

CANADIAN BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR PROFESSIONAL SURVEYORS

C-8 CADASTRAL STUDIES

March 2011

This examination consists of 11 questions on 2 pages.

Note: The use of calculators or similar devices is not permitted in this exam.

<u>Q. No</u>		<u>Marks</u>	
		<u>Value</u>	<u>Earned</u>
1.	Provide your understanding of the following Cadastral Studies concepts: a) Condominium b) Descriptions of Land c) Estoppel d) Land Conveyancing e) Lateral support f) <i>Le Bornage</i> g) Prescription h) Restrictive Covenants i) Tenancy in common j) Tenancy at will	10	
2.	Describe the characteristics of a “ <i>multi-purpose cadastre</i> ” within the context of Cadastral Studies.	10	
3.	How is it that a cadastral surveyor can do surveying, but a surveyor cannot do cadastral surveying?	5	
4.	Explain how three different people might have different legal interests existing at one time in the same parcel of land?	10	
5.	Land titles legislation contains various implied conditions, exception and reservations to the notion of indefeasibility of title. List and describe five of these conditions.	10	
6.	The general principle is that a certificate of title is proof of title to the land described. An exception to the principle is any portion of land included in the certificate by misdescription of boundaries or parcels. What is the reason for such an exception?	10	
7.	Provide your understanding of Comprehensive Claims and Specific Claims with respect to Aboriginal claims to land in Canada.	10	
8.	Most First Nations in the Yukon Territory have received aboriginal title to many parcels of land as part of their Final Land Claims Agreements. Title is created as a fee simple title when registered in the Yukon Territory land titles system. While developing their land registries, what characteristics should their land registration system have?	10	

9.	It has been asserted that the type of land survey should be dependent upon environmental considerations such as, location, parcel value, and land use (an example is the use of Isolated Boundary Standards to survey land claim parcels in Nunavut). Support or refute this assertion.	10	
10.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) What is a cadastral reform? b) What conditions must be met before cadastral reform is successful? <p>Provide your understanding of the above with reference to a case study.</p>	5 5	
11.	What presumptions do the courts-of-law consider in order to determine the boundaries of land?	5	
	Total Marks:	100	