

Disciplinary Principles for Cadastral Surveyors:

A Case Study in Australia and New Zealand

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Introduction

- A follow-up to the paper presented in Commission 1 at Eilat
- Broadens the field from just New Zealand to Australia and NZ
- Each of the states and territories (8) in Australia has its own legislation, standards, licensing authority
- Reciprocal agreement since 1892 with NZ
- Based on the Torrens system, the same statutory principles and similar cultures

Boards

- Predominantly qualified surveyors
- Include the Surveyor General
- Surveyor General sometimes the Chair
- Sometimes a surveying educator
- Sometimes a community representative
- Sometimes other specialist representatives
- Minimum 5, maximum 12

Offences

- Too many to usefully present or discuss in a presentation of this nature, but are listed in more detail in the paper itself.

Principles

- Clear legislative authority
- Defined terminology
- Licensing standards that include:
 - education, training, initial “testing”
 - continuing competence
- Definitions of offences
- Disciplinary process that are fair to complainants and surveyors
- Penalties appropriate to offences proven
- Rights of appeal by any party

Penalties

- Cancel a licence
- Suspend a licence
- Put under supervision of another surveyor
- Reprimand
- Require training
- Impose conditions on their licence
- Fine
- Recover cost

Conclusion

- Between the 9 jurisdictions discussed there is a variety of applications of common principles to dealing with the same issues.
- Any one of them, or a combination of several, may be useful to any jurisdiction considering setting up a disciplinary system.