveys and produce cadastral survey datasets that:

- 3.1.2.1 use proper survey marks and are connected to adjoining surveys and geodetic control networks,
- 3.1.2.2 consistently comprise survey measurements free of or corrected for material instrumental and measurement error, and that have been adjusted to account for geodetic, projection and image rectification corrections to comply with rules set by the Surveyor General,
- 3.1.2.3 consistently have been prepared applying appropriate measuring techniques using appropriate equipment to achieve results that comply with rules set by the Surveyor General,
- 3.1.2.4 utilise the appropriate class of survey for the purpose of the title or land interest and relevant legislation,
- 3.1.2.5 accurately define and describe the spatial extent of boundaries and interests in land, free of anomalies or ambiguities, that are capable of integration into the cadastre,
- 3.1.2.6 accurately define the spatial extent of interests in land and property rights that are capable of registration in the appropriate tenure system and that remain, robust against legal challenge as to the boundaries of the rights in land, and
- 3.1.2.7 include all the necessary consents and approvals for the survey to achieve the intended purpose.

An applicant for a licence must demonstrate knowledge of and the ability to deal with requirements and processes imposed by the Resource Management Act 1991 and territorial and regional authorities so that:

3.1.2.8 land subdivisions comply with all statutory and regulatory requirements to gain the necessary consents and certificates.

An applicant for a licence must demonstrate the ability to understand the engineering design for subdivisions to the extent that subdivisions:

3.1.2.9 are eligible to gain the necessary regulatory consents,

3.1.2.10 provide stable building sites free from the hazards identified in section 106 of the Resource Management Act 1991,

3.1.2.11 have new roads designed and constructed according to the national and local authority codes of practice and standards,

3.1.2.12 have stormwater and wastewater systems designed and constructed to meet the necessary requirements of the subdivision,

3.1.2.13 have water supply systems designed and constructed to provide sufficient water and to meet central and local government public health and fire fighting standards, and

3.1.2.14 provide accessible lots with the required communications and energy connections.

3.1.3 Professional Practice

An applicant for a licence must demonstrate and understand that licensed cadastral surveyors must at all times:

3.1.3.1 act to maintain the accuracy and integrity of the cadastre and efficiency of the survey and cadastral systems,

3.1.3.2 uphold the rights and responsibilities of the Crown,

3.1.3.3 act to maintain public confidence in the cadastral survey and land tenure systems,

3.1.3.4 take into account the lawful interests of current and future land owners, the adjoining land owners, and other affected parties, and

3.1.3.5 be responsible for work undertaken on his or her behalf by any other person.

3.2 Renewal of a Licence

Each applicant for renewal must hold evidence for the term of their licence that they have:

- 3.2.1 maintained their skills, knowledge or experience in cadastral surveying as defined by the competencies defined in Section 2,
- 3.2.2 maintained their knowledge in those competencies where they have not practiced, in the last three years,
- 3.2.3 all applications will be considered in terms of sections 25 and 26 of the Act, which may require the applicant to supply supporting information, and
- 3.2.4 subject to sections 25 and 26 of the Act the Board may decline an application.

The Board recognises that some surveyors will specialise in different aspects of cadastral surveying but it requires licensed cadastral surveyors to maintain current knowledge to meet the standards described in Section 3.1.2 and 3.1.3.

An applicant who has lodged a minimum of three cadastral survey datasets in the preceding three year period that have been approved as to survey by Land Information New Zealand is deemed to meet the level of competency defined in Sections 2.1 to 2.4 relevant to s11(3)(a) of the Cadastral Survey Act 2002. An applicant who has not lodged three such cadastral survey datasets shall certify in their application that they have either, (i) practised in New Zealand or another jurisdiction in which similar competencies in cadastral surveying are necessary; or (ii) maintained their knowledge by means of private study, attendance at seminars, workshops, or other appropriate means in those topics defined in Sections 2.1 to 2.4.

An applicant who certifies under (ii) must support their certification with a description of the means by which they have maintained their knowledge.

In relation to competencies defined in Section 2.5 relevant to s11(3)(b) the Cadastral Survey Act 2002, all applicants must have maintained their knowledge of the areas they have not practised in by means of private study, attendance at seminars, workshops, or other appropriate means.

An applicant who has not practised in New Zealand must provide a description of the means by which they have maintained their knowledge.

Except as required above, the Board does not require evidence to be submitted with applications for renewal but may, at any time, require an applicant to produce the evidence supporting his or her certification. The Board may also hold an interview with any applicant if it thinks it necessary.

Where the Board has received a notice from the Surveyor-General in the preceding three years, of significant failure in accordance with s7(1)(d) of the Cadastral Survey Act 2002, the Board will consider applications for renewal of licences in greater detail, and may require the provision of further information to support the application.

3.3 Reapplication for a Licence

The standards for reapplication apply to applicants who have previously been licensed or registered surveyors, who do not hold a current licence.

The Board shall require an application under this clause to include:

- 3.3.1 a curriculum vitae of cadastral surveying experience in the previous three years,
- 3.3.2 two referees of the applicants' cadastral surveying experience – one of whom must be able to attest to recent cadastral surveying experience, and
- 3.3.3 A completed application form in accordance with Section 3.2 (Renewal of Licence Form).

The applicant must be able to demonstrate current competence in cadastral surveying practice in New Zealand gained within the previous three years and before making a decision on whether to approve the application the board may require:

- 3.3.4 a period of cadastral surveying experience under the supervision of a currently licensed cadastral surveyor,
- 3.3.5 other evidence of current cadastral surveying experience,
- 3.3.6 a pass in written and or oral examinations specified by the Board, and
- 3.3.7 being interviewed by the Board.