

19. NATURAL BOUNDARIES

Natural boundaries are created by adoption of natural features such as waterlines and cliff edges. They are generally ambulatory; that is, they move in sympathy with gradual natural movement of their feature (see Cadastral Survey Guidelines).

Many landward boundaries of waterfront reserves and roads were created as curvilinear boundaries at a particular width from a natural feature. These are generally not ambulatory but are shown in their position at the time of creation. In this section these boundaries will be referred to as curvilinear reserve boundaries.

19.1 General Requirements

- 19.1.1 Natural boundaries must be shown in a curvilinear manner
- 19.1.2 Abuttals must be shown separate to the description of natural feature lines.
- 19.1.3 The name of the waterway adjoining the natural feature line must be shown (unless the abuttal has a numeric identifier), eg.
SPENCERS GULF
RIVER TORRENS
- 19.1.4 Where a division of land adopts a natural feature as the boundary, the natural feature must be surveyed.
- 19.1.5 New boundaries must not be defined as a curvilinear width from a natural feature, with the exception of Conservation Leases (see Cadastral Survey Guidelines section 8.4c).

19.2 Surveyed Natural Features in Certified Surveys

- 19.2.1 Where the natural feature is located by survey, a notation must be shown along, and describing, the natural feature line, eg:
MEAN HIGH WATER MARK
CENTRE OF RIVER
TOP OF BANK
EDGE OF WATER
POOL LEVEL
EDGE OF CLIFF
- 19.2.2 Where the natural feature is located by survey, measurements to points along the natural feature line must be shown. This may be MGA coordinates (Figure 19.1), radiations, and/or traverse and offset (Figure 19.2).
- 19.2.3 Subject land distances must be shown along boundaries to their intersection with natural boundaries (or curvilinear reserve boundaries) located by survey. These distances may be shown as approximate (see 7.30 and Figure 19.1); a notation (on the applicable diagram sheet) "All distances to the natural boundary are approximate" may instead be shown.

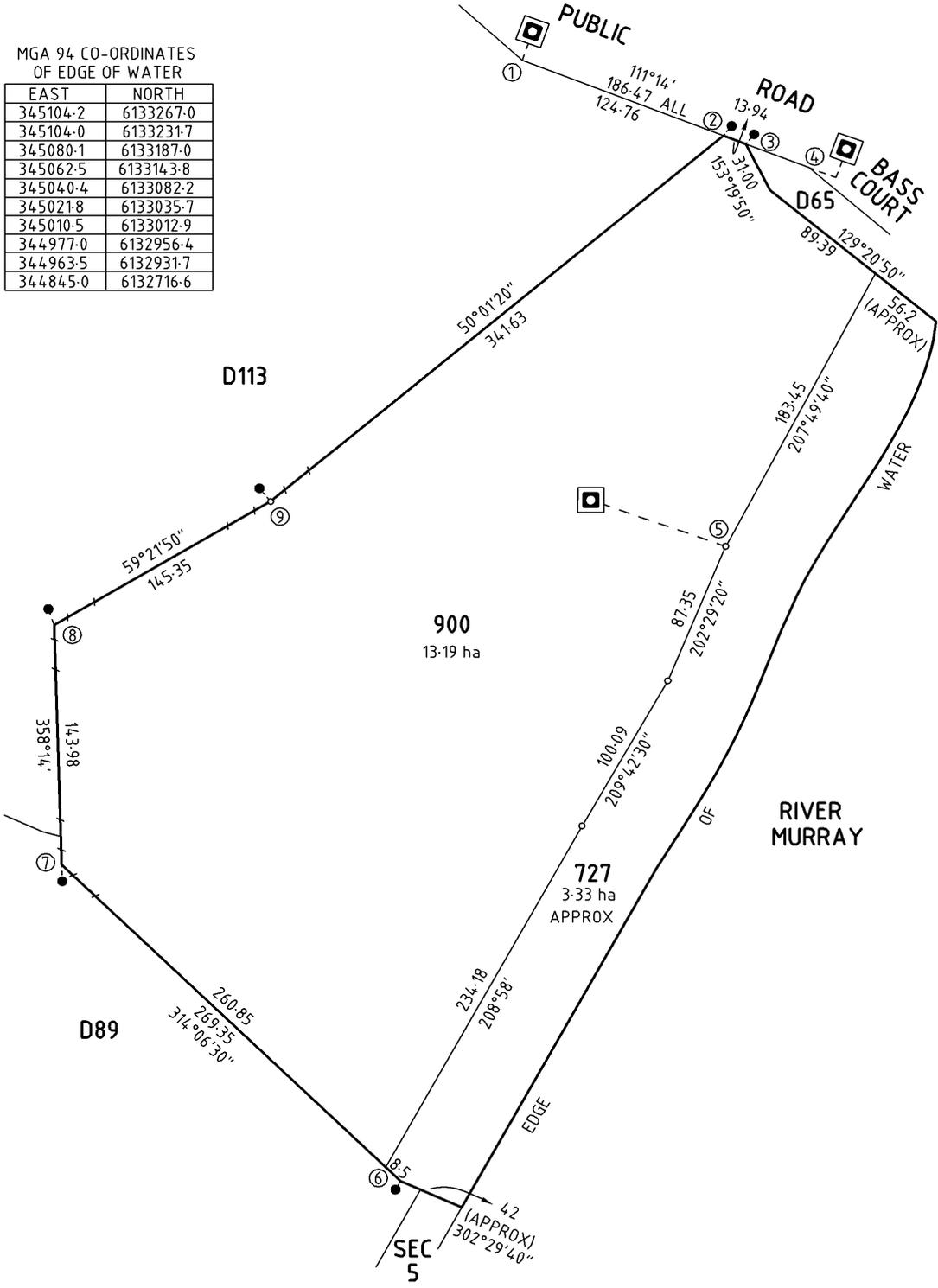


Figure 19.1

MEDIUM HIGH WATER MARK

FROM	BRG	DIST	CH	OFFSET	
				LEFT	RIGHT
MP AT 1	75°19'	40.4			
MP AT 1	90°31'	108.9			
2	348°40'	23.8			
2	95°50'	19.8			
3			71.0	0	0
3			99.7	3.2	
3			132.0	0	0
3			193.2		30.8

All distances in schedule are APPROX

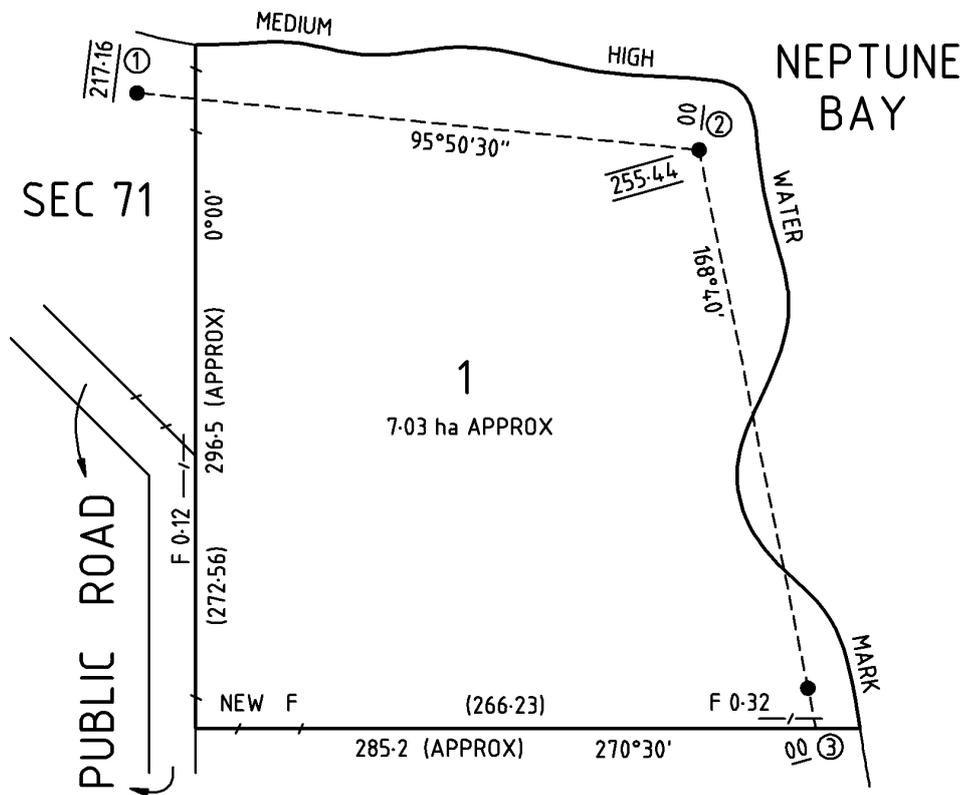


Figure 19.2

19.2.4 Where a natural feature line no longer represents the legal boundary, an annotation describing how the legal boundary was plotted must be shown in the Annotations panel on the Textual Sheet eg:

CENTRE OF RIVER FINNISS PLOTTED FROM DBP86

A label may be shown along the legal boundary line eg:

ORIGINAL LAKE EDGE (see Figure 19.3)

EDGE OF RIVER IN 1894

19.2.5 If the current position of a natural feature no longer being the legal boundary is surveyed, it must be shown as a tie-line with a label along it (see Figure 19.3), eg:

CURRENT MHW

CURRENT CENTRE OF CREEK

CURRENT EDGE OF WATER

CURRENT EDGE OF CLIFF

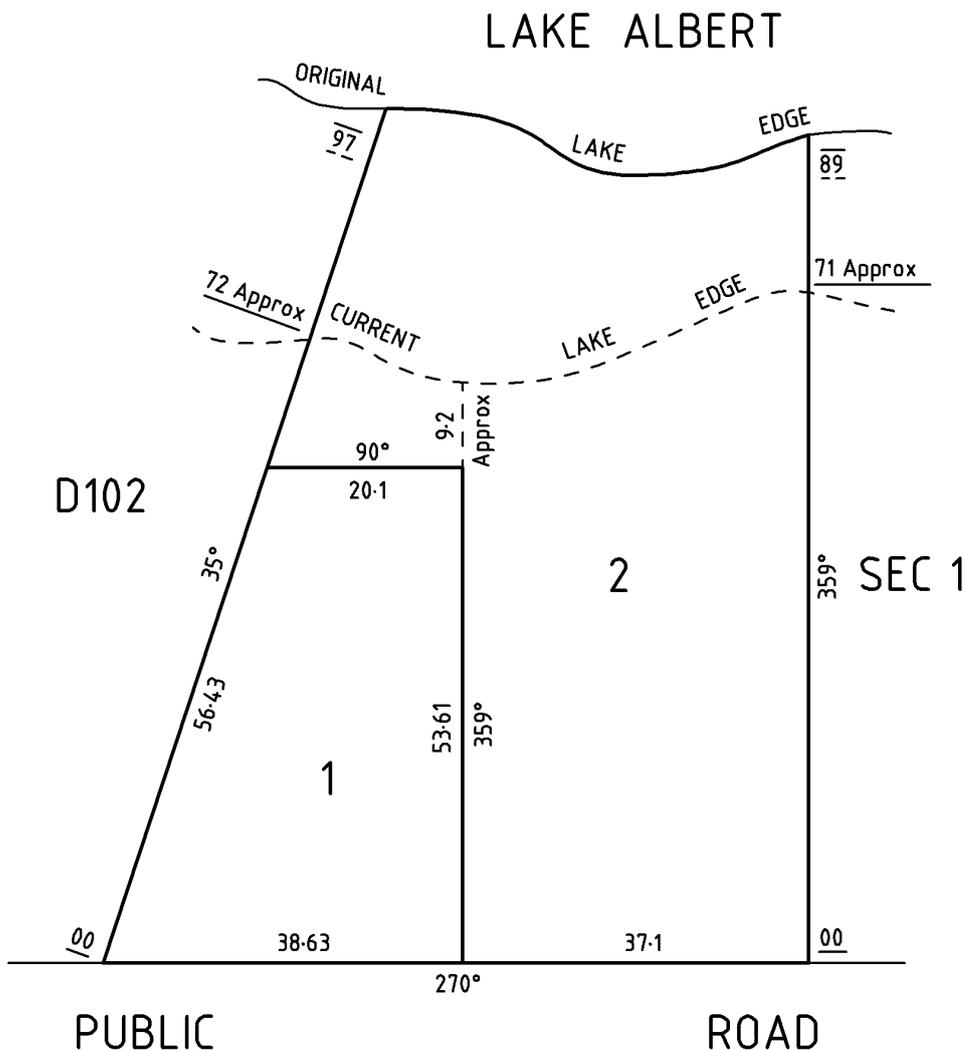


Figure 19.3

On the Textual Sheet in the Annotation Panel show ORIGINAL LAKE EDGE PLOTTED FROM DBP20.

19.3 Unsurveyed Existing Natural Boundaries

- 19.3.1 In either a certified or uncertified plan, where an existing natural boundary is not surveyed but plotted from a previous survey, map or aerial photo, an annotation must be shown in the Annotations panel on the Textual sheet not along the natural boundary, eg:
- COAST PLOTTED FROM DBP26
 - CENTRE LINE OF RIVER TORRENS PLOTTED FROM MAP 6628-37
 - EDGE OF LAKE GEORGE PLOTTED FROM AERIAL PHOTO 5069/035
 - EDGE OF RIVER MURRAY PLOTTED FROM PROPERTY LOCATION BROWSER AERIAL IMAGE DATED 2017
 - MEDIUM HIGH WATER MARK PLOTTED FROM MAP 6922-IV

19.4 Uncertified Plans

- 19.4.1 Where a new parcel or easement boundary is close to or intersects a natural boundary or curvilinear reserve boundary, in an uncertified plan (eg. see [Figure 19.4](#)), the Natural Boundary certification from Table 3.1 – Certification Decision Table must be included on the Textual Sheet. Note: When the natural feature has moved to the extent that this certification is not appropriate, a certified survey may be required to locate the current position of the natural boundary or natural feature. See Section 12 Requirement for Certified Survey.

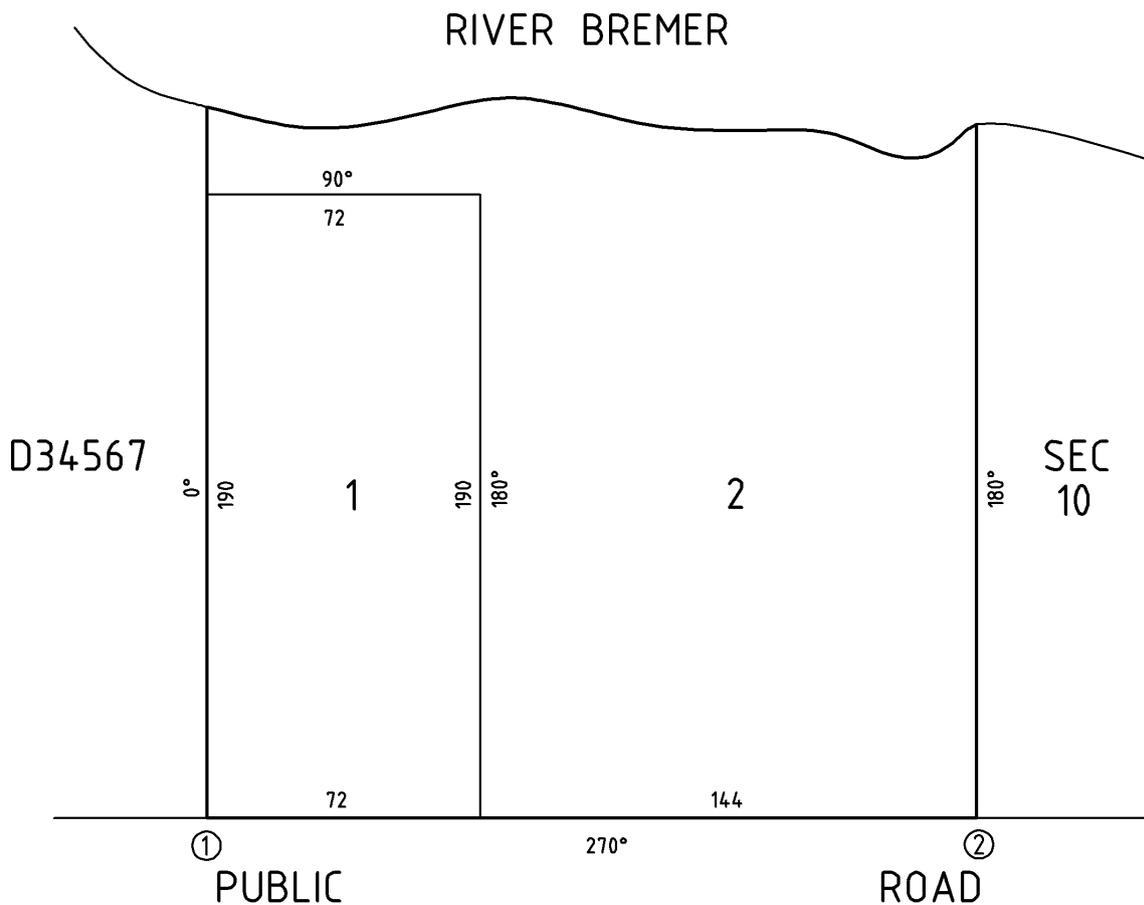


Figure 19.4