

**ASSOCIATION OF CANADA LANDS SURVEYORS - BOARD OF EXAMINERS
WESTERN CANADIAN BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR LAND SURVEYORS
ATLANTIC PROVINCES BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR LAND SURVEYORS**

**SCHEDULE I / ITEM 7
CADASTRAL STUDIES**

October 2003

Note: This examination consists of 13 questions on 2 pages.

Marks

Q.No

Time: 3 hours

Value Earned

1	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 claims parcels in Nunavut). Support or refute this assertion.	10	
2	Identify the faults in the description: Starting on the south bank of the Fluvial River, then northerly 100m, then easterly 100m, then southerly to the north bank of the Fluvial River, then westerly along the bank to the point of commencement.	10	
3	Most First Nations in Yukon have received aboriginal title to many parcels of land as part of their Final Land Claims Agreements, title that is converted to a fee simple title if registered in the Yukon land titles system. They are therefore keen to develop their own in-house land registries. What characteristics should their land registries have?	10	
4	Imagine this scenario: The original survey in your jurisdiction (district lot in British Columbia, township in the DLS system, Ontario township, large parcels in Quebec or Atlantic Canada, and so on) involved a blunder in demarcating a north-south boundary. The original surveyor laid out the west boundary of a road allowance ½ chain too far west. However, before he left the field he discovered the blunder, partially obliterated the incorrect monuments, and demarcated the boundary correctly ½ chain to the east. The second, correct boundary was shown on the original survey plan. Sadly, the first, incorrect boundary was still represented in the field by monuments that had not been obliterated, and was relied upon by many subsequent surveys in laying out a town-site. This reliance extended to establishing the east boundary of the road allowance. You are asked in 2003 to re-establish the same east boundary. What do you do?	10	
5	Land titles legislation contains various implied conditions, exceptions and reservations to the notion of indefeasibility of title. Describe five.	10	
6	What are the differences between defining, demarcating, and delineating boundaries?	10	
7	Explain how a provincial land surveyor's practice is shaped by five forces: provincial legislation, decisions of the courts, municipal bylaws, the code of conduct of the surveyors association, and clients' needs.	10	
8	Discuss the following proposition: Land surveyors create boundaries.	5	

9	What is bornage?	5	
10	How is that a cadastral surveyor can do surveying, but a surveyor cannot do cadastral surveying?	5	
11	Explain how three different people might have three different legal interests existing at one time in the same parcel.	5	
12	The general principle is that a certificate of title is proof of title to the land described. An exception to the principle is that of any portion of land included in the certificate by wrong description of boundaries or parcels. What is the reason for such an exception?	5	
13	How do the survey markers (pin, bars, or stakes) that are placed in the ground during a residential subdivision become legal monuments of the boundaries?	5	
	TOTAL	100	