

**CANADIAN BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR PROFESSIONAL SURVEYORS
ATLANTIC PROVINCES BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR LAND SURVEYORS**

**SCHEDULE I / ITEM 7
CADASTRAL STUDIES**

October 2007

This examination consists of 10 questions on 1 page.

<u>Q. No</u>		<u>Marks</u>	
		<u>Value</u>	<u>Earned</u>
1	The <i>Richmond Hill</i> case (1996) said that “neither surveyors’ monuments nor surveys, as such, create boundaries.” Discuss this principle (not the case).	10	
2	Cooley, Chief Justice of the Michigan Supreme Court from 1864, suggested that “it is important for [surveyors] to know by what rules they are to be guided in the discharge of their judicial functions.” Describe three such rules as of 2007.	10	
3	Justice Cote of the Alberta Court of Appeal suggested in 2006 that “what a surveyor does has a much larger, semi-governmental aspect than with most professions.” Discuss.	10	
4	The Crown patent for lot number one, second concession, township of Derby, county of Wentworth, province of Ontario defines its area as 200 acres, more or less. The original plan of survey shows the lot as being 80 chains by 25 chains, oriented North 10 degrees East. Describe in words the easterly half of the lot.	10	
5	What are the merits of describing a parcel by a registered plan of survey (such as Lot 1, Block 2, Plan 070101), as opposed to a metes and bounds description?	10	
6	In the provincial land title systems, there is no guarantee that the area and the boundaries of the parcel are as they are described. This is an exception to the general principle that land titles offers proof of title to the land described. What is the rationale for this exception?	10	
7	Cadastral surveyors are exposed to two types of professional liability – that imposed by their association’s standards and that imposed by the law of negligence. What are the fundamental differences between the two types?	10	
8	Cadastrale 2014 from FIG explains that the cadastre has tended to serve two purposes – fiscal records for the public sector and legal records for the private sector. Discuss, with particular emphasis to your jurisdiction.	10	
9	The Verificateur General du Québec has reported that Quebec’s reforme cadastrale was estimated in 1992 to take 14 years and cost \$508 million; the estimate now is that it will take 29 years and cost \$980 million. How would you reform three aspects of your own province or territory’s cadastre?	10	
10	The 2005 Mutual Recognition Agreement allows surveyors who are licensed in one province to have their qualifications recognized in other provinces. To what extent do you think surveyors should require additional training and examination before working in another province or territory?	10	
	Total Marks:	100	