

Reading a Survey

Scale

Scale can be expressed as bar scale, ratio, and/or 1" certain distance (if map is photo-reduced only bar scale remains accurate).

Legend

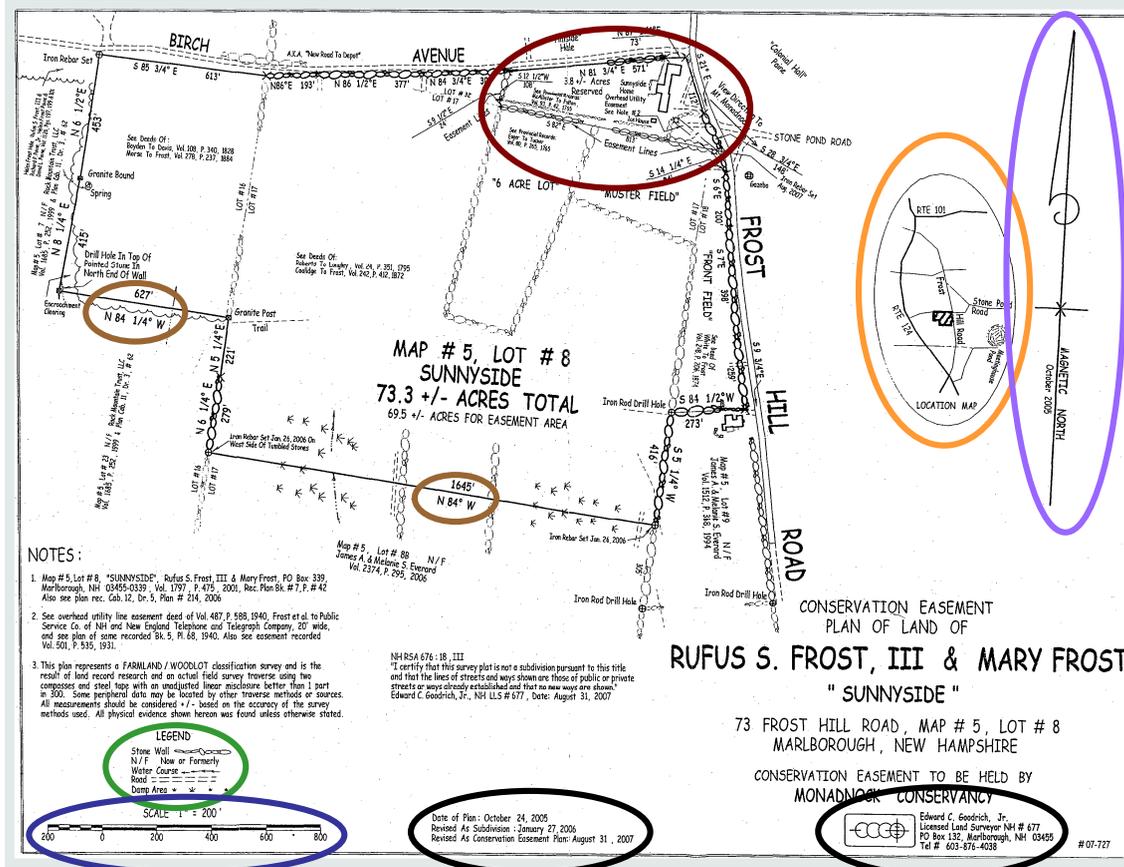
Common Map Symbols:

- Iron pin/rod/rebar (found or set)
- Drill hole (found): small hole drilled in stone
- Granite corner: granite block/stone post at corner or point
- Woods road: old logging road
- Trail or foot path
- Wire fence
- Stone wall
- Wooden fence

More Examples:

LEGEND	
⊙	— PIPE/PIN FOUND
A.G.	— ABOVE GRADE
⊙	— REBAR SET
⊙	— STONE WALL
⊙	— WELL
■	— LIMITS OF EASEMENT

LEGEND	
⊙	— STONE WALL
⊙	— IRON PIPE FOUND
⊙	— IRON PIPE SET
⊙	— DRILL HOLE SET
⊙	— TAX MAP PARCEL NUMBER
⊙	— UTILITY POLE, WIRES
⊙	— WATER LINE (APPROX)
⊙	— TREE LINE



Bearings & Distances

An area of land is described by its boundary, which consists of a number of edges, called "legs". Each leg can be described by a direction (bearing) and a distance (in feet) explaining how you get from one point to another. N 84 1/4° W is a bearing. 627' is the distance along a leg of this survey map.

Locus Map

The Locus map shows the general location of the property. It is helpful when visiting a property for the first time, if you aren't familiar with the area.

North Arrow

The north arrow indicates the direction north to help you orient the map. It will also indicate whether the surveyor used true, magnetic or grid north when delineating the boundaries. True north is geographic North Pole. Magnetic north is the earth's magnetic North Pole, or the direction the north end of the compass needle points, which moves over time. Grid north parallels a meridian on a map grid. For compass work use magnetic north unless the survey indicates otherwise. When using magnetic north you do not have to decline your compass.

Exclusion Area

This area is not subject to the conservation easement. It always a good idea to walk this boundary and check for any encroachments. The Exclusion Area should always be clearly marked on the survey.

Surveyor Name

& Date

