

History of Re-establishing from Road Plans (1942 Surveys Act)

Historically, when performing road surveys, the boundary was to be marked by planting Iron Posts on one limit of the proposed road at the intersection of the right of way with each surveyed line and at each change of direction but no further apart than 30 chains. The posts planted were to be numbered consecutively from the point of beginning to the end of the survey with each post having its number and the letter 'R' permanently marked thereon. Four pits were also to be dug at each post as part of the monument.

Not to preclude other options of re-establishment of lost evidence on road surveys which have numbered posts, Sections 54, 55 & 56 of the Surveys Act, shown as follows, may be considered as a method of re-establishment. Words such as "chainage" should be changed to "distance" and the reference to "digging of pits" should now read "planting of marker posts if conditions warrant".

Establishment of posts along unsurveyed section line

53. In the case of a surveyed road along an unsurveyed section line or along the quarter-section line, posts shall be established on the road allowances as above described, and two intermediate posts shall be established on one limit of the roadway, which shall be approximately equidistant from each other and from the posts on the road allowances, but in no case shall they be planted at a greater distance apart than thirty chains.

[RSA 1942, c. 75, s. 52]

Re-survey of Roads

Re-location of limits of surveyed road

54. When a surveyor is employed to make a survey that is adjoined by a surveyed road or that is for the purpose of relocating on the ground the limits of a surveyed road, and the surveyor is unable to find the original monument at any change in direction of the same, he shall obtain the best evidence possible of the original position of the monument, and, if satisfied in regard to the evidence, he shall establish the limits of the surveyed road by planting an iron post marked with the number of the original monument and digging four pits as described in section 52.

[RSA 1942, c. 75, s. 53]

Procedure in case of a lost monument

55. (1) Where a monument is lost and no evidence can be obtained as to the original position of the monument, the surveyor
- (a) shall locate on the ground two adjacent undisputed monuments on each side of the lost monument, and
 - (b) shall assume the straight lines between these undisputed monuments to have the bearings given them on the plan of survey thereof.

- (2) From the bearings referred to in subsection (1) the surveyor shall locate on the ground the intersection of the courses of the original surveyed road on each side of the lost monument, and shall give to each the bearing shown on the plan of survey, and the intersection of the two courses so located shall be the true corner, whether or not the chainage obtained of the same agrees with the chainage on the plan of survey.

[RSA 1942, c. 75, s. 54]

Procedure in case of two or more lost monuments

56. Where two or more consecutive monuments are lost, the surveyor

- (a) shall locate on the ground the two adjacent undisputed monuments preceding in notation the lost monument marked with the smallest number,
- (b) shall assume the straight line thus established to have the bearing given to it on the plan of survey thereof, and
- (c) shall re-establish the lost monuments in order by giving to each course the bearing and chainage shown on the plan of survey, and in each case shall plant an iron post marked with the number of the original monument and dig pits as hereinbefore provided until there remains only one lost monument to be re-established, when the surveyor shall proceed as under the provisions of section 55.

[RSA 1942, c. 75, s.55]