

**CANADIAN BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR PROFESSIONAL SURVEYORS**

**C-9 SURVEY LAW**

**October 2010**

**Note: This examination consists of 9 questions on 1 page.**

**Marks**

<u>Q. No</u>	<u>Time: 3 hours</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Earned</u>
1.	A number of jurisdictions have provisions in their statutes for “special surveys”. Describe their purpose and give a brief methodology.	10	
2.	An Act of the British Parliament gave the Crown in right of Canada ownership of lands for certain purposes. Name the statute, give the year of enactment and name three of those purposes.	10	
3.	Discuss the common law doctrines of accretion and erosion. Describe the criteria for each. Describe the way in which lawful accretion might be apportioned as between owners in various circumstances.	15	
4.	Land surveyors are often called as witnesses in survey or boundary related legal proceedings. In some cases, the land surveyor will give individual (or lay) testimony and, in others, will act as an expert witness. What is the difference? Giving examples, describe how the testimony differs.	10	
5.	A parcel of land was surveyed fronting the White River in 1912. A 1914 Crown grant of the land excepted a one-chain strip along the White River. Over the years, erosion has occurred over part of the one-chain strip’s frontage and accretion has occurred adjacent to other parts of the strip’s frontage. How do these changes affect the boundaries of the grantee’s parcel?	10	
6.	How are boundaries created? Give examples.	10	
7.	What are the ways in which a highway or road may be dedicated?	5	
8.	Name four maritime zones and describe their characteristics.	10	
9.	Provide brief definitions for the following terms: a) Littoral b) Quit claim c) Equidistant Principle d) Hearsay Evidence e) Escheat f) Ad medium filum aquae g) Right of reverter h) Allodial Title i) Caveat j) Prescription	20	
<b>Total Marks:</b>		100	