

## Section A

### BASIC PRINCIPLES

7. a. The large scale map will show all permanent detail which can be shown at the scale (subject to the minimum size of object as laid down in paras 17-19). Natural relief features will not normally be shown, see para 34.  
  
b. Detail which is to be shown will be drawn in its true plan position within the limitations imposed by the gauge of line to be used. Certain exceptions to this principle are specified in the rules.  
  
c. Detail which is too small to be drawn to scale but which is sufficiently important or prominent to constitute a useful feature of the map will be shown by conventional signs.
8. The map aims to show features on the ground level; therefore the detail will be shown by its outline at ground surface level.
9. Overhead detail will be shown if it is of such size and character as to constitute a useful feature of the map.
10. Underground detail, except communications in tunnels or subways, will not normally be shown.
11. The nature of the surface vegetation will be shown except for trees and scrub standing in permanent water and land under cultivation (including developed pasture). Where there is no vegetation, the character of the bare ground will be indicated.
12. The names of all features, objects and areas will be shown. House numbers will be recorded together with the names of houses for which no number has been allotted.
13. Permanent horizontal control points and levelling information will be shown.
14. All administrative boundaries will be shown.
15. Archaeological information will be shown.

### SUBSIDIARY PRINCIPLES

#### Detail at ground surface level

16. The outer limits of surveyed ground surface level detail will be shown by firm lines, except for the following which will be shown by pecked lines:-
  - a. Detail at ground surface level which does not constitute an obstruction to a pedestrian ie detail less than 0.3 metres in height.
  - b. Indefinite detail and any feature surveyed to a lower standard than usual.

Special conventions which do not conform with these rules, are laid down for some features. eg railway lines.

17. All permanent buildings and objects whose plan outline covers an area of 8 sq metres or more will be shown. Smaller buildings and objects covering an area of 1 (4) sq metres or more and whose smallest dimension is 1 (2) metres or more will be shown when the building or object is in such a detached position as to be a relatively important topographical feature

18. Buildings and objects covering less than 8 sq metres (but with no lower size limit) will be shown.

- a. When the building or object has been used for an MC Point or BM
- b. When specifically authorised in these rules.

19. Juts, recesses, bay windows and porches will only be shown when either

- a. their smallest dimension is not less than 1 (2) metres,
- or b. they abut onto a public thoroughfare,
- or c. they have been used for an MC point or BM.

The main corners of buildings will always be shown in their correct positions.

#### Overhead detail

20. The limits of overhead detail will be depicted by a pecked line.

21. All roofed structures will be tinted, unless the roof also constitutes the ground surface level as defined in para 6 a.

22. Cantilevered buildings, roofs, balconies, and buildings supported on pillars will be treated as overhead detail. (The supports will be shown if of sufficient size, see paras 17 and 18).

23. Roof projections which are less than 1 (2) metres will be ignored.

24. Overhead detail less than 1 metre wide will not be shown unless it is of particular importance, in which case it will be depicted by a single pecked line joining the centre of the supports.

25. No detail will be shown beneath roofs except

- a. The intersection of the outer walls of buildings with the ground surface level.
- b. Structural divisions at ground surface level within buildings where these divide the building into separate properties or into separate types of construction, and can be surveyed from the outside.

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c. In complex forms of construction where it may be necessary to show additional detail under roofed areas for the sake of the clarity of the map.

26. Overhead detail, such as pipes, gantries, etc, within an industrial installation will be ignored where it forms an integral part of the installation. Overhead detail entering an industrial installation will be terminated at the first support or building inside the installation.

Underground detail

27. The limits of underground detail will be shown by pecked lines.

28. The only underground detail normally to be shown is the outline of communications in tunnels and subways, if these communications usually run on ground surface level.

29. In complex forms of construction it may be necessary to show additional underground detail for the sake of the clarity of the map.

Depiction of Vegetation

30. Vegetation will be shown by annotations or by symbols.

31. An area of vegetation which is less than 0.25 (1) hectare will be classified in one way only. It will not be subdivided.

32. ~~The density of vegetation in wooded areas will be indicated on the map.~~

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Parallel features

33. Where a fence, hedge or wall runs approximately parallel to another firm line feature, and so close that the two cannot be drawn distinctly apart, only one will be shown; this will normally be the more important feature of the two. Preference will always be given to that piece of detail to which an administrative boundary is merged or which obviously defines a property boundary.

Depiction of relief

34. The large scale plans do not attempt to give a general depiction of the relief of the ground and normally natural relief features will not be shown. Exceptionally, some well defined natural features may be shown when these constitute an obstacle to passage on foot.

35. Symbols which, among other things, may indicate ground relief may be used to show

- a. The nature of the ground surface, eg outcropping rock.
- b. Man made ground features.

## PART 3 - FENCES, HEDGES AND WALLS

## INTRODUCTION

45. The features described below include those which commonly divide open areas (eg. agricultural land) into fields or enclose private properties.

46. Care will be exercised in the representation and annotation of parallel features so that the draughtsman is left in no doubt about the interpretation of the detail shown. See also para 120e and Section A. para 33.

## BANKS

47. Banks will be shown by a firm line and annotated "Bank" (Bk).

## BAULKS

48. Permanent clearly defined unploughed steps or ridges between fields will be shown by pecked lines and annotated "Baulk".

## BROKEN BANKS/HEDGES/WALLS\*

49. Broken banks, hedges or walls, i.e. features that do not form a continuous obstacle, will be shown by a pecked line and annotated "Broken bank", etc

## FENCES

50. Fences will be shown by a firm line, and annotated "Fence" (F) when necessary for clarity. Ring fences protecting single trees will be ignored. See also para 105e for fences in afforested areas.

## GATES

51. Gates will be shown closed as part of the features to which they belong.

## HEDGES

52. a. The centre line of roots of all hedges will normally be shown by a single firm line, whatever the width of the hedge, but in those portions of outgrown hedges which extend more than 5(10) metres from the roots the extent and character of the vegetation will be shown.

b. Hedges will be annotated "Hedge" (H) when necessary for clarity.

## SEA WALLS

52A. a. Where these have been constructed from concrete blocks placed in a predetermined pattern and giving a symmetrical appearance, they will be shown as sloping walls. see para 53

b. Where these have been constructed from man made or natural stones deposited in a random manner and are not covered by vegetation,

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the extent will be shown as firm line detail, and the feature annotated "Boulders (close)".

c. When these have been constructed from natural spoil and covered by vegetation, usually grass, they will be shown as artificial slopes, see para 103.

## WALLS

- 53 a. Vertical walls which are parts of buildings or other structures will be shown in accordance with Section A, paras 8, 16-19 and 25 and the instructions contained in Part 2 of this section.
- b. Boulder filled walls 1(2) metres or more thick will be shown by a double line to scale and annotated "Boulder filled wall"
- c. All other walls will be shown in accordance with the following instructions.
1. Where a wall is less than 1(2) metres thick its centre line will be shown, and annotated "Wall" (W) when necessary for clarity.
  2. Where it is 1(2) or more metres thick, it will be shown by a double line to scale and annotated "Double Wall" (DW).
  3. Where the horizontal distance between the top and bottom of a sloping wall is less than 1(2) m. the centre of the drop will be shown by a single line. If 1(2) m. or over, the wall will be shown by a double line to scale and annotated "Sloping Wall" (SW). If 2(4) m. or over, the words "Top" and "Bottom" will be added to indicate the direction of slope.
- d. See Plate B 10 for the depiction of double and sloping walls.