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 II / ITEM 3 SURVEY LAW

March 2002

Note: This examination consists of _8_ questions on _1_ page.

<u>Marks</u>

<u>Q. N</u>	<u>o</u> <u>Time: 3 hours</u>	Value	Earned
1	Give brief definitions of the following terms:(g) Right of reverter(a) Boundary(g) Right of reverter(b) Allodial title(h) Ad medium filum aquae(c) Dominant tenement(i) Prescription(d) Estoppel(j) Adverse possession(e) Ordinary high water mark(k) Bornage(f) Hearsay rule(l) Escheat	24	
2	 Give examples (no preamble necessary) of the following types of descriptions: (a) Metes and bounds (b) Centreline (c) Parcel with a water boundary (d) By exception (e) By aliquot parts 	20	
3	A 1909 Crown disposition of land excepts a one-chain strip along the No-name River upon which the surveyed parcel fronts. Over the years, erosion has occurred over part of the 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	
4	A number of jurisdictions have provisions in their statutes for "special surveys". Describe their purpose and brief methodology.	10	
5	What are the traditional riparian rights according to the Common Law? Provide a few examples of where these traditional rights have been abrogated by statute.	10	
6	Describe "opinion evidence as an exclusionary rule" and discuss why it is admitted when tendered by an expert witness.	10	
7	The Land Surveyors Act of Québec is explicit in the manner in which land surveyors must deal with their records of their surveying operations. Describe the manner in which the records must be treated when a land surveyor dies or ceases practice.	8	
8	 Through a long history of decisions, the courts have established the hierarchy of evidence to be considered by a land surveyor when re-establishing boundaries. In alphabetical order, the categories are: (a) Fences or possession which can reasonably be related back to the time of the original survey; (b) Measurements; (c) Natural boundaries; (d) Original monuments. Place these in the order of hierarchy, give reasons for your choice and give examples of each. 	8	
	Total Marks:	100	