FAQs

1. **Define land surveying?**

   Surveying and land surveying is the measurement and mapping of our surrounding environment using mathematics, specialised technology and equipment. Surveyors measure just about anything on the land, in the sky or on the ocean bed. They even measure polar ice-caps.

2. **What do surveyors do?**

   In general, the work of a surveyor can be divided into five parts:

   1. Research analysis and decision making. Selecting the survey method, equipment, most likely corner locations, and so on.

   2. Field work or data acquisition. Making measurements and recording data in the field.

   3. Computing or data processing. Performing calculations based on the recorded data to determine locations, areas, volumes, and so on.

   4. Mapping or data representation. Plotting measurements or computed values to produce a map, plat, or chart, or portraying the data in numerical or computer format.

   5. Stakeout. Setting monuments and stakes to delineate boundaries or guide construction operations.

3. Why is it important to draw a site plan?

- A SITE PLAN is a very helpful planning tool. When you are able to see the dimensions and layout of your site on paper it is much easier to calculate the materials you will need and to see where different activities can occur.
- The site plan makes your project portable; you can carry it in your pocket or mail it. You can make copies. Your planning group can sit around a table and discuss the project over a copy of the plan.

4. List few importance of surveying

- Land surveying is basically an art and science of mapping and measuring land.
- The entire scope of profession is wide; it actually boils down to calculate where the land boundaries are situated.
- This is very important as without this service, there would not have been railroads, skyscrapers could not have been erected and neither any individual could have put fences around their yards for not intruding others land.

5. What are the some key factors involved in measuring a site?

- Measure the length and width of the lot, or the portion of the lot you want to work on.
- Locate important built features such as buildings, sidewalks, streets, fences, etc. and mark them on your plan.
- Locate natural features, such as trees, large rocks and water and mark them on your plan.
- Find north. Knowing where north is will be helpful when you want to know how much sun your site gets. Make a "north arrow" on your plan.