

**CANADIAN BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR PROFESSIONAL SURVEYORS**

Core Syllabus Item

**October 2010**

**C 8: CADASTRAL STUDIES**

This examination consists of 11 questions on 2 pages.

Q. No	Time Allowed: 3 Hours	Marks	
		Value	Earned
1	Explain the following Cadastral Studies concepts: (a) Deferred indefeasibility (b) Land appropriations (c) Land conveyancing (d) Livery of Seisin (e) Ordinary High Water Mark (f) Mean High Water Line (g) Profit a prendre (h) Real Servitude (i) Standard of care (j) Vista	10	
2	(a) The Latin maxim “ <i>ex proprium</i> ” relates to an important concept with respect to property rights in Canada. Provide your understanding of this maxim. (b) What is the role of an adjudicator within this statutory process?	5 5	
3	(a) What are “accuracy” and “precision” within the context of Cadastral Studies? (b) Discuss how each of these aspects in cadastral surveying might contribute to a 5 cm absolute positioning with respect to Integrated Surveys in Canada.	5 5	
4	What does the term “Bundle of Duties” mean with respect to property ownership?	5	
5	(a) Provide your understanding of land tenure interests in a leasehold estate. (b) Provide your understanding of each of the following terms, “tenancy at will” and “tenancy at sufferance”. Compare the differences between the two terms.	5 5	
6	(a) What does the term “aliquot” mean within the context of land tenure? (b) Provide your understanding of the “Aliquot Part Rule” as it relates to Descriptions of Land.	5 5	
7	Cadastre 2014 from International Federation of Surveyors/Federation Internationale des Geometres (FIG) explains that the cadastre has tended to serve two purposes; namely, fiscal records for the public sector and legal records for the private sector. Demonstrate your understanding of these two purposes with particular emphasis to your jurisdiction in Canada.	10	

8	What is a “cadastral reform”? Provide your understanding of this term with reference to a case study of your familiarity.	5	
9	Provide your understanding of Comprehensive Claims and Specific Claims with respect to Aboriginal claims to land in Canada.	10	
10	In certain provincial jurisdictions, Canadian land surveyors are required to “integrate” their cadastral surveys in their jurisdictional geodetic control systems, which are part of the Canadian Spatial Reference System (CSRS). (a) Name the four main components of the CSRS. (b) Explain the pros and cons for a cadastral survey having to integrate to a provincial geodetic control framework.	4 6	
11	The <i>Richmond Hill Furriers Ltd. v Clarissa Developments Inc.</i> [(1996) 141 D.L.R. (4 <sup>th</sup> ) 536] case found neither surveyor’s monuments nor surveys create boundaries. Discuss the principle (not the cases).	10	
<b>Total Marks:</b>		<b>100</b>	

